Supp. 60230/e


JOHN BROWN




N Septentrio
NE
Aquilo
Boreas
Subsolanus
Exortus
E
Æquinoctialis
Ἀπηλιώτης
decumanus
Vulturnus
SE
S
Auster
Cardo
Cardo
SW
Libs
Africus
W
Occasus
Æquinoctialis
Ζέφυρος
Favonius
Limes
NW
Caurus & Corus
Ἀργέστης

HUXHAMII OPERA

LATINA & ANGLICA.

EDIDIT

J. C. HUXHAM, *A. M. R. S. S.*

LONDINI:

Proſtant venalia JOAN. HINTON, ad Arma Regia in vico dicto Pater-noſter Row,

MDCCLXXVIII.

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PROLEGOMENA.

OMNIUM Animantium Vitæ nihil æquè neceſſarium eſt ac ipſe Aër communis, quo ſine ne vel per paucula Momenta protrahenda eſt. Cum verò maximas is variaſque ſubeat Mutationes, harum Notatio & Hiſtoria non poteſt non eſſe Medicis ſummoperè utilis: quod optimus ille quidem, Artiſque noſtræ vetuſtiſſimus Magiſter, Hippocrates, nobis præcepit, atque præclaro commendavit Exemplo; quippe qui, in genuinis Epidemiorum Libris, Aëris Conſtitutionem Morbos vulgares antecedentem accuratè præſcripſit. Idque Jure ſanè merito: Cauſæ namque Morborum ferè omnium Epidemicorum ſunt Conſtitutiones Atmoſphæræ depravatæ; etiam ipſorum, qui propriè contagioſi vocantur, Incrementum & Duratio ex eâdem Cauſâ maximè pendent. Nonne enim uno Anno, in hâc Urbe, aut hoc Oppido, unum tantùm, alterumve, Variolis nempe, aut Morbillis, correptum videmus, alio autem, ab uno incipientem, Labem in innumeros diſſeminatam? Ita ut Aër ipſe arcere, aut fovere, videatur ipſum contagium: Ignis veluti Scintilla, Fomiti injecta idoneo, immenſum quantum Flammæ accendit undique! Humidæ contrà occurrens Materiei extinguitur protinùs.

Quid ſit quidem τὸ Θεῖον iſtud Hippocratis veterumque Medicorum, pro Cauſâ Morborum peſtilentium acceptum, haud probè ſcio. Si velint verò, nonnullis ut placet, peculiare aliquid ab irato Numine rebelli inflictum Populo, in Vindictam violatæ Legis, id utique Precibus humillimis, factâ certè, non fictâ, Pœnitentiâ avertendum eſt: quandoquidem vix ullus Medicinæ Locus, aut Spes ſit ulla.

Sed hoc mittamus, utpote paulò abſtruſius, & videamus breviter certos & manifeſtos Aëris Effectus in Corpora noſtra; unde quàm neceſſaria ſit Medico *Atmoſphæræ* Conſideratio & Obſervatio facilè patebit.

Primò igitur. Reſpiratio, in quâ quaſi Vita ipſa conſiſtit, Ope Aëris perficitur omninò: Veſiculas nempè Pulmonis dilatando vias facit patulas toti circulanti Sanguini, qui hic maximam ſubit Mùtationem. Factus enim lentus nimis & craſſus ob tardum admodùm per Venas majores motum, *Chylo* etiam crudo refectus, è dextro Cordis Ventriculo minùs aptus *Circulationi* & Corporis Nutritioni expellitur. At per innumerabiles minimaſque Pulmonis *Arteriolas*, reticulari Plexu Veſiculas pulmonares texentes, diſtributus omnigenam ibi patitur Compreſſionem; partim ab inſpirato Aëre, à renitente Sanguine partim, & ab ipsâ partim Vaſculorum Contractione; iiſque omni Momento variè agentibus; ita ut in Pulmonibus miſceatur omni modo & conquaſſetur Sanguis, atque *Moleculæ* ejus craſſiores inde comminuantur maximè. Hîc etiam præcipuè Globuli Sanguinis rubri componi videntur è ſex (uti per Microſcopium patet) minoribus, ſive *Seroſis*, more quo Globulum Argenti vivi majorem è minoribus formamus: quod ipſum quoque vim quandam quaſi & Compreſſionem poſtulat. Ibi porrò recentis *Chyli* Particulæ conteruntur, ita ut globoſæ tandem fiant, ac animalem induant Naturam: quæ omnia ulteriùs perficiuntur Actione Expirationis, Pulmone nempè ſe corrugante, atque Coſtis collabentibus preſſo.

Adeò ut hoc viſcus præcipuum *Sanguificationis* Organum æſtimari debeat: non mirum ideo ſi, qui Infirmitate Pulmonum laborant, *Cachectici* fiunt & Hydropici, nec ſi, qui corruptum inſpirant Aërem, morbidi.

Comminùtio hæc & Attritus, ac ipſius *Chyli Sanguificatio* (ſit venia verbo) in Pulmonibus ſunt omnino neceſſaria ad Uſus Naturæ, cùm ad Nutritionem, tùm ad motum Muſculorum; quia neutrum horum perfici videmus ab ullo Sanguine, niſi poſtquam Pulmones tranaverit:

hoc enim notandum eſt ab *Arteriis Coronariis* ad ultimos uſque Ramos *Aortæ:* ad hunc finem Animalcula quædam Spiracula habent pulmonalia à Capite ad Caudam uſque.

Secundò. Aër non ſolùm ab *Effluviis* noxiis purus eſſe debet, ſed & juſtæ inſuper Gravitatis & *Elaſticitatis*, ut Pulmones diſtendat ſatis; nec tamen enormis, ne eos opprimat. Utcunque enim gravem valde, vel levem, *Atmoſphæram* commodè ſatis ferant robuſtiores; monteſve incolant, imaſve valles integri: non ita tamen infirmi, quibus harum Rerum paulò curioſior debetur Æſtimatio. In Medicinâ utique faciendâ vides & quibus Boreas, *Mercurium* in *Barometro* attollens, officit maximè; vides & quos, cum *Mercurio*, deprimit humidus Auſter. Sed de his infra; hic ſolùm obiter notans altiores Habitationes illis eligendas eſſe, his humiliores, cætera ſi paria ſint: pro Ratione enim ſitûs, Aëris incumbentis Columna magis, minuſve, producitur; adeoque Preſſura ejus magis, minùſve, intenditur: hinc aliqui prope Mare meliùs ſe habent, alii Locis in montanis.

Tertiò. Aër etiam Reſpirationi idoneus non nimis calidus eſſe debet, nec ultra modum frigidus: eſt enim Aëris inſpirati temperare Sanguinis Calorem, qui aliter fervendo putreſceret citò, ut patet ab Experimento præcellentiſſimi Boërhaavii in Hypocauſto capto (vide Chem. capit. de Igne Experim. xx. Corollar. 16.) Si Aër enim ſit magis, aut æquè calidus ac Sanguis alicujus Animalis, intra pauxillulum Tempus moriatur, neceſſe eſt.

Nec ſolum Sanguinem refrigerat Aër, ſed, ne nimiùm ebulliendo vaſa perrumpat, impedit, eum nempe condenſando. Atque hoc utique permagni eſt momenti, ſi cum doctiſſimo * Helvetio ſupponimus dexteri Cordis Ventriculi Capacitatem majorem eſſe Cavitate ſiniſtri, eamque pariter Arteriarum *pulmonicarum* multo excedere iſtam Venarum reſpondentium: nam conſequitur inde, quod Sanguis debeat ab Aëre inſpirato eſſe valdè denſatus, ut æqualis Cruoris Quantitas æquali

* Vide *Eclairciſſemens concernant la maniere dont l'Air agit ſur le Sang dans les Poulmons.* Paris, 4to, 1728.

eodemque Tempore recipi poſſit à Venis *pulmonalibus* & Ventriculo Cordis ſiniſtro; pulſus ſcilicet Corde dextro per capaciores pulmonis Arterias.——Hoc quidem plurimi negant contrarium omninò ſtatuentes. Eſt tamen neceſſe prorsùs ut Aorta ex Ventriculo Cordis ſiniſtro tantum recipiat Sanguinis, quantum è Ventriculo dextro per Arteriam pulmoneam pellitur, idque æquali eodemque Tempore: fatale aliter Diluvium Pulmones obrueret brevi; quoniam utriuſque Ventriculi Syſtole eſt Synchronica. Aortam ideò & Arteriam pulmonarem invenimus ſemper Diametro quàm proximè æquales, modò ſint in Statu Naturali. Ob hanc igitur Cauſam Ventriculorum quoque Capacitates debent eſſe æquales, ut eodem etiam & æquali Temporis Spatio æquas poſſint recipere Sanguinis Quantitates. Eadem perinde Ratio neceſſaria videtur inter Arterias & Venas pulmonares (quod enim protrudunt Arteriæ, tranſmittunt Venæ). Nulla ſaltèm datur neceſſitas, cur hæ Venæ factæ ſint Arteriis capaciores: nam Aër ipſe communis, quatenùs Sanguine frigidior multo, eique per omnem intimumque Pulmonem Inſpiratione applicatus non poteſt non Sanguinem condenſare: tantum utique, ut reprimere ſufficiat nimiam ejus Effervefcentiam; cui quidem propter magnam Cruoris Agitationem, ac proindè Calorem, aliàs foret obnoxius valdè. Hinc Aſthmatici Auram quàm frigidam haurire coguntur, urgente Paroxyſmo: (ubi nempe Sanguis nimis in Pulmonibus turgeſcit) ne protinùs accederet Suffocatio. Sic qui Febre ardente laborant, qui Curſu, aut Luctatione validâ, perturbant Humores, longè frequentiùs ſolito reſpirant: ut frigido novoque Aëre, creberrimè attracto, ebullientem Sanguinem refrigerent ſatis, eumque debitos intra Cancellos coërceant.

Vis adeò inſpirati Aëris tantùm condenſare Sanguinem in Pulmone debet, quantùm vehemens ibidem particularum Attritus, ac maſſularum Comminutio, iſtum expandit: nimiam aliter in molem aſſurgeret rarefactus Sanguis; quod idem eſt ferè, ac ſi redundaret ipſa Quantitas. At cum Ventriculus Cordis ſiniſter par ſolùm eſt dextro, quî capere poteſt auctam hanc molem? Si non, quæ inde Ruinæ?

Quod

Quod Ratio ſuadet, fida docet Cadaverum Inſpectio, ubi Vaſa Cordis & Pulmonis ſicut deſcripſi inveniuntur, ſi ſanis in Animalibus, recentiſſimè demortuis, quæruntur. Iniquè verò admodùm, diu poſt Mortem comparantur Venæ & Arteriæ ejus congruæ Diametri; huic enim ob Structuram longè magis *elaſticam* ineſt contrahendi vis maxima, illi autem longè minor: hinc Arteriæ Sanguinis, ſaltem *Seroſi*, vacuæ ferè inveniuntur & conſtrictæ; imò ſi Siphone, injectâ nempè Cerâ, replentur utræque, Arteriæ multo magis quàm Venæ reſiſtunt, nec ideò æqualem admittunt Diſtenſionem. Idem de Ventriculis Cordis dicendum eſt, quandoquidem ſiniſter craſſior multo eſt, adeoque longè fortior dextro.

Ex iis jam, quæ ſuprà dicta ſunt, liquet ſatis quàm utile eſt Ægris, præcipuè febricitantibus, Auram frigidiuſculam, fervente potiſſimùm Æſtate, ſubminiſtrare. Vidi ego multoties Anxietates & Languores *febriles* momento ferè depulſos, Feneſtris tantùm apertis, quibus imprudens nutricula Spiritibus (uti dicitur) *volatilibus* perperam omninò mederi ſatagit; imò tunc adeò non juvant *Cardiaca* calidiora, ut etiam maximè noceant; longè meliùs enim Inſpiratione Auræ frigidæ, & miſſione nonnunquam Sanguinis, abiguntur: quia ortum habent ſæpiſſimè à Congeſtione & nimiâ Sanguinis Rarefactione in Pulmonibus. Oportet verò ut Aër, Pectori ſaluber, non ſit nimiùm frigidus. Joſephus d'Acoſta refert Aërem ita frigidum eſſe Altiſſimum quendam ſuper Montem Peruvianum, ut uno ſolùm Flamine Sanguinem ſæpè in Pulmone congelet.

Imò Hyberna Frigora Europæ, in Plagis potiſſimùm borealibus, *Pulmonias* exitiales inferunt ſæpiſſimè; quin etiam aliquando, non tantum Pulmones, ſed & Artus etiam ipſi, ex Frigoris vehementiâ, Gangrænâ corripiuntur. Peregrinantibus igitur per frigidam valdè *Atmoſphæram* opportunum eſt maximè Liquores tepidos eorumque Vapores ſorbere frequenter; ad debitam nimirùm Laxitatem Vaſorum *pulmonalium* & Sanguinis Fluorem conſervandum: Haud utique Au-

ram

ram gelidiorem impunè reſpirant jejuni, diras inde profectò novi Peripneumonias.

Hæc hactenus de Aëris Potentiâ in Pulmone; jam quæ ſit in totum Corpus paucis videamus.

Primò itaque; conſideremus Aërem, quatenùs grave quoddam fluidum in nos perpetuò incumbens, haud minore quidem Pondere Hominem mediocris Staturæ premens quàm Librarum 32000, immane quantum Pondus! quod ex nobis quicquid eſt Liquoris exprimeret, ni Preſſura foret æqualis undique, ni ex æquo reſiſterent incluſi Humores. Hoc autem ſapientiſſimus noſtrûm omniumque Conditor, Deus, nobis fecit ſalutare maximè; nam & totam Corporis Compagem confirmat, & humores ejus coërcet; imò vel hâc ipsâ Preſſurâ (ut ego ſanè ſentio) haud parùm promovet ipſius Sanguinis circuitum: Siquidem totum Corpus ab incumbente *Atmoſphæra* comprimitur aſſiduè, totus ideò ejuſdem cruor per Venas verſus Cor urgeatur neceſſe eſt, quum non poſſit, per Arterias, Cor petere retrorsùm propter obſtantes Valvulas. Tam parùm utique motûs originalis à Corde accepti, in Venis majoribus, Sanguini reſtat, ut vix Cor aduſque ab imis Pedibus, ni ad Æquilibrium tantùm perficiendum, aſcenderet; (per Venas nimirùm cum Arteriis continuatas, quaſi per Siphonem inverſum, cujus crura æqualis ſint Altitudinis) ita tardus ſanè ibi eſt Sanguinis Progreſſus, ut in Venis Artuum Valvulæ frequentes occurrant, ad Onus nempe incumbentis Sanguinis excipiendum, ne fortè relaberetur. Haud ergò ex ſe ſolo polleret (ut mihi videtur) vim propriam conſtringentem Cordis ſuperare, ne dicam irruere in ejus Ventriculum, eumque dilatare.

Sanguinis ideò momentum adjuvat aſſidua *Atmoſphæræ* Preſſura, more velut *Antagoniſtæ* agens contra vim Cordis inſitam & validè conſtringentem, quod plùs, minùſve, omni *Sphinčteri* Muſculo proprium eſt. Cùm primùm enim, ope Inſpirationis, explicatus Pulmo Locum dat expellendo è Corde Sanguini; facto nempe in Ductibus Pulmonum Sanguineis momentaneo quaſi Vacuo, continùo in Cor dextrum impellit

pellit Sanguinis quantum facile capit Pondus *Atmoſphæræ*, totum Corporis habitum comprimens ſemper. Eodem porrò ipſo momento irruens, undique premens, & *elaſticus* Aër haud exiguum addit impetum rapidiſſimis, per Pulmonem currentibus, Sanguinis Rivulis, ejuſque Momentum tantùm adauget, ut vel vim Cordis ſiniſtri ſubigere poſſit: longè enim * longèque velocius currit Sanguis per pulmones quàm per *Aortæ* Ramulos.

At de his ſatis; cùm non ſit hujus Opuſculi accuratam circum acti Sanguinis Hiſtoriam perſcribere: hoc ſolum, hîc obiter, denotare volebam, Compreſſionem *Atmoſphæræ* eſſe unam ex multis, eamque haud contemnendam Cauſam circuitûs Sanguinis, quantùmque immoderata Gravitas Aëris aut Levitas, accelerare Sanguinem, aut retardare, poteſt.

Quum verò ab Hiſtoriâ *Barometri* clariſſimè pateat, quòd *Atmoſphæræ* pondus uno Tempore majus eſt quàm alio, Ratione fere $\frac{1}{10}$ totius Columnæ *baroſcopicæ*; non poteſt non eſſe quin tanta Differentia nos, ſub eâ verſantes, afficiat maximè: quandoquidem haud minoris eſt iſta quàm Pondo Librarum 3200, cujus dimidium ſanè, vel perpaucas intra horas, ſentimus ſæpiſſimè. Suprà verò monſtratum eſt pondus *Atmoſphæræ* multùm conferre ad *Circulationem* Sanguinis promovendam: major ergò ejuſdem Gravitas Motum Cruoris auget, minor autem minuit. Hinc fit, quòd dum Cœlum ſiccum ſit atque ſerenum; id eſt quando debitâ Gravitate & *Elaſticitate* præditus ſit Aër, alacres nos vegetoſque percipimus: auctâ namque Sanguinis Velocitate, cæteris paribus, Secretiones noſtræ naturales & *Evacuationes* augentur, præcipuè *Perſpiratio* (ut dicitur) *Sanctoriana*, quam, modò ſit ordinata probè, conſequitur Corporis & Animi Vigor. Major porrò in Corpora noſtra Preſſura Vaſa ſanguinea coarctat per totum Habitum Corporis externum, quod Effectu idem eſt, ac ſi Sanguinis ipſius Quantitas fuerit adaucta: nam non ſolùm motos Humores incitat, ſed & etiam quo magis premitur Habitus exterior, eo plus Sanguinis

* *Vide* Hales's *Hæmaſtatics*, *Experim.* x.

ad

ad interiores & maximè vitales Corporis Partes adigitur, unde fortior evadit earum Actio. Ideò non ſolùm in Pulmone meliùs lenteſcentem ſubigit Sanguinem crudumque *Chylum* purus & *elaſticus* Aër, ſed per totum quoque *Syſtema* Vaſorum. Verum enimvero ſi permagna Gravitas Aëris & *Elaſticitas* longo perdurat Tempore, Morbos producit ab aucto nimiùm Sanguinis Motu; cujuſmodi ſunt Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ, Anginæ, Febres ardentes, atque id Genus alia: idque potiſſimùm accedentibus aliis Aëris Qualitatibus, Frigoris ſcilicet, aut Caloris; ut videbimus infrà.

Secundò; contrà omninò contrarias Corporis Affectiones infert Aër debitæ Gravitatis & *Elaſticitatis* expers: nam ſequitur inde tardior Sanguinis *Circulatio*, diminutæ Secretiones, impedita *Perſpiratio*, Lentorque tandem nimius humorum. Hinc ille Corporis & Animi Languor, quo fere afficimur omnes, dum talis adeſt *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutio; quæ porrò, perſiſtens uſque, iſta omnia auget indies: imò vel ipſa mala, Cauſæ originali ſuccedentia, ſe mutuò promovent aſſiduè: demumque his omnibus accedunt Affectus *hyſterici & hypochondriaci*, Febres intermittentes, remittentes, putridæ, lentæ, *nervoſæ, petechiales*; Morbi denique omnes à nimio Lentore Sanguinis & ſegni ejus Circuitu pendentes.

Quoniam verò omnes *Atmoſphæræ* effectus, qui à Gravitate ejus, aut Levitate, oriuntur, vim plurimam ab ipſius ſecundariis Qualitatibus, frigore putà, aut Calore, Humiditate, aut Siccitate accipiunt; pauca quoque de his dicenda ſunt.

1. De Aëre frigido & ſicco.

Omnia, quæ ſaltem attingit, Corporis vaſa frigus coarctat: idem iſte Annulus, quem Æſtate vix digito induis, Hyeme frigidâ excutitur facillimè: ſupputa jam à contractione parvulæ iſtius partis quantum patitur totum. Vaſa autem conſtricta longè fortiùs vibrant in contenta fluida, quàm ſi ſint relaxa; à Frigore nempè Fibrarum *Elaſticitas* augetur, adeoque major contractio vaſorum & Humores magis atterit, & eorum ſimul accelerat motum: nam ut ſunt vaſorum capacitates inter

ſe,

ſe, per quæ eadem cruoris Quantitas, eodem Temporis ſpatio, fluere debet; ſic ſunt quoque, inverſâ Ratione, Liquidi iſtius Velocitates; diminutâ adeò capacitate Velocitas augetur.

Quod verò Sanguinem attenuat, ejuſque Velocitatem adauget, Secretiones fluidiores & Excretiones debitas promoveat neceſſe eſt, unde Functiones omnes Animales evadunt validiores. Quoniam verò hæc eadem facit gravis & *elaſticus* Aër, cui frequentiſſimè quoque adjuncta eſt & frigiditas *Atmoſphæræ*, & ſiccitas, unitâ vi Effectus edunt majores; adeò ut, dum conſpirant unà, ſæpe demum ſubſequatur vis Vitæ, quàm vel par eſt, fortior; quæ tandem proinde ſuis & ipſa viribus ruit. Tam validus enim ſolida inter & fluida oritur Attritus, tam rapidus Sanguinis curſus; corrugatâ inſuper à frigore cute, tanta diſſipatio humidiſſimi, craſſiſſimi autem Retentio, donec fit cruor acris valdè & maximè viſcoſus: dumque in vaſa urgetur inepta morbos omnigenos *inflammatorii* Generis parit. Idque præſertim, cum immodica *Atmoſphæræ* ſiccitas nec moderantem Fibris, nimiùm rigidis, Fotum præbet, nec Sanguini diluentis Humiditatis ſatis, quæ, dum ſuppetit, per cutis *Poros* attrahitur aſſiduè.

Quod tamen quibuſdam nocumento eſt maxumo, plurimis inſervit maximè, dumque hos Febres acutæ, *pleuriticæ*, *peripneumonicæ*, alios graves Aſthmatis, *Rheumatiſmi*, aut Arthritidis, Paroxyſmi corripiunt; illos, firmoſque ferè omnes, alacres magis ſanoſque reddit Aër ponderoſus, frigidus, ac ſiccus: nec incitat aliquid magis grave Belgarum vulgus quàm rigidum, diuque durans, Gelu; tunc Temporis enim vel cum lepidiſſimis Gallis Feſtivitate concertant. Hoc olim notavit Coüs Senex, Aphoriſm. 17. Sect. 3. quem ſic vertit Cornel. Celſus: "Aquilo ſanum Corpus ſpiſſat, & mobilius atque expeditius reddit."

2. De Aëre frigido & humido; qui nobis quidem officit multùm, quatenùs Frigus ejus Corporis *Poros* conſtringit, eoſdemque Humiditas occludit; horum alterutrum *Perſpirationem* impedit plurimùm: etiam ipſa Corpora *Electrica* in Aëre humido longè parciùs, quàm in ſicco, Effluvia emittunt. Quàm noxia ſunt madida frigidaque Induſia, & Lodices, nemo non nôrit.

Imbrica porrò & pluvia tempeſtas Gravitatem *Atmoſphæræ* minuit, Humor ejus nimius vim Fibrarum enervat; utraque impetum Sanguinis impediunt, ac debitas proinde Secretiones & Excretiones. Hinc gignitur ſeroſa Colluvies, Deſtillationes inde ſequuntur & Tumores Faucium, Tuſſes & Anginæ, aliaque multa. Denique, ſi talis Tempeſtas manet diu, Febres *catarrhales*, intermittentes, putridæ, lentæ, *nervoſæ*, ingruunt; ni per Cutim (quod optimum) aut Urinam, aut per Alvum, exterminentur tempeſtivè retenti Humores: priuſquam ſcilicet putreſcere incipiunt.

Nec more ſolùm deſcripto nocet algida udaque Aëris Temperies, ſed & ipſa gelida Humiditas in ipſum Corpus attrahitur. Vel ipſe Medicinæ Parens, Hippocrates, hanc Corporis imbibentem Facultatem, bis mille abhinc Annis aſſeruit; dum ſcilicet ὅλον τὸ Σῶμα non ſolum ἔκπνοον, ſed & εἴσπνοον, eſſe pronunciavit: quæ verba ipſe Galenus de Aëris ingreſſu per Cutis *Poros* interpretatur. Id verò abundè Experimenta probant, neque enim alia patet via Argenti vivi, aut Terebinthinæ particulis in Sanguinem, niſi per ipſos Cutis *Poros*; modò ſint illitæ ſolùm, aut vel ſub Formâ Vaporis allectæ. Hoc idem ſatis ſuperque confirmant Tentamina acutiſſimi Jacobi Keilei noſtri; quinimò Humoris gelidi Abſorptionem, ſummâ cum Probabilitate, poſuit pro Cauſâ frequentiſſimâ iſtius Corporis invaletudinis, quæ vulgò *ſuſceptum Frigus* nominatur: ipſis nimirum Particulis frigorificis (ſi placet Nitroaëreis) unà cum Humore abſorptis, quæ Sanguinem Lymphamque vitiant.

An verò datur reverà Principium aliquod frigorificum, Sal nempe Nitro-Aëreus, ut à Mayow vocatur, ſive ullo alio Vocabulo id nominabis, eximios inter Philoſophos dubitatur: Cauſam nempe omnis Frigoris ponentes in Privatione ſolùm Motûs & Caloris. Hæc tamen Sententia haud mihi Herclè prorsùs arridet: nam poſce modò, num in Calore aliquid magis poſitivum eſt quàm in Frigore? nonne utriuſque æquè ſubitanea & æquè certa Senſatio eſt? quod forſan non adeò eſt explicatu facile à ſolâ motûs Ceſſatione: nec ex merâ Privatione, aut Relatione, poſitivi fluunt Effectus, at è Frigore plurimi: Corporum quorundam Expanſio, quorundam Condenſatio, permanens

mutatio

mutatio & ſexcenta alia. Aqua, dum congelatur, expanditur, Argumentum ſanè materiei alicujus ab extrà receptæ; aliter enim à ſolâ Caloris & Motûs Abſentiâ condenſaretur: Sicut Metalla, quæ fuſa quidem dilatantur, rigeſcentia verò, minus occupant Spatium.

Porrò Aqua, ex Gelu reſoluta, longè frigidior eſt, quàm quæ priùs congelata non fuerat, reſtatque diu ad plurimos Uſus inepta, ad quos ante Congelationem idonea fuiſſet; hoc vel mulierculæ notant. Imò, qui Gelu reſolutum perpotant, ſunt pluribus Morbis obnoxii; ideò * Poeta —— *Quis tumidum Guttur miratur in Alpibus?* Parùm utique video, cur Aquæ Congelatio ob meram motûs Privationem efficeretur, ſi, cum ſummis Philoſophis, particulas ſuas conſtituentes *Sphæricas* eſſe ſtatuimus; quod maximè videtur probabile, quia nullus excitatur Calor utcunque vehementer agitetur Aqua: minima enim intervenit Frictio (Cauſa nempe Caloris) motas inter Sphærulas. Nam ſequitur hinc planè, ſeu in Motu, ſeu in Quiete, quòd in punctis ſolùm ſe mutuò contingere poſſunt; unde ne major quidem ob Quietem Cohæſio: quæ tamen infinitè major eſt in Gelu, quàm in Aquâ. Porrò autem Aqua in Vacuo difficillimè, ſi unquam, congelatur; ubi tamen ſatis certè Quietis: at ipſiſſima iſta Aqua, ad Contactum gelidi Aëris effuſa, dicto citiùs, etiam inter effundendum, in Glaciem abit; notante diligentiſſimo Viro, Fahrenheit. Act. Philoſoph. Anglic. N° 382: requiritur ideò ab Aëre aliquid ad Congelationem efficiendam.

Magis adeò probanda videtur eorum Opinio, qui Congelationis Cauſam arbitrantur Spiculas eſſe quaſdam frigorificas, ab extrà admiſſas: quæ, utcunque Globulos aqueos à ſe invicem dimoveant paululùm, Quantitatem tamen contactûs hos inter & illas adaugent, & proinde mutuam eorum Cohærentiam. Ni ex hâc forſan *Hypotheſi*, vix alia datur Methodus, inſignem iſtam Aquæ Expanſionem, dum congelatur, explicandi: quæ verò Aquæ gelatæ Expanſio evenit ſemper, ſive Aëris fuerit expers, ſive non.

Quoniam verò Congelatio omnis artificioſa, Sale quodam mediante, perficitur, haud abſurdum eſt credere Spiculas has frigorificas ſalinæ eſſe Naturæ.

* *Juvenal. Sat.* xiii.

Quod verò datur ſalinum aliquod Principium, per univerſam *Atmoſphæram* diſſeminatum, vero ſimile eſt admodùm à Vitrioli Generatione in ipſo Colcothare, utcunque Sale ſit Deſtillatione, aut ullo alio modo, privatum. * Nitrum porrò de novo producitur, ex ipsâ Terrâ damnatâ, ex ipſis inſulſiſſimis Cineribus, modò hæc inter, & apricum Aërem libera detur Communicatio. Unde oritur Nitrum, ut dicitur calcarium, niſi ab hoc Sale aëreo? Nonne Ferrum, etiam ſuper altiſſimas Turres, Ferruginem contrahit? quod ab eodem omninò evenit Principio. Plurima item Mineralia, & Glebæ metallicæ, priſtinam recipiunt Naturam; licet vi Ignis omni fuiſſent orbata Sale, ex ipſo eodem nimirùm Fonte. Sal hoc univerſum agnoſcit illuſtriſſimus Newton; utique ex Analyſi Chemicâ clariſſimi Hombergii ſolus videtur & idem Parens & Origo omnigeni Salis; prout ſcilicet ſit hâc, vel illâ, Matrice receptum, huic, vel illi Materiæ, coadunatum.

Atqui non prorsùs alienum eſt credere hoc Sal nitroſæ eſſe Proſapiæ, dum obſervamus & Nitri Aciculas, & Spiculas glaciales, imò Salinas ipſius Roris particulas, Formâ eſſe ſimillimas. Quinetiam ſi reputamus, quæ referuntur à digniſſimis Fide † Viris, de Armeniâ, Tartariâ, Chinâ, *&c.* Terris nimirum Nitro quàm maximè abundantibus; quod ibi ſcilicet, quamvis Æſtate Sol interdiu omnia quaſi adurit, Noctu tamen ſævit rigidum Gelu: magnâ adeò Copiâ decidente Sale nitroſo, quem Solis ‡ Ardor elevaverat. In noſtrâ etiam Regione, poſt Diem calidiorem, verno præſertim Tempore, obſervamus ſæpè manè ſequente ſtagna, campoſque omnes, Glacie, ac Pruinâ, obductos: quod quidem vel ipsâ Æſtate contingeret, niſi vis Solis, tunc Temporis vehemens, particulas nitroſas, hîc non æquè ac in Oriente abundantes, diffringeret & proinde diſſiparet. Hæc ſanè arguere videntur, quòd Abundantia Nitri aërei plus faciat ad Congelationem efficiendam, quàm ſola Paucitas Ignis: mediâ enim Hyeme, cùm *Thermometrum* longè majus denotet Frigus, nuſquam ſæpè apparet vel minima Glacies. Gradus utique Frigoris, quo Glacies pro-

* Vid. *Frid. Hoffman. Hiſtoriam*, &c. *Nitri.* † *Tournefort*, *Voyage du Levant*, *Lettr.* 18. *Le Comte Itinerar. Chinenſ.* ‡ Anno 1743, Menſis *Junii* 13°, diluculò, hìc, & pleriſque aliis Locis in noſtrâ Regione acre apparuit Gelu; Baromet. 50.

ducitur,

ducitur, minimè quidem ſtabilis & certus eſt; Glaciem namque ſæpe notavi Menſe Martio, aut Aprili, cùm Spiritus Thermometri Haukſbeiani fuerit ad 55 tantùm: è contrà nullam omninò Menſe Decembri, cùm deſcenderit uſque ad 65. Sed de his ſatis.

3. Itaque de Calore Aëris, eique accedente Humiditate. Calor omnia, vel ipſum Ferrum, expandit, multò magis ideò Humores Corporis humani ejuſque Vaſa; Sanguinis autem Rarefactio, & Vaſorum Relaxatio, de Momento circulantium Humorum detrahit: Secretiones hinc deficiunt & Vires; hâc ergo de Cauſa non æquè ſumus agiles Æſtate; ac Hyeme, aut Tempore verno. Qui torridas habitant Regiones, vix ſunt, niſi Noctu, ad Munera Vitæ obeunda habiles, totâ fere Die dormiunt, præcipuè ardente Sole.

At ſi æſtuoſa ſimul ſit Atmoſphæra & humida nimis, de ſanitate periclitatur admodùm. Eſt calidi, eſt etiam & humidi, laxare Fibras; quid conjuncta? eas ferè omninò reſolvunt. Imò quandoquidem uda Aëris Temperies plerumque etiam Levitate peccat, quod ut vidimus ſuprà, vim circulantem minuit multùm, & quoniam humidus Aër *Perſpirationem* inſuper inhibet valdè, meritò prorsùs, ab ultimâ Antiquitate, talis *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutio reputata fuit peſtilens.

Obſtructi adeò Humores fiunt indies magis magiſque acres, ob defectum Motûs idonei Lympha lenteſcit, Cruor ferè in Grumos faceſſit, ejuſque Sales, ſe mutuò attrahendo, in noxias abeunt *Moleculas*, brevique putreſcunt Humores. Morbi proinde quamplurimi oriuntur, & acuti, & *chronici*, cùm durat diu gravis adeò & infelix Cœli Conſtitutio; in quâ, brevis ſit utcunque mora, vel validiſſimus Homo vim Corporis & Animi languidiorem fieri citò perſentit. Aër enim Vaporibus, præſertim ſulphureis (ut Experimenta nobilis Boylei & acutiſſimi Haleſii monſtrant) onuſtus plurimum *Elaſticitatis* ſuæ protinùs amittit; adeò ut vix explicandi Pulmones vim retineat: unde paulò ante, & cum Fulgura vibrantur, haud pauci Spiritum difficulter admodùm trahunt; *Atmoſphærâ* tunc nempè Vaporibus ſulphureis æſtuante. Hâc porrò de Causâ imbecilliores quamplurimi,

ne-

ne vel per Diem unum, alterumve, ſufferre queunt ingratum Urbis Aërem, Fumis pollutum innumeris; qui tamen commodè ſatis, imò alacrem Rure degunt Vitam. Ad rectam utique Valetudinem tanti conducit purum & apricum reſpirare Aërem, ut abſque eo, in Morbis quamplurimis, vix ulla alia Medicina proficiat: quod tam ſæpè notavi, ut non poſſim quin, cum elegantiſſimo Poëta, clamem,

O fortunatos nimiùm, ſua ſi Bona nôrint,
Agricolas! ——————

Quorum nempe & Otia & Negotia ſaluberrimis in Agris peraguntur. Aura quippe ruſtica longè magis pura eſt, & *elaſtica,* quàm quæ, infinitis urbanis Sordibus contaminata, gravis admodùm & inſalubris evadit; æſtivo præſertim Tempore, cùm Solis Ardor omnigenos excitat Vapores. Eſt inſuper tunc frigida magis, ac Halitu ſaluberrimo Herbarum Spirituque Terræ vegetiſſima, ad recreandas Vires, & Pulmones expandendos, fit idonea maximè: nec verò pinguibus fœdata Vaporibus, vel minimè, *Perſpirationi* officit; quin eam promovet plurimùm. Tantâ hinc nos perfundit Alacritate purus & pergratus Ruris Aër, dum & Reſpirationi, & *Perſpirationi,* tantoperè ſimul inſervit.

4. De Aëre calido, & ſicco; qui, licet Conſtitutione modò deſcriptâ longè ſalubrior, tamen haud eſt innoxius; præcipuè ſi diutiùs maneat. Aër namque ſiccus magnâ plerumque Gravitate pollet & *Elaſticitate,* quod Motum Sanguinis multùm incitat: quatenùs verò calidus eſt, Humores perſpirantes exhaurit maximè, unde *Seroſa* Pars Sanguinis diſſipatur, & liquidiſſima Corporis avolant: reſtat adeò Cruor ſpiſſus nimiùm; nihil namque jam humidi ex *Atmoſphærâ* torridâ per Cutis *Poros* imbibitur. Hinc magnus ſequitur & validus Sanguinis Attritus, ac proinde Calor; qui, & ab extrà item auctus indies, ſalinas & ſulphureas Humorum Partes exacuit aſſiduè, donec tandem fiunt acerrimæ: idque eo magis, quo minùs jam in Pulmone refrigeratur Sanguis. Si ſuaviſſimum Butyrum, vel quodvis Oleum animale, intenſo Solis Ardori exponis diu, brevi abit in Liquamen *alcalinum* putridum &

3 valdè

valdè *corroſivum:* Sic diuturnus Æſtatis Fervor uſque adeò torret Humores animales, ut longè acriores ſub Autumnum ſint, quàm verno Tempore. Hæc utique eſt Aduſtio iſta Sanguinis, à veteribus toties memorata: Siquidem magna hinc copia Bilis acerrimæ generatur; inde Choleræ, *Dyſenteriæ,* Colica bilioſa, putridæ & (ut dicuntur) Febres malignæ, ineunte Autumno, ita ſunt frequentes. Tórridæ ſanè Zonæ vehemens Ardor uſque adeò exhaurit Incolarum Humores, uſque adeò criſpat Fibras, ut quaſi peruſti videantur. Imò ex Relatione Medicorum, qui fervidis in his Regionibus Artem exercuerunt, Sanguis eorum longè magis craſſus eſt & niger, quàm in Hominibus Europæis: hinc Febres ardentiſſimæ & peſtilentiales iis in Locis *endemicæ* ſunt, putreſcentibus ſcilicet leviſſimâ de Causâ Humoribus.

Magnus utique Medicinæ Dictator, Hippocrates, non ſolùm Morbos diverſos, ſed & Temperamenta, imò & Mores Hominum, ab Aëris Varietate maximè pendere ſtatuit, in pulcherrimo de Aëre, Aquis, *&c.* Libro: cum quo ſanè conſentit omninò fidus ejus Interpres, Galenus, in Commentar. & alibi de Temperatur. Præcipuè in Capite ὅτι τὰ τῆς Ψυχῆς Ἤθη, &c. Hoc innuit etiam eleganter Lucretius, Lib. vi.

Nam quid Britannum Cœlum differre putamus,
Et quod in Ægypto'ſt, qua Mundi claudicat Axis?
Quidve quod in Ponto'ſt differre à Gadibus, atque
Uſque ad nigra Virûm, percoctaque Sæcla Calore?
Quæ cum quattuor inter ſe diverſa videmus,
Quattuor à Ventis, & Cæli Partibus eſſe,
Tum Color & Facies Hominum diſtare videntur
Largiter, & morbi generatim Sæcla tenere.

Horum autem paulò infrà hanc reddit Rationem,

——— *varius concinnat id Aër.*

Sin autem varia Aëris diverſorum Climatum Temperies varios omninò producit morbos, cur non & varia etiam, vel ejuſdem Regionis, Tempeſtas

peſtas diverſos perinde gignat Corporis Affectus? Atque ita ſe profectò Res habet; verno nimirùm Tempore, ſi longi præcipuè, ac ſicci, Venti boreales continuârint, Febres *inflammatoriæ*, Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ, Anginæ certò certiùs invadunt. Autumno contrà Febres lentæ, putridæ, quartanæ, Choleræ, Dyſenteriæ, *&c.* ferè ſæviunt ſemper. Sic itidem, alii prorsùs oriuntur morbi ſub humido tepidoque Cœlo, alii autem omninò & diverſi ſub frigido ſiccoque. Obſervationes equidem hujuſmodi perpetuæ fuerunt ab Ævo Hippocratis huc uſque; totam adeò ſuperiorem Doctrinam confirmare videntur. "Non quòd non omni Tempeſtatum Genere Homines, per omnia "Genera morborum & ægrotent, & moriantur; ſed quòd frequentiùs "tamen quædam eveniunt." Sic latinus Hippocrates, Lib. xi. Præfat.—Iſta Dubio procul Conſtitutio Aëris eſt ſalutifera maximè, quæ, ex ſtabilitâ Lege Naturæ, propriæ Anni Tempeſtati reſpondet: ideò nec Hyems tepida juvat, nec Æſtas pluvia.

Quoniam verò diverſa Atmoſphæræ Conſtitutio, diverſo planè modo Corpora humana afficit, ratio certè & modus hujus Diverſitatis ſemper à Medicis eſt conſpiciendus; &, quod de Locorum differentiâ dixit Celſus, æquè verum eſt de Varietate Tempeſtatum: "differre "nempe, pro Naturâ Locorum, Genera Medicinæ, & aliud Opus "eſſe Romæ, aliud in Ægypto, aliud in Gallia." Hoc quidem abundè teſtantur Medici diverſarum Gentium, diverſis utentes Methodis; quæ tamen omnes ad Sanitatem Ægros feliciſſimè perducunt. Nonne ergo & Ratio quoque habenda eſt variarum *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutionum, vel in eâdem Regione? Optimus ille quidem, ac diligentiſſimus Obſervator, Sydenhamius, notavit; "quâ Methodo, cur"rente Anno, Ægrotos liberaveris, eâdem ipsâ, Anno jam vertente "forſitan è medio tolles." Uno proclamant Ore Medici, quòd morbi vernales multò feliciùs Sanguinis Miſſionem admittant quàm Autumnales: & hinc illæ forſan Sydenhamii Lacrymæ, qui fuit ſemper in Venæ Sectione multus admodùm. Morbi ſanè, vel Generis ejuſdem (ut conſtanter obſervavi) largiorem longè poſcunt Sanguinis Detractionem, eamque multò faciliùs ferunt Ægroti, dum ſiccum

adeſt

adeſt Cœlum, & elata perſtat *Barometri* Statio, quàm dum æſtuoſa Aëris Humiditas vim ferè Vaſorum reſolvit. Hoc utique perpetuum eſt, vel in ipſis morbis Pectoris. Aſclepiades olim, ut refert Cœlius Aurelianus, obſervavit "apud Athenas atque Urbem Romam, Phle-"botomiâ vexatos (utor Aureliani Verbis) vel pejùs acceptos eſſe "Pleuriticos, in Pario verò atque Helleſponto reſumptos ac releva-"tos." Roma nimirùm atque Athenæ humidiore longè & tepidiore gaudent Aëre quàm Helleſponti Regio, ſicco, ac ſæpè perfrigido, Vento Aſiatico perflata.

Robuſti certè & firmi Homines facilè ferunt Sanguinis miſſionem; flaccidi verò, etſi æquè ſuccidi, non ita: quia, propter Debilitatem Fibrarum, Æquilibrium Solida inter & Fluida haud reſtituitur confeſtim; unde ſequitur brevis quaſi Stagnatio. Pondus autem *Atmoſphæræ* magnum univerſum Corporis Habitum premit validè & corroborat, ac proinde Sanguinis motum incitat. Frigus, ſiccitate præſertim adjunctâ, vim Fibrarum adauget plurimùm; accedentibus adeò ſimul utriſque, vis Vitæ fortior evadit, & vel ipſe Corporis Habitus pro Tempore velut mutatus videtur: unde, tali durante Aëris *Cataſtaſi*, vel infirmiores ex facili tolerant Venæ Sectionem.

Non ſolùm in Morbis curandis plurimùm valet Atmoſphæræ conſideratio, ſed ad Sanitatem etiam tuendam maximi eſt momenti. Contraria contrariis curantur, ut in Adagio eſt: ſic ſi Ver frigidum & ſiccum eſt, Pleuritide, Peripneumoniâ, Anginâ, periclitamur; qui verò Diætâ humectante utuntur & Potione tepidâ laxante, vitio Tempeſtatis occurrunt, morboſque evadunt utplurimùm. Si Frigori autem accedit humidi multum, *Cardiaca* quædam admiſcenda ſunt, Corpuſque Veſtibus muniendum eſt probè, ne *Perſpiratio* inhibeatur nimis. Æſtuoſa contrà udaque Aëris Temperies ſiccam omninò & aſtringentem poſcit Diætam, Vinum & auſterum Aquâ frigidâ dilutum, denique quæ & Vim Fibrarum comprimentem firment, & à Sanguine Lentorem ac Putredinem arceant. Balneum porrò tunc frigidum idoneum eſt maximè. Quæ contrà Humore nimio & Tepore

pollent, aliena ſunt prorsùs; jurulenta ideò tunc vitanda ſunt, & tepida muliercularum Sorbitio.

Certè nullo non Tempore Anni Morbi invadunt, Autumno autem quamplurimi; nam tunc fere ‘ meridianis Temporibus Calor, noc-“ turnis atque matutinis, ſimulque etiam veſpertinis Frigus, eſt: “ Corpus ergo, ſubinde meridianis Caloribus relaxatum, ſubito Fri-“ gore excipitur.” Hæc rectè Celſus, Lib. ii. cap. 1. Sanctorius obſervavit inſuper, quòd ab Æquinoctio autumnali ad Solſtitium hyemale, quâlibet Die, minus Librâ circiter perſpiramus. Medicin. Static. Sect. 2. Aphor. 41. tantoperè nimirùm prohibent *Perſpirationem* humida Autumni Frigora: eoque magis tunc huic obnoxium eſt malo Corpus, quo magis relaxata ſint Vaſcula æſtivo Calore, unde non ſatis validè propellebant contenta Fluida, quæ majorem indies Lentorem proinde contrahebant.

Si jam & his addamus, quantum Æſtatis Ardor percoxerit Humores, iiſque majorem induxerit Acrimoniam; haud mirum utique videbitur, ſi Autumnus plurimos opprimat incautos: tunc enim Humores ſunt acriores ſolito, & eorum *Perſpiratio* impedita plurimùm.—His verò perpenſis, Methodus *prophylactica* manifeſtò apparet, quæ ſcilicet & Fibras corroborare, ac debitam Sanguinis Fluxionem conſervare poteſt; quibus nempe *Perſpiratio* pergat ordinata probè & ſatis conſtans. Interponi verò, ſi quid ego judico, debent *Eccoprotica* quædam ſubinde, ad bilioſam Colluviem evacuandam: hoc ſæpè Alma molitur Natura, eâ nempe gravatâ, *Diarrhœa*, Cholerâ, ſeu *Dyſenteriâ* excitatis: quibus autem tempeſtiva Rhei barbari Doſis, repetita prudenter, occurrerit omninò, naturamque levaverit æquè.

Sexcenta utique hujuſmodi dicenda eſſent, ni prælonga forent & obvia ſatis Lectoribus idoneis: Quorum nemo jam fortè dubitat, quin diligens *Atmoſphæræ* Contemplatio ſit Medicis perutilis admodùm.

Quod ad Methodum attinet & Medicinam, quas variis in morbis infrà laudavi, non ſunt equidem vana Muſei Commenta; ſed, quæ, per multos jam Annos comprobata, ſucceſſerunt optimè; imò (ſi id ſit

cujus Momenti) in ſplendidis ſæpè Perſonis: tanta ſcilicet Remediis, mihi probè expertis, fuit Fiducia.

Formulas quidem Medicamentorum exhibui nullas, quod ſanè vix aliquid ſapit præter Oſtentationem Artis & pompoſam Scientiæ Venditationem. Ille ſolùm, cui Natura Morbi perſpicitur, intelligit bene, quæ poſcit Remedia. Plures audivi totas blaterantes *Pharmacopœias*, qui tamen ne intellexerint quidem quid vel ipſe Pulſus ſignificabat. Concinnam utique ac ſimplicem præſcribendi Formulam laudo maximè, minimè verò Farraginem medicamentoſam, ultra Garamantas & Indos ſæpè petitam, ſolo plerumque Novitatis Amore conſcriptam. Longè verò, longèque magis, ridicula Praxis eorum eſt, qui temerariâ Manu univerſalia porrigunt Arcana; omnibus ſcilicet Morbis accommodata: quaſi nimirùm eſſet in Naturâ Rerum, ut ipſiſſimum illud, quale demum cunque fuerit, ſtricto nimiùm, pariterque laxo, Corporis Habitui mederetur æquè, ut rapidam æquè contunderet Febrem, lentumque Hydropem. Sed *Apage Nugas! Si Populus vult decipi, decipiatur.*

Hæc Tu Romane caveto!——Sed Romæ Quis non? *Perſ.*

Sequentes Obſervationes factæ fuerunt omninò ad modum, quem præclariſſimus noſter JURINIUS in Actis Philoſophicis, N°. 379. deſcripſit; quemque jam omnes ferè ſequuntur, præ cæteris laudatiſſima Societas Edenburgenſis. *Barometrum* nempe ex Tubo ſatis amplo & Ciſternâ latiſſimâ conſtructum eſt: Argentum vivum verò, quo implentur, puriſſimum Deſtillatione præparaveram. *Thermometrum* idoneo ſitum eſt Loco, quod fabricavit *Haukſbeius*. *Barometrum* ad Menſem Julium, Anno MDCCXXXIII, ſupra Maris infirmi Superficiem ſteterat 46 Pedes circiter; ab iſto Anno autem & Menſe, huc uſque, fuit ad 30 Pedes tantùm. Humiditatem Aëris per varia *Hygroſcopia* notavi; præcipuum verò eſt ad Formam D. D. Molyneux Act. Philoſoph. N°. 172. Infundibulo utor Diametro 25 Digitos

latâ, eoque circulari, ad Pluviam excipiendam: ita verò poſitum eſt, ut æquè pateat undique omni Vento.

Sequens *Schema* Ventorum ex Plinio excerpſi, ut notius foret de quâ Plagâ Cœli Ventus ſpirabat, cùm hoc, vel illo, nomine utor. Ubi verò & Vis Venti & Directio notatur ſimul, Literis uſus ſum Pyxidi nauticæ inſcriptis vulgò, *i. e.* E. W. N. S. & compoſitis N. E. N W. S E. S. W. & ſic deinceps.

Non ſum neſcius utique quòd Varro duodecim facit Tractus Ventorum; Vitruvius etiam Viginti quatuor, illoſque miris quibuſdam Vocibus, ut erat earum amantiſſimus, diſtinguit. Tabula verò * Plinii, ſeu, ut vocat, Tympanum circinatum, ad generalem Ventorum Diſtinctionem facit ſatis; porrò eorum Nomina Pliniana diu fuerant Civitate Romanâ donata.

Favorinus equidem, apud † Aulum Gellium, diſcrepat à Plinio in Verbis Eurus, Caurus ſive Argeſtes, Africus ſive Libs: Eurum enim ad Exortum æquinoctialem refert, Plinius verò & Seneca ad Exortum hybernum, habentque Autoritatem Ariſtotelis, Lib. 2. Μετεωρολογικ. Capit. 6, qui expreſſè dicit Εὖρος ἀπ' Ἀνατολῆς Χειμερινῆς πνεῖ; ſic in Libro Ariſtoteli perperam adſcripto, περὶ Κοσμȣ̃ Capit. 4. Εὖρος δὲ ὁ ἀπὸ τȣ̃ περὶ τὰς Χειμερινὰς, &c. Dubitat porrò ‡ Seneca an Argeſtes idem ſit quod Corus; imò Favorinus ait quòd Argeſtes, ſeu Corus, adverſus Aquilonem flat, & quòd Libs, ſive Africus, contra Vulturnum: ſed fortè corruptus eſt hic Gellii Locus. Nemo enim antè Corum pro Vento inter Meridiem & occidentem uſurpavit unquam; & quî poteſt || Africus ex Africâ ad Italiam ſpirare, niſi ex Plagis Auſtralibus? Idem de Libe dicendum eſt, quòd ex Libyâ ad

* *Confer. Caput.* 47, *Lib.* 2. *cum Capite* 34, *Lib.* 18.

† *Lib.* 2. *Capit.* 22.

‡ *Vide Senecæ Quæſtion. natural. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 16.

|| *Vide Horat. Od.* 3. *Lib.* 1.

——— nec timuit præcipitem Africum
Decertantem Aquilonibus.

Græciam,

Græciam, unde Ventus iſte Λὶψ dictus eſt. Audi iterum Ariſtotelem, Loco ſuprà citato de Enumeratione Ventorum, Ἀργέςης ἀπὸ Δυσμῆς θερινῆς πνεῖ——Λὶψ ἀπὸ Δυσμῆς Χειμερινῆς. Quid ſi Corus à קר, Frigus? ſemper enim inter inter Ventos frigidos annumeratur. Sic Virgilius Lib. 3. Georgic. v. 356.

——— *Semper ſpirantes Frigora Cauri.*

Argeſtes itidem apud Ovidium Libro 5. Faſtorum.

Frigidus Argeſtes ſummas mulcebit Ariſtas.

Plymuthum Oppidum ſitum eſt ad ipſum Sinum Portus ampliſſimi, qui longè latèque patet Ventis auſtralibus. Ex Oriente munitur & Occidente altiſſimis Clivis, ad imum verò clauditur Rupibus marmoreis: porrò utroque ejus à Latere Æſtuarium longè porrigitur. Surgunt à Tergo montes continui ad ipſas uſque Alpes Damnonienſes, decimum circa Lapidem diſtantes. —— Oppidi Situm ideò deſcripſi, ut magis forſan (inter cætera) pateret Ratio tantæ Pluviæ, quæ hîc ruit quotannis.——Ab alto nimirùm Oceano, Vaporibus Nubibuſque latiſſimus, duo inter Promontoria excelſa, Aditus panditur; quæ arduis proinde Clivis utrinque coacta, ad intimum adiguntur Sinum, ubi ſcopulis montibuſque impingentia condenſantur, tandemque ſub Formâ Pluviæ decidunt.—Neque hìc jam memoro, quod huic haud parum adjicit Articulo, hanc Oram nempe Britanniæ, in modum quaſi Iſthmi, duo inter Maria longè porrectam.

Eò quidem lubentiùs Hiſtoriam *meteorologicam* ſequentem edidi, quo magis utiliorem eam fore judicavi: quandoquidem nihil hujuſce modi, quantum memini in hâc occiduâ Parte Britanniæ inceptum fuit antehàc unquam. Atqui ex ipſâ Argumenti Naturâ Latinis ego potiùs Literis, quàm vernaculis, ſequentia deſcripſi: quibus ſiquidem Gens noſtra cum Exteris Obſervationes ſuas communicare poteſt, illi

pariter cum nobis viciſſim. In hâc ſanè Palæſtrâ jam plurimi, ubique fere Gentium, verſantur: utinam tandem aliquando ex plurimis, diu continuatis, & toto penè Terrarum Orbe captis Experimentis extaret demùm generalis aliqua & perfecta *Atmoſphæræ* Hiſtoria! Opus certè utiliſſimum, diu multumque deſideratum! Hunc ergo Obolum in Ærarium publicum conjicio, in quo quidem exarando Diligentiæ plurimum inſumpſi, licet Elegantiæ parum; quippe Medicum ágo, non Rhetorem.

Non nobis licet eſſe tam diſertis,
Qui muſas colimus ſeveriores.

MARTIAL.

Notæ

Notæ ſequentes, quæ in Opere paſſim occurrunt, ſic explicandæ ſunt.

AB i. e. Lumen Boreale; *viz.* Menſe Martio, 1728, ſic habes: *AB* 22. 10. P.M. WNW 1; ita porrò legendum: Lumen erat Boreale Die 22° Martii, Horâ Noctis decimâ, Vento WNW leniter ſpirante.

/ Ad Diei alicujus pluvii Numerum ſuperſcripta ſignificat iſto Die haud exiguam decidiſſe Pluviam;

// multam;

/// graviorem corruiſſe Pluviam;

//// graviſſimam

Ubi Dierum Numeri Lineâ conjunguntur, *viz.* 12—16, ſignificatur aliquam Pluviam omni Die, à 12 ad 16, decidiſſe.

× ad Caput Figuræ, Venti Vim denotantis, indicat Ventum iſtius Ordinis fortem; ad imum verò, lenem; adeò ut 4ˣ vehementem denotet Procellam.

Per omnia Stylo utor *Juliano,* ſive vetere.

Obſervationes factæ fuerunt bis Die plerumque, ſcilicet Horâ fere octavâ matutinâ & ſextâ pomeridianâ.

Literæ Romanæ, (A.) (B.) C.) &c. ad Notationes referunt.

OBSERVA-

OBSERVATIONES

DE AËRE

ET

MORBIS EPIDEMICIS,

Ab Anno MDCCXXVIII ad Finem Anni MDCCXXXVII,
Plymuthi factæ.

VOL. I.

AMPLISSIMO VIRO,

HANS SLOANE, Baronetto, Praeſidi;

Illuſtribuſque Regiae Societatis Londinenſis Sodalibus,

JOANNES HUXHAM.

S. D.

BENIGNE olim accepiſtis, ornatiſſimi Viri! parva quædam Opuſcula noſtra, inter quae fuerunt Obſervationes meteorologicae ab Anno MDCCXXIV ad MDCCXXVII. Jam adeò conſequuntur, quas per Decennium proximè elapſum feci, ſummâ quidem Curâ & non parco Labore in Compendium redactae: hiſque adjecti ſunt perpetui de Morbis Epidemicis Commentarii.

Valete!

OBSERVATIONES

DE

Aëre & Morbis Epidemicis.

ANNO MDCCXXVII, retorridæ Æſtati (majore quàm antehàc unquam Erucarum Numero infeſtæ) ſucceſſit Hyems pluvia ſatis, nec intempeſta valdè, ni quòd interfuit ſiccus admodùm Menſis Novemb. craſſo tamen valdè nubiloque cœlo fœdatus. *Mercurius* interim in *Barometro* ad Stationem præaltam evectus eſt. Venti orientales plerumque, aut aquilonares, afflabant, haud verò inſequebatur tempeſtivum Gelu. Delabente *Barometro* Decembris Initio, quàmplurima decidit Pluvia, paulò poſt autem reſurgente Gelu rigidum invaſit, à Die decimo octavo ſcilicet ad vigeſimum ſecundum: Pluvia inde ad Finem uſque.

Morbilli, qui toto Menſe Julio Sextilique evanuerant, medio Septembri recurrebant, Pluresque adoriebantur indies; malique admodùm fuere Moris Octobri & Novembri. Pari cum his Paſſu progreſſa Tuſſis *convulſiva* quàmplurimos invaſit Pueros, donec uterque morbus Caput ſubduxit Menſe Decembri. Porrò durante Octobri & Novembri * Febris lenta *nervoſa* haud paucos corripuit; Tuſſiſque vehemens in omnes ferè (A) Equos graſſata eſt, quæ ad Finem uſque Decembris perduravit, è quâ tandem Pars major evaſit.

Ad hunc adeò modum deſinebat Annus MDCCXXVII, cujus exeuntis Hiſtoriam ergò attigi leviter, ut, ſiqua forſan per Conjecturas

* *Vide Diſſertat. de hac Febre, Anno* 1737 *ſubjunctì.*

liceret, ſequentium Morborum Cauſas rimaremur: neque enim, *Epidemicorum* Naturam inveſtigando, ſolùm interſit cognoſcere quales Dies ſint, ſed & (B) quales etiam præceſſerint antè; ut cum Celſo loquar, Libro ſecundo, Capit. 1.

Totam Pluviæ Quantitatem, quæ decidit hoc Anno, ſic habeto.

	Dig. Dec.		Dig. Dec.
Januario,	2.965	Februario,	4.452
Martio,	1.868	Aprili,	1.511
Maio,	5.902	Junio,	2.483
Julio,	1.080	Auguſto,	0.299
Septembri,	3.867	Octobri,	2.490
Novembri,	0.826	Decembri,	4.172
			Dig. Dec.
		Summa Quantitas,	31.915.

Breves quædam Notationes.

(A) In Obſidione Trojanâ, primò Canes, mox Muli, pòſt Homines, Peſte correpti fuerunt. Haud ſemel obſervavi morbum inter Pecora eripuiſſe primò, dein eum ipſum paulo pòſt Tempore in Homines *epidemicè* ſæviiſſe; quòd & Anno MDCCXXVIII, & MDCCXXXIII, fuit manifeſtiſſimum: in quibus nempè Tuſſis graviſſima omnes penè Equos corripuit uno, alterove, Menſe citiùs quàm Homines.

Quum nimirùm hoc Animantium Genus maximè ſub Dio verſetur, morboſæ Aëris *Diatheſi* ſit valdè obnoxium neceſſe eſt, non tantùm Aërem inquinatum reſpirando, eumque per Cutis *Poros* imbibendo forſitan; ſed, dum Aquas hauriunt, & carpunt Gramen, condenſatam quaſi ſub Specie Roris *Atmoſphæram*, morbidis Particulis contaminatam exugunt: nam ut Lucretius Libro vi.

Aut in Aquas cadit, aut Fruges perſidit in ipſas,
Peſtilitas.

1 Inde

Inde eſt fortaſsè, quòd morbi hujuſmodi *epidemici* longè frequentiùs inter Ruſticos & Paganos oriuntur, quàm Incolas inter Urbium & Oppidorum; in his quippe Locis Ignes perpetui, Frequentia Hominum, atque id Genus alia, gravem noxiumque Aërem mutant maximè, aut omninò depellunt: donec ita tandem ſit onuſtus morboſâ materiâ, ut, rupto quaſi Aggere, Torrentis ad inſtar, irruat ubique. Hoc hiſce ſit Argumento, quòd, qui intra Domicilia luculenta verſabantur aſſiduè, rariùs *Epidemico* Anni M DCC XXVIII & M DCC XXXIII, correpti fuerunt.

(B) Conſtat utique à primo Autumno *Atmoſphæram* fuiſſe craſſam admodùm, & Vaporibus plurimis onuſtam, quos Ardor vehemens prægreſſæ Tempeſtatis elevaverat: qui, licet hìc ita condenſati fuerint, ut, ſæpè ſub Formâ Pluviæ, durante Septembri & Octobri, deciderent, atque ita noſtrum non inquinarent Aërem; in aliis tamen Locis & September & October fuere craſſiſſimo Aëre fœdati, & Menſes proinde inſaluberrimi. Per Novembrem certè, Aër, etiam hìc, fuit craſſus admodùm & graviſſimus, omnigenâ nempe Fuligine è retorridâ Tellure exhalatâ obſcuratus: atque ab hâc cauſâ tanti fuit Ponderis, non à purâ ſuâ *Elaſticitate* & Gravitate propriâ, quæ Vapores evehuut altiùs, eoſque diſpergunt æquabiliter.

Qui præſentem *Atmoſphæræ* Faciem, dum Morborum *Epidemicorum* Cauſas diſquirunt, intuentur ſolùm, nec reſpiciunt elapſam, parum utique vident, aut eorum Cauſas aut Naturam. Exemplo ſit Aëris Conſtitutio ſicca & frigida, quæ non tantùm uno, vel & altero, Die durans, nimiam Fibrarum Rigiditatem generat, & morbidam Humorum Denſitatem, niſi & per Dies aliquot continuos duraverit. Rariſſimè vides graves & peſtilentes Febres fieri valdè *epidemicas*, ſi non poſt eximiam aliquam *Atmoſphæræ* Qualitatem, diù perſtantem.

Per Conſtitutiones Aëris mutabiles, Fibras fortè nimiùm corrugat hodiè ſiccus frigiduſque Boreas, cras eas fortè relaxat nimis humidus Auſter: ita quoddam quaſi Æquilibrium, in quo Sanitas conſiſtit, ſervatur; atque id maximè profectò, ſi quis probè cavet ſubitas has

mutationes. Haud rarò herclè notavi, poſt Procellas graveſque Pluvias, Febres *epidemicas* multùm fuiſſe imminutas, & vi & numero; *Effluviis* nempe contagioſis & *morbificis Atmoſphæræ* Conſpirationibus, hoc modo, diſperſis. Ideò fortè divus Auguſtus, cum in Galliâ moraretur, Templum & vovit & fecit Circio, Vento vehementiſſimo; eique Turbini, etſi Ædificia ſæpè diruenti, Gratias publicas agebat Gens Gallica olim, referente * Seneca: utpote cui Salubritatem Cœli ſui deberet.

* *Quæſtion. Natural. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 17.

DE

DE

CONSTITUTIONE

Aëris & Morbis Epidemicis,

Anno MDCCXXVIII.

JANUARIO.

PLUVIOSA admodùm (A) humidaque Tempeſtas induxit Annum; in ipſo quippe Menſe Januario cecidit Pluvia ad Dig. 6, 108. immenſa Quantitas! Fuit porrò Nivis aliquantum, Gelu parum valdè, Procellæ utique ſatis. *Mercurius* in *Barometro* depreſſus fuit maximè, ab ipſo Initio Diem xxi aduſque, ſæpè infra 29,0. Ventus ut plurimum auſtralis erat, vel occiduus, iſque ſæpè nimboſus: ſub finem Menſis autem Subſolanus, flante nonnunquam Boreâ, Cœlo Apricitatem & Columnæ mercuriali Altitudinem dedit, Nive ſubinde, aut Gelu ſequente. A xxvi ad xxviii haud parum Pluviæ decidit, etſi *Baroſcopium* fuit ad 30.0 & altius, Vulturno ſpirante: Argumentum ſanè Aërem onuſtum eſſe Vaporibus adhucdum.

Pluvia Die. $\overset{\prime\prime}{1}$—$\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{6}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{8}$—$\overset{\prime}{10}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{13}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{14}$. 16. $\overset{\prime\prime}{17}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{18}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime\prime}{19}$.——22. 26. $\overset{\prime\prime}{28}$.

Vehemens Grando corruit 15. p. m. S S W 3, Nix gravis 23. a. m. E N E 3.

Tota Quantitas adeò Aquæ pluviæ collectæ æquabat 6.108.

(B) Maximi Maris Æſtus inundantes 18. 19. S S E 3^{x}. Barom. 28. 5.

☿ ii Altitudo maxima fuit Die 31. *viz.* 30. 2. E b N 2.
——— minim. ——— 18. — 28. 5. S SE 3^{x}.
Barometri media Altitudo $29.3\frac{17}{31}$.

Dies frigidiſſima fuit 25, Therm. Haukſ. 69. N N W 1.
— tepidiſſima — 3, ——— ——— 50. S W 1.
Temperies Aëris media $56\frac{5}{31}$.

Ab incipiente Menſe Tuſſes & *Catarrhi* fuerunt valdè frequentes, ſæpè cum Tumore Faucium moleſto, levi comitante Febriculâ plerumque: *Rheumatiſmi* & Anginæ paſſim. Magnus adeſt undique Spirituum Languor, & creber *Paroxyſmus hyſtericus*.

FEBRUARIO.

Altam tenuit Stationem *Mercurius* ab Initio Februarii ad Diem xviii, ſpiraverunt ut plurimùm intereà Venti aquilonares, qui Cœlum reddidere ſiccum & apricum, Terramque aſtrictam Gelu, ineunte præſertim Menſe. Poſt Diem xviii Nix, Pluvia, Ventuſque ut plurimùm auſtralis: Temperies Aëris multo magis tepida & humida fiebat, gravi Pluviâ ſub finem ruente.

Pluvia, Die 13. 18. $\overset{''}{20}$. $\overset{''}{21}$. $\overset{''}{22}$. $\overset{''}{23}$. $\overset{'}{25}$. Nix multa 19 = Dig. Dec. 1.924.

Levis fuit *AB* 26. Horà 9. p. m. E b N 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	2.	30,3.	E N E 3.	} media Altitud. hoc Menſe 29.8$\frac{9}{29}$.	
——— minim.	20.	29,0.	W S W 2.		
Dies frigidiſſima,	1.	67.	N E 2.	} media Altitudo Ther. mom. 57$\frac{16}{29}$.	
— tepidiſſima,	25.	47.	S 1.		

(C) Tuſſes, quæ à primo Januario fuerunt valdè frequentes, jam factæ frequentiſſimæ, plurimis, Junioribus præcipuè, infeſtæ ſunt; quibus acceſſerunt Deſtillationes maximæ, ac Dolores Faucium atque Dentium, cum Glandularum Parotidum & Maxillarum Tumoribus. Hæc ferè omnia in Menſe ſuperiore, at jam cum his ingruit *febrilis* Affectio & Reſpiratio difficilis, imò pluribus, medio in hoc Menſe accidebant Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ; quorum Sanguis extractus fuit viſcidus & parùm *ſeroſus*, cum tamen, durante Januario, vel ab ipſis *Rheumaticis*, raró fuiſſet valde glutinoſus. Tùnc porrò ſatis fuit exhibuiſſe Spirit. Volat. oleoſ. Elix. Aſthmat. le Mort. aut tale quid ex lenioribus Diluentibus, ad Sudores eliciendos & Tuſſim ſopiendam; raró Venam ſecantes, nec *Epiſpaſtica* frequenter admoventes. Jam Sanguinem mittere ſæpè neceſſe erat, & repetitis *Anodynis* Vehementiam

Tuſſis

Tuſſis lenire; *Anacatharſin* & facilem Reſpirationem largâ pectorali & molli Potione detergente moliri: ad quem quoque Finem Opus ſæpè fuit Medicamentorum ex Oleoſis, Gum. Ammoniac. Oxymel. Scillitic. *&c.* cum eo tamen, ut, dum hæc facta ſunt, Virium Languor Cardiaca leniora poſtularet; *Epiſpaſticis* intereà crebrò applicatis. Febris namque fuit lenta plerumque, Urina neque rubra valdè erat; nec Lingua arida, valdè nec urgebat importuna Sitis. Hoc porrò *Variolæ* erant Menſe *ſporadicæ* & mites, rarò lethales.

MARTIO.

Ventus Martio regnans fuit occidentalis, ſubinde ad Auſtrum, ad Septentrionem ſubinde, vergens, conſequente, ut ſolet, pluviâ, ſeu apricâ Tempeſtate. *Mercurius in Barometro* inconſtans, rarò ſublimis. Nebulæ ſæpè, Procellæ aliquando, Nivis aliquid ſub finem Menſis. Temperies Aëris craſſa & humida, attamen non valdè frigida.

Pluvia 1. 3. 6. 8. $\overset{\prime\prime}{9}$. 11. $\overset{\prime}{13}$. 14. 16—18. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{19}$. 20. 22. 24—26—29=3.317 $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{}$ Dig. Dec.

Procellæ 14. 15. S 4. cum maximis Maris Æſtibus. Nix alto mane 27.

AB 22. 10. p. m. W N W 1. Levis *AB* 23.8. p. m. N N W 1. Maximus Halo circa Lunam 11. 12.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	3.	30,2.	Malacia.	media 29.6$\frac{11}{30}$.
———	minim	14.	29,1.	S 4.	
Dies frigid.	27.	60.	N N W 3.		media Ther. Altit. 49$\frac{2}{30}$.
— tepid.	17.	45.	W 2.		

Tuſſes frequentiſſimæ toto hoc Menſe, levi plerumque cum Febriculâ. Febres *rheumaticæ* & *catarrhales* quamplurimæ; Ægrotantes omnes ad Sudores erant valdè prompti.

(D) Tertianæ exquiſitæ, ac ſemitertianæ, Febres, jam ſunt frequentiores longo quàm aſſolent in hâc Regione: in Paroxyſmis urgent maximè Vomitus bilioſus, æruginoſus, cum immensâ Pituitæ tenacis Copiâ; *Cephalalgia* gravis, ac ſæpè Delirium. Perpauci nunc *Variolis* laborant; aliqui *Rubeolis* corripiuntur & Juniores & Adulti.

APRILI.

APRILI.

Principio Menſis multa Pluvia, cadente *Mercurio*; aſſurgente verò, medio Aprili, Apricitas, Aër interim craſſus & nebuloſus. A Die xix ad Finem uſque humilem plerumque Stationem tenuit *Baroſcopium*, plurimâ ruente Pluviâ, ita ut pauciſſimi intercurrerent Dies aprici. Aër fuit valde craſſus, humidus & ſubfrigidus toto ferè Menſe: Sæpè Ventus occidentalis, perſæpè furens Auſter. Viæ publicæ omnes Aquâ & Limo plenæ ſunt.

Pluvia 1—$\overset{///}{3}$—$\overset{//}{5}$. $\overset{/}{8}$. $\overset{/}{9}$. 13. $\overset{////}{19}$. $\overset{/}{20}$. $\overset{///}{21}$. $\overset{/}{22}$. 23. 25. 26. $\overset{//}{28}$—$\overset{/}{30}$ = 4.153. Dig. Dec.

Grando 11. 12. WNW 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	16.30.0.	Malacia.	media 29.5$\frac{5}{30}$.
——— minim.	29.28,9.	S b E 3^x.	
Dies frigid.	11. 55.	N W 1	media Therm. Altit. 45$\frac{11}{30}$.
— tepid.	18. 36.	S S W. 1.	

Morbi ſuperioris Menſis, jam vi & numero aucti graſſantur maximè: imò Febres intermittentes à levi ſæpè Errore in putridarum Claſſem tranſiliunt, haud contemnendo Ægrotantium Periculo; facillimè porrò recidivæ corripiunt, quos ex toto reliquerant antè.

MAIO.

Aëris Conſtitutio humida & Ventus auſtralis ad medium propè Menſem duraverunt. Initio Barometer fuit depreſſus; à xvi Caurus, aut Septentrio leniter ſpirans *Mercurium* tenuit ad 29.8 circiter ferè ad Finem uſque: Aër interim ſiccus erat & ſubtepidus.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{//}{1}$. $\overset{//}{2}$—$\overset{//}{5}$. 9. 10. $\overset{/}{12}$. 15. $\overset{/}{18}$. 20. 21. = 1.633. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	21. 30,0.	Malacia.	media 29.6$\frac{12}{31}$.
——— minim.	3. 28,9.	S S E 3.	
Dies frigid.	1. 46.	S b W 3.	media Therm. Altit. 35$\frac{13}{30}$.
— tepid.	23. 30.	W N W. 1.	

Febres *Catarrhalis* ac Tuſſes jam evanuêre penitùs; at (E) Febres intermittentes ſæviunt adhuc. Vix ullæ nunc *Variolæ*.

JUNIO.

JUNIO.

Prior Junii Pars Ventos habuit auſtrales & occiduos, Pluviamque haud exiguam; *Atmoſphæra* etiam plerumque craſſa erat & humida: *Baroſcopium* mediam ferè tenuit Stationem. Poſterior Menſis Pars erat magis ſerena, ſicca & calida; Venti ab Oriente, aut Plagis arctoïs.

Dig. Dec.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. 2. 4. 7. $\overset{/}{8}$. $\overset{/}{9}$. $\overset{/}{11}$. $\overset{//}{12}$. 17. $\overset{/}{20}$. 25. 26=1.636.

Fulgur & Tonitru, 17. 26.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 28. 29,8. N 1.
——— minim. 8. 29,2. SW b S 2. } media $29.5\frac{17}{30}$.

Dies frigida 10. 37. WNW 1.
— calida 29. 23. ESE 1. } media Therm. Altitud. $30\frac{14}{30}$.

Febres intermittentes adhuc paſſim; aliquæ putridæ, lentæ, *nervoſæ.*

JULIO.

Per Initia Menſis Aër fuit apricus, ſiccus & fervidus; Ventus aut nullus, aut Subſolanus; Ros plurimus: labente autem *Mercurio* ix & x. multa Pluvia, reſurgente paulò pòſt, Serenitas: dein relabente magis xv & xvi. gravis Pluvia: varia pòſt Tempeſtas ad Finem uſque Julii, Vento plerumque ad Occidentem vergente: Aër intereà erat longè humidior, & ad Finem valde craſſus.

Dig. Dec.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{9}$. $\overset{//}{10}$. $\overset{//}{15}$. $\overset{//}{16}$. 17. 18. $\overset{///}{20}$. $\overset{/}{25}$. $\overset{//}{26}$. 28. 30.=3.179.

Die 2 Horâ 11. p. m. malacia; permagnum obſervavi Lumen boreale, cujus Radii lucidi, at non colorati, vibrantes, terminari videbantur in coruſcante quaſi Umbellâ paulò ultra Zenith octo, decemve, ferè Gradus, Meridiem versùs. Centrum hujus lucidæ Coronæ eodem ferè Intervallo diſtabat ab Arcu meridiano, certiſſimè ad Orientem: quod idem utique haud rarò nuperis Annis notavi. Durante Splendore hoc boreali plurimus Ros decidit; ſi ventus fuit aliquis, à Septentrione venit.

Die 22. H. 9. p. m. N. 1. leve, at inſolitum Lumen boreale eluxit, cujus Radii pyramidales, inverſo planè Ordine, vibrabant: horum enim

Vertices ad Centrum, quaſi paulò infra Horizontem, ſub ipſo Axe boreo tendebant. Die 4 & 17. W N W 1. parvæ *AB*, at nihil inſoliti. Tonitru 8.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 3. 29,9. Malacia.
——— minim. 16. 29,0. S W 1. } media 29.6.

Dies frigid. 23. 37. E 1.
— fervidus 7. 18. E S E 2. } media Therm. Altitud. $28\frac{16}{36}$.

Febres tertianæ & duplices tertianæ adhuc, paucæ quoque putridæ. Languores graves à profuſis Sudoribus, quibus omnes infeſtantur maximè: Laxis nempe & patulis Cutis *Poris* Humores, à Fervore Tempeſtatis rarefactos, & colliquatos, immoderatè tranſmittentibus.

AUGUSTO.

Ineunte Auguſto Cœlum fuit plerumque ſudum, Aër ſiccus & fervidus, *Barometer* altum tenuit Locum, Venti Septentrionales: exeunte autem Aër fiebat humidior longè, & cum *Mercurio* decidit Pluvia; interim Zephyrus, Libs, aut Corus, perflabant aſſiduè.

Pluvia 1. 11. $\overset{///}{13}$. 17. $\overset{///}{20}$—22. 24—$\overset{/}{27}$. $\overset{//}{28}$. 29.=1.894. Dig. Dec.

AB. 18. 10. p. m. N N W 1. Fulgura & Procella 20 Nocte. S W.

Maximus Maris Æſtus 27. S S W 3—28. S W. 3[x].

☿ Altitud. maxim. 9. 30,1. N b W 1.
——— minim. 28. 29,0. S W 3[x]. } media $29.6\frac{20}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 29. 38. N W 1.
— fervid. 5. 20. W N W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. $30\frac{4}{31}$.

Febres intermittentes ſub Finem Menſis frequentiores: *Diarrhææ* & Morbi colici plurimi.

SEPTEMBRI.

Corus ferè ſpirabat quotidie ab Initio Septembris ad Diem xi, *Barometrum* attollens, Nubeſque diſpergens pulcherrimè. A xvii ad ipſum Finem Ventus ex Oriente, flectens ſubinde ad Auſtrum, ſubinde ad Septentrionem, furens, ſæpè perflabat, & *Mercurium* magis quàm quis crederet, deprimebat, haud multâ nempe tunc decidente Pluviâ: interim humidus erat & frigidus Aër.

Pluvia,

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia, 4. 6—8. 10. $\overset{/}{16}$. $\overset{///}{17}$. 18. $\overset{///}{23}$—25. 26=1.526.
Maximi Maris Æſtus à 22 ad 25, perfurente Vulturno.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 10. 30,0. N W 1. } media 29.5$\frac{21}{30}$.
——— minim. 24. 28,5. S E b E 3ˣ. }

Dies frigid. 20. 46. E b N 3. } media Therm. Altitud. 38$\frac{18}{30}$.
— tepid. 1. 27. Malacia. }

Febres intermittentes paſſim & nonnullæ putridæ, *Diarrhœæ* quamplurimæ; morbus autem colicus rarior ſolito hâc Tempeſtate: haud pauci *Ophthalmiâ* & Tumore Colli Fauciumque correpti ſunt.

OCTOBRI.

Libs ferè perpetuus flavit à ii ad xiii Octobris, *Mercurio* multùm cadente; Pluvia interim continua decidit: poſt Boreas, aut Euronotus xxvii adusque, ſcandente *Baroſcopio*, & conſequente Apricitate; inde humidus Auſter gravem perpetuamque Pluviam demiſit.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{2}$. $\overset{//}{3}$—$\overset{//}{6}$. $\overset{//}{7}$. $\overset{//}{8}$—10. 12. $\overset{///}{13}$. 20. $\overset{//}{21}$. 24. $\overset{//}{28}$. $\overset{///}{29}$. $\overset{//}{30}$
Dig. Dec.
=5.386.

AB. 1. 8. p. m. N N E 1. levis *AB.* 14. 9. p. m. N E. 2—15. N N E 1—22. E N E 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 16. 30,2. N N E 1. } media 29.5$\frac{4}{31}$.
——— minim. 8. 28,8. S W 2. }

Dies frigid. 16. 55. N N E 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 46$\frac{16}{31}$.
— tepid. 2. 40. S S W 2. }

Febres *Eryſipelatώdes* & *Petechiales* paſſim.

NOVEMBRI.

Pluvia adfuit perpetua, non tamen valdè gravis, ad ix Diem Novembris, dum Ventus ex Auſtro plerumque fremuit maximè. Aër intereà fuit humidus valdè: tunc Aquilo diſcuſſit paululum Nubes, flectens inde variè Ventus ad Occidentem, per Auſtrum recurrebat tandem donec Orientem attigit, mutans interim aſſiduè Cœli Faciem & *Barometri* Stationem: pòſt verò deflectens ad Septentrionem, rigidam invexit Brumam, Cœlumque ſerenum.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3—8. 9. 14. 16. 18—20. 22. 24. 25.=3.535. Dig. Dec.

Procella 1. mane primo W S W—15. Nocte. S b E—18. H. 2. p. m. S S E. 4ˣ.

Levis *AB*. 22. Permagnus & vividus Halo circa Lunam 6. 10. p. m. S 3. Maximus Maris Æſtus 18. S S E. 4ˣ.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 30. 30,2. Malacia. } media $29.5\frac{25}{30}$.
——— minim. 25. 28,8. E S E 3. }

Dies frigid. 30. 72. rigidiſſimum Gelu ! } media Therm. Altitud. $54\frac{24}{30}$.
— tepid. 7. 42. S S W 3. }

Morbus peſtilens inter Boves. Coryzæ & Tuſſes ſunt valde frequentes.

DECEMBRI.

Ab initio Decembris ſubſedit ſenſim *Mercurius* in *Baroſcopio*, multâ ruente Pluviâ. Ventus fuit interim varius quotidie, Aër autem maximè humidus; donec Aquilo mutavit Rerum Faciem, Geluque rigidiſſimum protulit & Nivem; eâque borealis Ventus, aut Orientalis, continuabat ad ipſum Anni Exitum.

Pluvia 3. 4. 5—7. 8—10—12. Nix 17. 18. 21. 23. 24. 25.
Dig. Dec.
=2.273; Nive exceptâ, eam namque totam non potui ullo modo colligere, quùm citò impleverit Vas recipiens, ibique congelata remanſerit, avolante reliquâ: fuit autem ejus Quantitas proculdubio haud exigua, cum alta fuiſſet undique ſexdecim ſaltem Digitos.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 15. 30,3. N 1. } media $29.7\frac{4}{31}$.
——— minim. 8. 28,8. S b W 3. }

Dies frigidiſſimus 23. 75. N. E 2. } media Therm. Altitud. 64.
— tepid. 7. 52. S S W 3. }

Febres *rheumaticæ* paſſim, & Paroxyſmi (F) Aſthmatici frequentes: quamplurimæ Tuſſes, eæque ſæpè graves, ſub Finem Menſis præſertim.

Tota, quæ decidit, Pluvia hoc Anno fuit 36.564. Dig. Dec.

Notationes

Notationes aliquæ.

(A) Aër fuit ita humidus fortè quòd parùm admodùm Gelu fuiſſet. Gelu certè Atmoſphæram reddit ſiccam, condenſando Vapores, eoſque Terræ coagmentando; Terra interim ipſa ita Gelu conſtricta eſt, ut Exhalationes impediat. Hoc in Degelationibus eſt maximè conſpicuum, ubi omne Solum, quaſi Aquâ perfuſum, humeſcit, imò ferè ſpumeſcit; datâ ſcilicet Viâ Vaporibus à Calore ſubterraneo elevatis, at Gelu antè ad Terræ Superficiem aſtrictis. Hinc eſt quòd Gelu diu durans Terram fœcundet, retentis nempe ſalinis & ſulphureis Halitibus, ut Agricolæ nôrunt: atque hinc fortè poſt longum Gelu, cum degelatio accedat, morbi *Epidemici* oriuntur, ut obſervatur ſæpiſſimè.

(B) Nonne hi Maris Æſtus exundantes, partim fortaſsè, pendebant à maximâ Aëris Levitate, has in Regiones incumbentis, qui Maria noſtra longè minùs premebat quàm circumfuſum Oceanum; Aquis nempe hic confluentibus ad Æquilibrium reſtituendum? Quoniam Aquam inter & Argentum vivum intereſt differentia, quod ad Pondera, 14 ad 1 quàm proximè; ſequitur manifeſtè *Barometro* in hac Regione integrum Digitum ſubſidente, Aquas debere hic quatuordecim Digitos altiùs aſſurgere, quàm ubi, ex Proportione dictâ, major eſt *Atmoſphæræ* Preſſura.——Annon porrò hâc ipſâ de Cauſâ fortè violentiſſimè urgente, diſploſis ſcilicet ſubitò Vaporibus, Aëreque pro Tempore maximè rarefacto, Columnæ iſtæ Aquarum (quas *Spouts* vocant) & immenſi iſti Fluctus (quos *Boars)* evehuntur nonnunquam? Fulgetra namque ſemper ferè hæc comitantur *Phænomena*, quæ momentaneum quaſi Vacuum faciunt. Haud ſemel certè memini Montem quaſi Aquarum (quem a *Boar* hic vocant) perbrevem intra Horæ Quadrantem, imò multo minore Temporis Spatio, inundâſſe ad Altitudinem perpendicularem Pedum ſaltem duodecim, atque mox receſſiſſe penitùs: quod vix fortè ullâ aliâ Ratione explicari poteſt.

(C) Humida

(C) Humida valdè frigidaque Aëris intemperies ſemper Gravedines, Tuſſes, & morbos à *ſeroſâ* Colluvie pendentes gignit; idque non ſolum *Perſpirationem* inhibendo, ſed & inſuper Humiditatem noxiam, Sale aëreo ſive Nitro gravidam, Sanguini per ipſos Cutis Poros inſinuando: nec dubito, quin ob has Cauſas Tuſſes Britannos noſtros longè magis infeſtent quàm Gallicum, aut Heſperium, Populum, qui ſicciore gaudent & tepidiore *Atmoſphærâ*. An Aër ipſe quidem Corpora noſtra ſubire poteſt ſub Aëris Formâ, dubito; per * Cortices autem Plantarum, imò Arborum, penetrare certum eſt. Extra omne dubium verò aërea Humiditas Cutis *Poros* permeat; nec mirum, quippe duriſſima Ligna & Saxa penetrat.—Plura ſane Experimenta hanc aërei Humoris Attractionem confirmant; & quid quæſo huic ſit magis Impedimento quàm Terebinthinæ, aut Argenti vivi Exhalationibus, quæ vel intimum intrant Corpus? † Juvenis quidam ſanus, Jejunio & Labore confectus, Spatio unius Noctis octodecim Uncias imbibit per *Poros*. Hoc, etſi non tantâ Quantitate, notant ſæpiſſimè, qui Curſibus præſunt equeſtribus, ubi jejuniis ad certum Pondus redigendi ſunt Equiſones.

Tria hinc in regendâ Valetudine Conſectaria ducantur: 1. Ut jejunus Nemo, nec fatigatus admodùm, contagioſo ſe committat Aëri, aut Febre malignâ, aut peſtilente, correptos inviſat; pluribus, imò Medicis, hoc fuiſſe Exitio memini: tunc enim ex facili *Effluvia* morbida accipiunt.

2. Cavendum eſt maximè, ne quis diu in Aëre inquinato verſetur. Methodici olim, Teſte || Cœlio Aureliano, vel Cubiculi Aërem medicabant: plurimum utique intereſt, an ſubfrigidam reſpirat Auram ardente laborans Febre, an æſtuoſam, liberam, an denſam nimis; ideo, jubente ‡ Celſo, in amplo Conclavi tenendus eſt; ſi id quidem

* Hales's *Vegetable Statics*, cap. 5.

† Vid. *Jacob. Keil*, Medicin. Static. Britan.

|| Lib. ii. cap. 36.

‡ Lib. iii. cap. 7.

non

non eſt, eluceat modicè Focus, quo per Caminum impura & morbida Mephitis eliciatur, quæ diu aliter ſtagnans magis magiſque in Horas peſtifera redditur; atqui hoc modo perflabile ſervetur Cubiculum tutiſſimè.

3. Hinc porrò vides quanto diſcumbis Periculo cum impuro Lecti Socio; quot tabidos, hâc de Cauſâ, factos novi, ſaniſſimos olim? quantum hinc cavenda Lecti Conſortio? quantum hinc marcet formoſa Puella ſicco admota Seni; dum ille vigeſcit? Nec melior potuit inveniri modus refocillandi decrepitum Judæorum Regem, David, quàm conſulendo, ut illum in Sinu foveret perpulchra Shunamita Virgo.

(D) Ex humidâ valdè & minùs *elaſtica* Aëris Conſtitutione Sanguinis Lentor nimius producitur facilè; unde *Circulatio* per Vaſa minima haud expedita, per majora autem debito rapidior, eaque aucta plurimum à ſuſcepto Frigore, *Perſpirabile* ſubito reprimente. Unde Paroxyſmus ſequitur febriculoſus? qui tamen brevi faceſſit, amotis nimirùm Repagulis, & conſequente Sudore, niſi aut Sanguis ſit lentus valde aut viſcidus: tunc enim vel putrida ac lenta Febris, vel ardens ac vehemens, ſubſequitur: prout nempe Fibrarum *Tonus*, magis minúſve *elaſticus*, & Status Humorum diſpoſuerit. Quamobrem monerem Tyrones medicos, ne nimiùm forent in exhibendo Corticem Peruvianum, *Alexipharmaca* & *Salia volatilia*, præproperè, in ipſo præſertim Initio Febrium intermittentium, nec niſi poſt debitas (prout fuerit opus) *Evacuationes:* Error namque talis haud rarò Pleuritides & Peripneumonias arceſſit, aut Febrem cum Delirio, vel Comate, continuam. Febris utique intermittens rarò aliquem jugulat; ſi tamen, ex eâ, facta eſt continua in malis Æger eſt (monente Celſo Lib. iii. capit. 15. ad finem.)

In primis ideò Acceſſionibus vix aliquid Ægro neceſſe eſt, niſi ut ſorbeat affatim Potum aliquem diluentem, tepidum; quod & Horrorem diſcutit, & Vomitum, ſi urgeat, promovet, finemque tandem *febrili* Paroxyſmo facit, Sudores eliciendo; ad quod idoneum eſt maximè ut Æger ſe in Lectulo contineat, durante Paroxyſmo. Tunc demum Febre bene finitâ, ex Medicamento vomat, Alvum purget de-

nuò, aut ſaltem ducat, ſi cita antè non fuerit; tunc enim, Rhabarbaro exhibito priùs, eam comprimere licet.

Multum utique facit ad omnigenas Febres extinguendas, poſt debitam (ſi ſit neceſſe) Sanguinis miſſionem, primarum Viarum à putridâ *Cacochymia* Purgatio. Neque hoc ſolùm modo prodeſt Vomitus, ſed & ipſa ejus Actio Obſtructiones, vel in ipſis Corporis Penetralibus, reſerare apta eſt: ad utrumque igitur Scopum eum provocare utile eſt; id ipſum quippe Febres quaſdam intermittentes ſæpè ſæpius curavit.

Poſt ſecundam, tertiamve, Acceſſionem quod Genus Febris ſit ſcire licet, atque exin Medicinam aptare idoneam, in qua Jure merito primum obtinet Locum Cortex Peruvianus: at neſcio quo Fato, utcunque ſeduli fuerimus in iſto eligendo, ad has Febres abigendas, Opinione longè minùs, profuit; niſi primò Cinnabari, Camphorâ, Myrrhâ; pòſt *Stomachicis aromaticis* & *Chalybeatis* adjutus. Tunc equidem *Mercurii alkalizati* Uſus mihi haud innotuit, quem paulò pòſt tamen mecum communicavit optimus ille, celeberrimuſque Medicus, D. D. Cheyne: hanc verò Mercurii Præparationem ad plurimos Morbos maximè efficacem eſſe millies inde inveni. Maximam profectò vim habent *Mercurialia* contra Sanguinis Lentorem & Obſtructiones Vaſorum; imò ſine Stimulo ſalino præparata non ſolum in Febribus intermittentibus eſſe utiliſſima, ſed & in *Pleuriticis*, *Peripneumonicis* & *Rheumaticis*, poſt debitam Sanguinis Miſſionem, plurimùm prodeſſe novi: dum enim lentos attenuant Humores, parùm interim rarefaciunt Sanguinem, aut exagitant, etſi Pondere ſuo momentum ejus multùm adaugent. Acutiſſimus JURINIUS demonſtravit olim, * Gravitatem Globuli Sanguinis rubri eſſe ad Gravitatem Seri, ut 1126 ad 1030: atqui tantæ potiſſimùm Gravitatis effìcti videntur Globuli, ut Seri Tenuitatem conſervarent, & ſanguineos Tubulos præſtarent meabiles; at cum magna adſit Tenacitas Humorum, & Obſtructio Vaſculorum pertinax, iis utique utendum eſt, quæ multò majore pollent momento.

* *Tranſact. Philoſoph. Anglic.* N°. 361.

Sub

Sub Finem verò harum Intermittentium *Stomachica Chalybeata* & *Auſtero-Aromatica* juvabant maximè, queis ſine Tumor Pedum *oedematoſus* ſemper, & recidivæ Febres accedebant ſæpiſſimè; imò cùm morbus ex toto diſcuſſus fuiſſet, ad Recidivam præcavendam commodum erat omninò, Die ſcilicet octavo, vel decimo pòſt, Corticem Peruvianum & *Martiata Stomachica* reſumere, ad paucos ſaltem Dies. Nonne ideò eadem hæcce, ſubinde aſſumpta, perbona ſint ad *Prophylaxin*, dum Aër nimis humidus & parùm *elaſticus* Sanguini Lentorem inducit, & Vim Fibrarum enervat; idque præcipuè debilioribus, ac *Syſtaſi* Nervorum infirmâ affectis? Hæc utique Methodus mihi optimè ceſſit in *Hyſtericis* & *Hypochondriacis* ſæpiſſimè.——Hoc forſan haud abſurdum erit Monitum iis, qui haud proſperâ Valetudine gaudent, aut illis, qui eorum Sanitati proſpiciunt. Delicatulis, ac Mollitiis fluentibus, haud injucundum, nec fortè inefficax Antidotus, erit Malum Aurantium Hiſpalenſe toſtum, ex Vino rubro generoſo, poſt debitam Infuſionem.

Nihil ſanè ad Febres intermittentes eradicandas facit magis quàm frequens Vomitio, præcipuè ubi Nauſea & Vomitus urgent, quod in his ferè accidit ſemper: dum namque Stomachus, ſeu muco acido obrutus, ſeu biliosâ Colluvie, languet, quaſi Vas iners, Fermento imbutum putrido, Ingeſta omnia corrumpit: hinc perpetuus morbi Fomes, donec perpurgatur Ventriculus.——Ad movendum autem Vomitum, vel Decoctum Radicis Ipecacuanhæ, vel Infuſio ex Vino, exhibetur tutiſſimè; ſi vis aliquid fortius, Vini benedicti Cochleare unum, alterumve, adjici poteſt. Perperàm verò (quod ſuadent nonnulli) oleosâ, aut immensâ ſubtepidæ Potione ſolicitatur, quarum prior oblinit potiùs quam deterget Ventriculum, eum altera onerat nimiùm: imò ſæpè adeò non juvant immanes iſti Hauſtus, ut, Stomachum nimio plus diſtendendo, Vim ejus conſtringentem, omnemque Actionem perdant omninò. Longè igitur longèque rectiùs promovetur Vomitio modicâ Potione tenuis Infusûs Florum Chamæmeli, ſub Finem verò Vini rubri cum Aquæ Dimidio, Duplo, aut Triplo,

prout Res exigit, in quo lene aliquod Aromaticum ſit incoctum: Suſtentat hoc quippe totius Corporis Vires, & naturalem Ventriculi Potentiam erigit plurimùm, ita ut quicquid Plicis ſuis inhæret exprimat, ſe nempe corrugando validiùs; adeoque tandem Ventriculi Tunicas corroborat, ut multo minùs poſtea ſit obnoxius Illuviei nocenti. Hinc fit quòd Vomitus ex Vino rubro auſtero & aromaticis parato tantum Arthriticis proſit, ubi morbus Stomachum occupaverit.

* Provocabant olim Romani Luxuriæ Cauſâ Vomitum, quidni nos Sanitatis? Quandoquidem vix aliquid ſubeſt Periculi, modò deſcriptâ excitetur Methodo, & poſt debitam, ſi commodum eſt, miſſionem Sanguinis: nam ſive plus eſt injectum quàm quod concoqui poſſit, periclitari ne corrumpatur non oportet; ſive jam corruptum eſt, nihil commodius eſt quàm id, quâ viâ primum expelli poteſt, ejicere. Haud alio utique modo expurganda eſt Colluvies Stomachi bilioſa, aut pituitoſa, multorum ſanè Morborum Origo & Fomes: quicquid enim primâ Digeſtione corrumpitur, haudquaquàm emendatur in ſecundâ Concoctione, adeoque qualis efficitur *Chylus*, talis fit Sanguinis.

Nec ſolùm Corporis Vigorem conſervat purus, firmuſque Stomachus, ſed & Animi etiam Acumen; ideo † Carneades, Academicus, ſcripturus adverſus Stoici Zenonis Libros, ſuperiora Corporis candido Elleboro purgavit: perpauci ſane Philoſophi ex Apicii Schola prodiêre; vix aliquid certe Cerebro officit magis, quàm ingluvie diſtentus Venter.

Audi ‖ Horatium, haud omninò Pythagoricum—

—*Quin Corpus onuſtum*
Heſternis Vitiis Animum quoque prægravat unà,
Atque affigit Humo divinæ Particulam Auræ.

Qui ſecum reputat Nervi *intercoſtalis* & *Paris vagi*, ſive octavi, longas Ambages, Implexus, Ramuſculos, horumque Concentum atque Conſenſum; quorum alteruter Veneno, aut acri aliquo tactus, Vomitum ciet illicò; qui porrò ſpectat, Actione Vomitûs, omnem intendi

* *Celſus*, Lib. i. cap. 3. † *A. Gellii*, Lib. xvii. cap. 15. ‡ *Sermon.* Lib. ii. Satyr. 2.

Nervum,

Nervum, omnemque concuti Fibram; idoneus ſolùm eſt Judex, quibus in morbis, quâque ſub Conditione, excitanda ſit Vomitio: in pluribus haud dubio utilis eſt admodùm, quum & omnes Corporis Humores attenuet, omneſque promoveat Secretiones.

(E) Haud ita multum in medendi Methodo mutavi, ni quòd opportunum eſſe invenerim Medicamentis, ſuprà laudatis, addere Elixir Vitrioli, & Aquas Spadanas, aut Pyrmontenſes, haurire quotidiè. Nec pœnitendo utique Eventu, tunc Temporis, Balneum frigidum commendavi; præcipuè convaleſcentibus ab intermittente rebelli: ad Fibrarum nempè Tonum reſtituendum, & Humores lentos comminuendos. Hinc didici tandem quantum poteſt tale Remedium, ubi vix alia proficit Methodus, idque nonnunquam in pertinace Quartanâ: novum hoc forſan & inauditum, mihi verò probè expertum.

(F) Dum Subſolanus afflat, ſeu Boreas, Aër & elaſticus valdè & gravis evadit, plerumque porrò frigidior; ſolito magis ideò diſtendit, premitque Pulmones: quinetiam *Atmoſphæra* ponderoſior externum Corporis Habitum comprimit, &, ſi ſit frigidior, Nervos Fibraſque cutaneas conſtringit: minus hinc Sanguinis εἰς τὰ ἔξω, εἰς τὰ ἔντερα verò ejuſdem Congeſtio, & proinde motus rapidior. Non mirum ideò ſi infirmâ Pulmonum *Craſi* laborantes talem Aëris Conſtitutionem malè ferunt, Veſiculis nempè pulmoneis Aëre diſtentis nimiùm, Vaſculis ſanguiferis Cruore. His de Cauſis quamplurimi, Vento ad Orientem vergente, certo certius ferè Aſthmatis Paroxyſmo corripiuntur. His præcipuè Aſthmaticis convenit Sanguinis Miſſio, imò, *Dyſpnœâ* urgente maximè, neceſſaria eſt omnino; tunc lenia *antiphlogiſtica* Purgantia, Gas Sulphuris, Acetum & Oxymel Scilliticum, ex Poſcâ, Mulſo, aut Potu tenui ſubacido, Paroxyſmum ſolvunt: porrò Pedes demittere in Balneum ex Aquâ tepidâ hiſce Auxilio eſt, Humores alliciendo ad Partes inferiores.——Novi Virginem elegantem uno, alterove, Die ante Menſtrua, gravi Spiritûs Difficultate corripi ſolitam, cui hoc certum ſemper ſubitumque attulit Levamen.

Pituitoſis contrà, humidiſque Aſthmaticis, Vomitoria, *Epiſpaſtica, Volatilia,* Purgantia fortiora, & Detergentia acriora opitulantur.

DE AËRE

ET

MORBIS EPIDEMICIS,

ANNO MDCCXXIX.

JANUARIO.

INEUNTE & exeunte Januario Aër fuit frigidus valdè, Venti aquilonares, permagna Elevatio Barometri, Nebulæ ſæpè denſiſſimæ, & nonnunquam fœtidæ, Gelu frequens & rigidum valdè. Medio autem Menſe, ſubſidente Mercurio, Pluvia, Ventuſque varius, qui ab Occaſu vergebat plerumque ad Septentrionem. Ad Finem orientales Venti Aërem deſiccabant plurimùm, quamvis fuerat antè multo humidior.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 4. 12. 13—16. 19. 21. Nix 7 Nocte = 0.900.

AB. permagna Die 6. H. 11 Noctis. ENE. 1. Lucidam quaſi Nubem obſervavi, Die 14. H. 9. p. m. inter Orionem, Taurum & Os Ceti, coruſcantem undique Radiis vibrantibus, lucidiſſimis, etſi ne vel minima alibi extiterunt Signa Luminis borealis, iſtâ Nocte.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 9. 30,4. Malacia.
——— minim. 14. 29,1. W N W 2. } media 29.9$\frac{30}{31}$.

Dies frigidiſſima, 1. 74. E N E 1.
— tepidiſſima, 19. 52. W N W 1. } media Altitud. 61$\frac{1}{31}$.

Tumor Faucium *anginoſus*, & Tuſſes, valdè frequentes; Perniones etiam inter Adultos, freqentiſſimi: Pleuritides & Febres *rheumaticæ* paſſim.——Prælarga Sanguinis miſſio *Pleuriticos* juvabat maximè,

Potuſque

Potuſque multus emolliens; eadem omninò Methodus *Rheumaticis* auxiliabatur: atroces verò Artuum Dolores plurimùm levabant Fomenta tepida laxantia, admota ſubinde.

FEBRUARIO.

Initio Februarii *Baroſcopium* indicavit 30.2, flante Septentrione; poſt Diem vii Ventus ab Occidente venit, flectens modò ad Auſtrum, mox quoque ad Arctum, Pluviâ cadente: à xiv ad Finem uſque Flatus perpetui, ac ſæpè vehementes, ex Oriente frigidam ſiccamque *Atmoſphæram* fecêre, ſurgente plurimùm *Mercurio*.

Pluvia 4. $\overline{7}^{\,'''}$. $\overline{9}^{\,'}$. $\overline{10}^{\,'}$—12. Nix 5. 14. 24. = 1.814. Dig. Dec.

Ventus turbineus 23. 24. Fulgura 9. H. 8. p. m. S W b S 3.

(A) Spiritus Thermometri Haukſbeiani ſæpè ad 66 hoc Menſe ſubſidebat, cum tamen vix ulla uſpiam viſa fuerit Glacies, à xvii ad xxi præcipuè.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	25.	30,3.	E 3.	media $29.7\frac{2}{28}$.
———	minim.	10.	29,1.	W 3.	
Dies	frigid.	6.	71.	N 1.	media Ther. Altit. $62\frac{10}{28}$.
—	tepid.	9.	56.	S W b S 3.	

Graves *Rheumatiſmi* & Arthritidis Paroxyſmi, qui multo magis quàm ſolito excruciant. Tuſſes ſiccæ, laborioſæ, frequentes ſunt. Sanguis, è quocunque ferè detractus, eſt craſſus valde, & perpaululum Seri habet; ubi Febris aliquid acceſſit, admodùm eſt viſcidus: Pleuritides tamen, ac Peripneumoniæ, non æquè frequentes ſunt ac quis expectaverit. Multi adhuc Aſthmate laborant, & plurimi, imò Adulti, Pernionibus vexantur.

MARTIO.

Frequens perflavit Aquilo ad xiv uſque Martii; xv fremuit Vulturnus, plurimâ ruente Pluviâ; xvi & xvii Boreas furebat maximè; ſub Finem lenior ſpirabat ab Occidente Ventus, cadente *Mercurio*: Vehementiſſimus autem aderat Turbo è Septentrione xxiv circa Meridiem. Aër fuit ſiccus & frigidus.

Pluvia

Pluvia 1. 12. 14. 15. 16. 22. 23. 24. 26. 27. 28. 30. 31.
Dig. Dec.
Nix 11 = 2.092.

Rigidum Gelu 10——13. Ventus plerumque N E. Procellæ 16 16. 17. 24.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 17. 30,2. N N E 3^x. } media 29.7 $\frac{7}{31}$:
——— minim. 15. 29,0. S E 3^x. }

Dies frigid. 11. 66. N 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 54.
— tepid. 31. 49. W S W 1. }

Gravis adhuc ſævit *Rheumatiſmus* & Arthritis; nec cruciatus magis obſtinatos memini nec Arthritidem magis *anomalam*. Tuſſes *orthopnoicæ* moleſtiſſimæ, plurimos corripiunt, lentâ ſæpe cum Febre; ſputa ſunt maximè viſcida & excreatu difficillima. His, Venæ Sectione peractâ, Potio larga, diluens, calida, Detergentia dein ex Oxymelite Scillino, Gum. Ammoniaco, Flor. Benzoes, *&c.* opitulantur, *epiſpaſticis* non rarò admotis. Nihil magis fuit Tuſſi Levamento, nihil tutius, Elixir Aſthmat. le Mortii & Pilul. Mathæi. At hic notandum, quod perpetuum eſſe debet, ubi Attenuantia & *Volatilia* liberè exhibentur, & *Veſicatoria* iterum atque iterum applicantur, multis Diluentibus utendum eſt: Lympha diſſipatur aliter Cruor vero incraſſatur nimis & acrior evadit, unde neceſſariò Inflammatio & Febris augentur.

APRILI.

Siccus fuit & tenuis Aër durante Aprili, ac ſæpè frigidus, imò Die xiii ipſa Glacies: Ventus ab Oriente plerumque, medio quidem Menſe ad Septentrionem flectens, ſub Finem verò ad Auſtrum. Statio *Baroſcopii* alta manebat ab xi ad xxix. Magna Roratio, ac Pruina nonnunquam à xiii ad xix, Cœlumque ſerenum.

Pluvia 1. 2. 7—10. 25. 27—30 = 1.692. Dig. Dec.
AB. 11. 10. p. m. N N E. 2.——levis 21.
N W 1 Procella 9 Nocte S E.—25. E S E.

Altitud.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	16.	30,1.	E N E 1.	} media 29.6$\frac{14}{30}$.	
——— minim.	25.	29,1.	E S E 4.		
Dies frigid.	13.	57.	E b N 1.	} media Therm. Altitud. 46$\frac{29}{30}$.	
— tepid.	29.	40.	S S W 1.		

Eryſipelas & puſtuloſa Febricula frequens. *Variolæ* paſſim. Tempeſtas infeſta Tabidis, his præcipuè, qui, elapſis Menſibus, Febre lentâ pulmonariâ correpti, ad Phthiſin olim fuerant proclives.

MAIO.

Hujus Menſis Initio, labente *Barometro,* Pluvia, frigidaque Tempeſtas; Die octavo, benè Mane, etiam ſtagna Glacie fuere aſtricta: Veſperi autem ejus Diei Fulgura ſæpè, at ſine Tonitru prorsùs. Cœlum deinceps varium, variuſque Ventus; à xvi ad Finem uſque Aquilo ſæpè, Subſolanus ſæpius, Mercurium ſuſtulerunt, *Atmoſphæræ* porrò Siccitatem & Apricitatem reddiderunt.

Pluvia. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{3}$—$\overset{\prime}{5}$. 6. 10. $\overset{\prime\prime}{12}$. 14. 19. 20. $\overset{\prime}{24}$. = 1.560. Dig. Dec.

Levis *AB*. 6. 10. p. m. N b W 3.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	8.	30,0.	N W 1.	} media 29.6$\frac{13}{31}$.
——— minim.	5.	29,1.	W S W 3.	
Dies frigid.	8.	54.	W N W 1.	} media Therm. Altitud. 41$\frac{26}{31}$.
— tepid.	28.	35.	E b S. 1.	

Febres *peripneumonicæ* & *eryſipelatoſæ*. *Variolæ,* ac Febriculæ cum Puſtulis *rubeoloſis* (vulgò *the Chicken-Pox)* paſſim. Tumores quoque Pedum urentes, at recedentes brevi.

JUNIO.

Nulla fuit *Baroſcopii* Elevatio notabilis toto Junio: medio quidem menſe Statio humilis, haud exiguâ tunc ruente Pluviâ. A xii ad xxiii Aër erat valdè craſſus, ac humidus, dum Africus ſæpè afflabat, intercurrente nonnunquam Malaciâ: Initio autem & Fine Subſolanus. Magna ſub Finem Roratio.

Pluvia 2. $\overset{\prime\prime}{3}$. 7. 8. $\overset{\prime}{11}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{12}$—14. 16. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{17}$. 22. = 1.662. Dig. Dec.

3 Altitud.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 26. 29,9. N 1.	media 29. $6\frac{3}{30}$:
——— minim. 13. 28,7. S 3.	

Dies frigid 4.40. E 3^{x}.	media Therm. Altitud. $32\frac{16}{30}$.
— tepid. 29.29. E 1.	

Eryſipelas & *Variolæ epidemicæ.* Febres intermittentes remittentes præcipuè, lentæ, *nervoſæ,* frequentes. *Cephalalgiæ* & Mania paſſim. Tuſſes inter Pueros.

JULIO.

Incipiente Julio ſerena ſatis effulſit Tempeſtas; Ventus orientalis iſque velox admodùm; a iv Die ad x, ſæpe vehemens, ſubſidente Mercurio; inde ad Auſtrum deflectens *Barometrum* uſque depreſſit *Atmoſphærâ* factâ nebuloſâ, ac humidâ valdè: ſub Finem aliquanto reſurgebat flante Favonio. Rara fuit apricitas poſt Diem ſextum, etſi Tempeſtas erat æſtuoſa valdè.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{\overline{7.}}$ 9. 11. 16—$\overset{/}{\overline{18.}}$ 21. 23. $\overset{/}{\overline{24.}}$ $\overset{/}{\overline{25.}}$ 27. 28. $\overset{///}{\overline{31}}$ =
Dig. Dec.
1.918.

Ventus turbineus & Tonitru 7. Nocte E. Fulgura 15 Nocte.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 3. 29,8. E b N 1.	media 29,$4\frac{2}{3}$.
——— minim. 25. 29,0. S b E 3_{x}.	

Dies frigid. 8. 36. E b N 3.	media Therm. Altitud. $28\frac{22}{30}$.
— æſtuoſ. 22. 22. Malacia.	

Variolæ multos invadunt.—Porrò toto hoc Menſe Febris putrida, lenta, ſub Finem remittens, tandemque intermittens, fuit maximè *epidemica* in hâc Regione. Caput, Stomachus & Lumbi laborabant potiſſimùm, quaſi ingruentibus *Variolis,* magnâ cum Oppreſſione Pectoris, Suſpiriis & gravi Languore: talis fortè affectus nomen dedit Febri *varioloſæ* † Sydenhamii. Pueri Juniores, Fœminæ, Infirmiores, hâc Febre præcipuè fuere correpti. Sanguis eorum detractus rarò viſcidus erat; Urina cruda plerumque, ac ſubtenuis, cum cine-

† *Sect.* iii. *Capit.* 3.

ritia,

ritiâ, mucoſâ & imperfectâ *Hypoſtaſi* ſæpè, quaſi ex Polline farraceo (Ὑπόςασις Κριμνώδης Hippocratis:) quo Sedimentum perfectius, eo major Spes ſalutis effulſit. Lingua, non arida valdè, glutinoſo quodam & ſubfuſco obducta fuit Mucore. Sub morbi Finem *Diarrhœa*, aut cruenta nonnunquam *Dyſenteria* (præſertim ſi Vomitus non fuerat Initio Arte promotus) urgebat maximè, imò quibuſdam erat exitio. Rubræ autem *Petechiæ*, Puſtulæ *miliares*, rubræ urentes, aut graves erumpentes ſudores, morbum *ſæpiſſimè* ſolvebant penitùs.

Venæ Sectio rarò, niſi Morbi Initio, profuit; Vomitoria verò erant pernéceſſaria: *epiſpaſtica* dein frequentia, & gradatim admota, lenia intereà *Cardiaca* Cinnabar, *Paregorica*, ſero Lactis Canarienſi & Potione dilutâ, ſubacidâ, largiùs epotis, fuere valde utilia. Quamprimùm Coctionis Signa, Urinâ nempe ſubſidente & remittente Febre, apparebant, Cortex Peruvianus juvabat apprimè. Sin autem Statu Morbi Coma, aut Delirium, acceſſerint, Opus fuerit extemplo Cucurbitulis ſcarificatis, Humeris Cervicibuſque affixis, Sanguinem detrahere, applicando mox *Epiſpaſtica* ponè utramque Aurem præcipuè, aut Capiti deraſo; injecto protinùs *Enemate* laxante.

Utcunque lenia Purgantia, ex Rhabarbaro potiſſimùm, Morbi reliquias putridas ſub Finem expurgabant percommodè; *Draſtica* tamen, aut *Aloëtica*, peſtiferos omninò habuerunt Effectus: quorum nempe Uſu intempeſtivo vim magnam Sanguinis dejectam vidimus & horrenda excitata Tormina: imò poſt *Catharſin*, etſi valdè lenem, Hauſtus *paregoricus* erat omninò neceſſarius.

Quamplurimi hoc Morbo correpti fuerunt, pauci verò periêre.

AUGUSTO.

Parùm utique Pluviæ durante Auguſto; Initio quidem & ſub Finem aliqua decidit, tunc quoque è madido Noto craſſus influxit & valdè humidus Aër. A x° ad xxiv fervida ac aprica Tempeſtas, Subſolano plerumque afflante placidè. Haud inſignis erat elevatio, aut depreſſio, *Barometri* hoc Menſe

Pluvia 1. 3. 5. $\overset{/}{6}$. 9. 24. $\overset{//}{26}$. 27. $\overset{/}{29}$. 31. = 1,002. Dig. Dec.

Magna ſæpè Roratio Menſe medio. Tonitru è longinquo ab Occidente 20. 23.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 16. 29,9. E b N 1.
——— minim. 6. 29,2. W N W 2. } media 29.6.

Dies frigid. 8. 37. N N W 1.
— fervid. 23. 18. Malacia. } media Therm. Altit. $28\frac{8}{10}$.

Febris *epidemica* perdurat adhuc: medio autem Menſe Puſtulæ rubræ, *miliares*, longè erant frequentiores quàm Menſe proximè elapſo. *Variolæ* mali admodùm moris ſæviunt. Scabies jam plurimos infeſtat, eos præcipuè, qui ab *epidemicâ* Febre convaluerant.

SEPTEMBRI.

Hoc Menſe ruebant Vapores, quos fervor Æſtatis excitaverat, in Pluvias nempè graves & perpetuas reſoluti; Aër interim erat maximè craſſus ac humidus: rara Apricitas, *Barometer* demiſſus valdè, Vulturnus fere aſſiduè à ſecundo Die ad decimum ſextum, iſque non rarò vehemens; exin ad Finem uſque Libs furens ſæpè.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{2}$. $\overset{/}{4}$. $\overset{//}{6}$. $\overset{///}{12}$. 15. $\overset{////}{16}$——$\overset{//}{19}$. $\overset{//}{21}$. $\overset{/}{22}$. $\overset{//}{23}$.——$\overset{////}{}$——$\overset{///}{30}$.
Dig. Dec.
= 6.498.

Procella 8. Nocte. S E b S—21. S S W.—22. W S W. Turbo 10. E b N. *AB*. 12. E b S.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 3. 29,5. E b N 1.
——— minim. 16. 28,7. S S E 3. } media $29.2\frac{14}{24}$.

Dies frigid. 23. 42. W S W 2.
— tepid. 1. 28. W 1. } media Therm. Altit. $32\frac{14}{24}$.

Variolæ adhuc malignæ graſſantur maximè cum Maculis purpureis, ſæpè etiam nigris, interſperſis: Statu morbi Puſtulæ nigreſcunt, aut crudo diffluunt *Ichore*. Cruſtæ nigræ diu admodùm, etiam convaleſcentibus, adhæreſcunt; *Criſis* in *Confluentibus* difficillima, nec Febri ſæpè Finis eſt niſi poſt xvii, ſæpe non niſi poſt xxi, Diem; Vermibus perſæpè ex Alvo dejectis.—(B) Febris *epidemica* etiamnum perdurat, rariùs autem.

OCTOBRI.

OCTOBRI.

Initio Pluvia, tunc Apricitas, ſurgente *Mercurio*; derepentè autem cecidit: à xv ad xxiv Pluvia perpetua. Vento ſubinde ex Plagis auſtralibus furente: à xxiv tamen ad ipſum Finem inter Boream & Vulturnum conſtitit, parcâ cadente Pluviâ.

Pluvia $\overset{////}{1}$——$\overset{///}{5}$. 6. 9. $\overset{/}{11}$. 12. 15. $\overset{/}{16}$——$\overset{//}{19}$. $\overset{//}{20}$. $\overset{////}{22}$. $\overset{/}{23}$.——26. 31. = 3.985. Dig. Dec.

Procella 11 Nocte. S W—gravis cum Fulgure & Tonitru 19 Nocte. S S W—mane E S E. Grando 12. 20. 21. *AB*. 14. N W. 1.

☿ Altitud. maxima 8. 30,0. Malacia.
——— minima 19. 29,0. S S W 4. } media $29.4\frac{26}{27}$.

Dies frigid. 14. 55. N W b W 1. Pruina mane.
— tepid. 9. 34. S W 3. } media Therm. Altitud. $43\frac{18}{27}$.

Sæviunt adhuc *Variolæ epidemicæ*, non hìc ſolùm, ſed undique ferè; eæque ſæpè malignæ & atræ, quarum Cruſtæ nigræ, diu adhærentes, Faciem deturpant maximè.

Febris *ſecundaria* ſolito vehementiùs urget, ac perdurat diutiùs; non rarò ad vigeſimum uſque Diem & ultrà, pluresque ſub Tartara mittit. Ad hanc verò arcendam nihil ſucceſſit feliciùs, nihil optatius, repetitis *Catharticis*, adjecto interdum Calomelane; *Paregoricis* verò interpoſitis ſubinde. Hoc non ſolùm in cariſſimis meis Liberis expertus ſum, ſed in quamplurimis aliis, fauſtiſſimo utique Eventu; ſane vix ulla alia Medicina profecit.

Qui vult de hoc Argumento plura, adeat Epiſtolas viri, dum viveret, undique perdocti JOANNIS FREIND; nec non illuſtriſſimi RICARDI MEAD, aliorumque doctiſſimorum Medicorum, unâ conſcriptas: etiamque, ſi non pigebit, quæ & * ipſe de hâc Re olim diſſerui.

Vix quicquam profectò in his *Variolis* magis funeſtum obſervavi, quàm Rigores accedentes, aut Horrores, in ipſâ Morbi Ἀκμῇ: Symptomata

* *Act. Philoſophic. Anglic.* N°. 390.

tomata utique in iſto Morbo, iſto Tempore, atro ſemper Carbone notanda!

Febris lenta, *nervoſa*, jam fere ceſſavit penitùs.

NOVEMBRI.

Totus Menſis fuit procelloſus admodùm, ac maximè pluvioſus; Libs ſæpe furebat & Auſter: hinc *Baroſcopium* ſubſedit plurimùm. Maximæ ſunt Inundationes undique.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{\overline{1}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{2}}$—$\overset{///}{\overline{4}}$. 6. $\overset{////}{\overline{7}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{8}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{9}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{11}}$—$\overset{//}{13}$—$\overset{/}{\overline{16}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{18}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{19}}$. 20. $\overset{///}{\overline{23}}$. $\overset{////}{\overline{24}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{25}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{26}}$. 27. $\overset{/}{\overline{30}}$. = Dig. Dec. 6.333.

Procella 2. SSW—6. Nocte. SW—18. & 19. Nocte. SW—24. Nocte. SbW—27. multo mane WNW. Magnum Lumen boreale 5° H x. p. m. WNW 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 22. 30,2. WNW 1. } media 29.4$\frac{26}{29}$.
——— minim. 25. 28,7. SW 3. }

Dies frigid. 21. 56. NW 1. } media Therm. Altit. 47$\frac{14}{29}$.
— calid. 3. 40. SSW 3. }

Variolæ epidemicæ adhuc.——Febricula *catarrhalis* cum importunâ Tuſſi, levi *Dyſpnœâ Anorexiâ*, Languore & Doloribus *rheumaticis*, ſævit paſſim; cum autem ſolito vehementior eſt, in notham abit Pleuritidem, aut Peripneumoniam: at ex facili abigitur plerumque Miſſione Sanguinis, ac *Emetico* leni; unum, alterumve, poſteà applicando *Epiſpaſticum*, & tunc exhibendo Diluentia blanda *Sudorifera*, *Papaverina*, &c. inter quæ, Sp. Volat. Oleoſ.—C. C. Elix. Aſthmat. ex ſero Lactis Canarienſi diluto, tepido, profuerunt maximè.

DECEMBRI.

Perduravit nimboſa valdè & pluvia Tempeſtas Diem aduſque decimum Decembris, Libanoto fremente; inde verò fortis ab Oriente Ventus *Mercurium* erexit plurimùm, ſudo nonnunquam conſequente: à decimo nono deflexit rurſùs ad Auſtrum per aliquot Dies, & multa Pluvia cecidit. Ad Finem Menſis Apricitas. Aër per totum craſſus max-

maximè & humidus, ac ſolito tepidior, nempe ut in ſuperiore Menſe fere.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{1}$—$\overset{//}{3}$—$\overset{//}{5}$—$\overset{///}{7}$—$\overset{//}{9}$. 11—$\overset{/}{13}$. 18—$\overset{//}{20}$. 21. $\overset{//}{23}$. $\overset{//}{24}$. 25. 28.
Dig. Dec.
= 4.180.

Grando vehemens 3. a. m. Nix. 16. E N E 1. Gelu 15. 16. Procella 3. Nocte. S W—5. S S W Permagnus Maris Æſtus 8. S S W 3.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 16. 30,2. E N E 1. } media $29.6\frac{2}{30}$.
——— minim. 1. 29,0. S W 3. }

Dies frigid. 16. 63. } media Therm. Altitud. $51\frac{17}{30}$.
— tepid. 8. 44. S 2. }

Tuſſes, Febris *catarrhalis* & *Variolæ* adhuc *epidemicæ*: Mania ſolito frequentior.

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas, Anno MDCCXXIX. Dig. Dec. 33.055.

Notæ breves.

(A) Haud rarò equidem notavi, verno præſertim Tempore, Glaciem, etſi *Thermometrum Hauksbeianum* fuit ad 55 ſolùm; mediâ autem Hyeme nullam, cùm tamen ad Gradum 65 & ultrà deſcenderit: quod quidem, Februario elapſo, Diem inter decimum ſeptimum & vigeſimum primum contigit: tunc enim vix ulla, vel leviſſima, Glacies erat, quamvis *Atmoſphæra* erat valdè frigida, Ventuſque fortis ab Oriente Spiritum *Thermometri* depreſſerat ad 67 uſque.—Notante clariſſimo Cyrillo Act. Philoſoph. Anglic. N°. 424 & 430; cùm Spiritus Therm. Haukſbeian. eſt ad 55 tantùm, Gelu adeſt Romæ plerumque.—† Gradus adeò Frigoris, quo Glacies producitur, non videtur fixus & certus: quod ſanè haud leve Argumentum eſt Congelationem non à ſolâ Privatione Motûs, aut Caloris, pendere ‡.

† Vide *Prolegom.* p. xii. ‡ *Ibid.* p. xii.

(B) Annon

(B) Annon humida calidaque Temperies Aëris, Æſtate prægreſsâ, Fibras relaxando plurimùm Sanguinem atque Lympham ad Lentorem nimium diſpoſuerat? Olea verò Saleſque Corporis ad Acrimoniam juſto majorem? Idque præcipuè cùm & iſtis acceſſerit *Atmoſphæræ* Preſſura ſolito plerumque minor? Eſtne ergo manifeſta ſatis Febris hujus, & *Variolarum* malignarum, unà graſſantium, Cauſa?

Per talem *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutionem Morbi contagioſi haud dubio propagantur maximè; tunc enim Latrinæ, Mephitides & putrida omnia, longè pejùs fœtent: imò Animalium Caro, bubula ſcilicet, aut ovilla, longè citiùs corrumpitur quàm ſicco durante, ac frigido, Aëre, qui impura & morbida *Effluvia* excitat altiùs diſſipatque. Cùm verò circumvolitent, imò quaſi Terræ Superficiem circumvallent, Quantitate multò majore hauriuntur, non ſolùm ipſo cum Spiritu, ſed & per omnes etiam Corporis *Poros:* neque enim jam *Atmoſphæræ* Pondus idoneum, & debita Fibrarum Vis, ſatis validè impellunt Humores, aut Contagia propellunt; quo plus Virûs autem excipitur, eò pejores edit Effectus. Frigida contrà, vel procelloſa, Tempeſtas, aut Contagem arcet, aut peſtilentem diſpellit Auram.

Quinetiam perdurante Aëris Conſtitutione calidâ, ac humidâ, Humores ipſi Corporis Lentorem nimium contrahunt & Acrimoniam: unde Contagii Vim tunc accipiunt promptiùs. Multum utique facit inſtans Sanguinis ſtatus ad promovendum, aut arcendum, Veneni Effectum. Hunc Vipera mordet, aut rabidus Canis, illumque itidem; alterum cita mors abripit, alter vix quidem ægroteſcit. Hinc hyberna Frigora non ſolùm Febribus contagioſis obſtant, quatenùs Aërem faciunt puriorem, ſed & fibras Fluidaque Corporum noſtrorum corroborando minùs obnoxia Peſtilitati reddunt: atque ideò quoque Medicamen, quod hoc efficere poteſt, quale quidem eſt Cortex Peruvianus cum *Alexipharmacis* idoneis & *Stomachicis*, optimum proculdubio *Prophylacticum* erit. Ego uti ſoleo Tincturâ Quinquinæ cum Cortice Aurantiorum Hiſpalenſium & Radice Serpentariæ Virginianæ ex Vino Hiſpanico, aut Spiritu Vini Gallici.

CONSTI-

CONSTITUTIO

Aëris & Morbis Epidemicis,

ANNO MDCCXXX.

JANUARIO.

INCIPIENTE Anno inſignis *Barometri* Altitudo ſudum fecit Cœlum &, Boreâ aſſiduè perflante, frigidum: *Atmoſphæra* interim fuit tenuis & ſicca, at nonnunquam glacialis quædam Nebula omnia Gelu quaſi incruſtabat, Die duodecimo potiſſimùm. Sub Finem Menſis, vergentem ad Occaſum Vento decidit *Mercurius*: ad ipſum verò Finem reſurgebat, quod Serenitatem reduxit & Gelu.

Pluvia 14. 17. 20—24. 27. 28. 29. Nix 4 = 0.666. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 10. 30,6. E N E 1. } media 30.0 $\frac{5}{10}$.
——— minim. 28. 29,4. S W 3.

Dies frigid. 12. 70. Malacia. } media Therm. Altitud. 59.
— tepid. 28. 52. S W 3.

Variolæ ſæviunt adhuc, haud tamen ita lethales: Febris *catarrhalis* plures adhuc infeſtat. Paroxyſmi graves aſthmatici frequentes.

FEBRUARIO.

Durante Februario Ventus ab Occidente, aut Meridie, frequens Pluviam demiſit & *Baroſcopium*; exeunte autem Menſe Aquilo Glaciem, Grandinem, Nivem, miro quodam Modo; pulchrâ nempe Apricitate intercurrente ſubinde, maximâ cum Aëris Tenuitate & Siccitate, induxit: delabente tamen uſque *Barometro*.

Pluvia 2—4—6. 8. 11. 13. 15. 16. 18. 20. Nix 8—perpetua 27.

Grando 14. 24 = 2.315. Dig. Dec. Lumen boreale permagnum 23. 9. H. 9. p. m. N b E 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 30,1. E b N 1. } media $29.5\frac{23}{28}$.
——— minim. 27. 28,8. E N E 2. }

Dies frigid. 1. 66. E b N 1. } media Therm. Altitud. $52\frac{15}{28}$.
— tepid. 20. 48. W 1. }

Variolæ adhuc *epidemicæ*, ſed diſtinctæ, & rarò mortiferæ: Pleuritis & Peripneumonia paſſim. Morbi colici graves ſub Finem Menſis, ab eâdem fortè (A) Cauſâ, quæ fuit Pleuritidis; utriſque enim Miſſio Sanguinis profuit maximè; Cruorque æquè viſcidus ex Colicis, ac ex *Rheumaticis*, aut Pleuriticis effluxit. Lenia tantùm & *antiphlogiſtica Purgantia* juvabant, nocebant prorsùs *Draſtica* & Medicamenta calidiora; imo horrenda ſæpe excitabant Tormina, ac Urinam ſupprimebant penitus: *Clyſmata* utique & Fomenta emollientia inveni utiliſſima.

MARTIO.

A quarto Martii Die octavum aduſque Auſter nimboſus Mercurium maximè depreſſit, plurimâ ruente Pluviâ; inde ad decimum quintum nulla, niſi decimo, afflante plerumque Favonio: tunc cadente rursùs Barometro Pluvia quoque deſcendit uſque ad vigeſimum primum: ſub Finem verò reſurgebat Barometer, licet Ventus variabat quotidie.

Pluvia $\overset{''}{3}$. $\overset{''}{4}$. $\overset{'}{5}$. $\overset{'}{6}$. $\overset{'''}{7}$. 10. 15. $\overset{''}{17}$. $\overset{''}{18}$. $\overset{''}{19}$—$\overset{''}{21}$. $\overset{'}{25}$. 26. 28. 29.
Dig. Dec.
Grando 5. 23. = 3.432.

Levis *AB*. 9. H. 11. p. m. Malacia. Procella graviſque Pluvia 6. ſera Nocte. S S W.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 31. 29,9. N 1. } media $29.4\frac{12}{31}$.
——— minim. 7. 28,5. S b W 3x. }

Dies frigid. 1. 63. N N W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. $49\frac{22}{31}$.
— tepid. 13. 42. Malacia. }

Variolæ adhuc *epidemicæ*, at Ruri maximè. Morbi colici graves paſſim; necnon Peripneumoniæ Affectibus *nervoſis* ſtipatæ, ſub Finem Menſis præcipuè.

APRILI.

APRILI.

Ab ipſo Initio Aprilis ad decimum octavum Diem varia fuit Cœli Facies ac Tempeſtatis, variante paululùm ſubinde *Baroſcopio:* tunc Subſolani Afflatus Nubes diſpulêre & Pluviam, *Atmoſphæra* quoque ſicca facta eſt & tenuis valdè.

Malacia interfuit frequens hoc Menſe, plurimo tum Noctu decidente Rore.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{3}$. $\overset{/}{7}$. $\overset{/}{9}$. $\overset{//}{11}$. 13. $\overset{//}{16}$—18 = 1.258. Dig. Dec.

Tenuis Glacies mane 20. E b N 1. Levis *AB*. 1. Malacia—3. W N W 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	20.	30,1.	E b N 1.	} media $29.7\frac{10}{29}$.
——— minim.	17.	29,3.	W S W 2.	
Dies frigid.	4.	52.	N W b W 2.	} media Therm. Altitud. $43\frac{6}{29}$.
— tepid.	28.	37.	Malacia.	

Morbus colicus & *Variolæ* adhuc paſſim. Febres *nervoſæ*, remittentes, intermittentes, levi ſæpè Delirio accedente, frequentes. Tumores Capitis *eryſipelatoſi*, medio præſertim Menſe: ſub Finem Tuſſes, Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ, & veræ, & nothæ.

MAIO.

Fremuit ab Oriente, aut Septentrione, Ventus, accedente magnâ *Atmoſphæræ* ſiccitate, donec octavo Die, ſtagnante Aëre, Pluvia decidit: ab undecimo ad viceſimum incerta admodùm & pluvia Tempeſtas, declinante *Barometro*, humidoque facto Aëre; dehinc, etſi Pluvia fuit parca, Tempeſtas haud aprica ſequuta eſt.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{8}$. 11. $\overset{/}{13}$. $\overset{/}{14}$. 15. $\overset{/}{17}$. $\overset{//}{18}$. 19. $\overset{/}{23}$. 25. 28. = 1.604. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	1.	29,8.	E b N 3.	} media $29.5\frac{7}{30}$.
——— minim.	19.	29,0.	S 2.	
Dies frigid.	3.	46.	N. b E 2.	} media Therm. Altitud. $37\frac{21}{30}$.
— tepid.	31.	30.	N W 1.	

Febres intermittentes & remittentes cum profuſis Sudoribus jam graſſantur, quibus, in Paroxyſmis, accedit ſæpiſſimè aut Delirium, aut *Diarrhœa:* hæ, vel ex levi Errore, in continuas malignas, *nervoſas*, tranſibant haud infrequenter. Crebræ quoque hoc Menſe fuere Febres *rheumaticæ*, pleuriticæ, peripneumonicæ; facilè autem & abundè (B) expectorabant Sputa flava, ſubrubicunda, eaque brevi *judicatoria*; adeò ut, niſi ipſo Morbi Initio, Venæ ſectionem, ſaltem repetitam, haud deſiderarent.

JUNIO.

Prævaluit hoc Menſe Ventus occidentalis, nunc ad Auſtrum, nunc ad Septentrionem flectens; & medio & exeunte Junio Aër valdè humidus: nulla fuit notabilis *Barometri* elevatio hoc Menſe.

Pluvia 6—$\overset{\prime\prime}{9}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{10}$. $\overset{\prime}{11}$. $\overset{\prime}{12}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{15}$. 17. 18. 24. 26—28. = 1.715. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 29,8. N W 1. ⎫ media $29.5\frac{16}{30}$.
——— minim. 15. 29,1. S W 1. ⎭

Dies frigid. 10. 41. W N W 1. ⎫ media Therm. Altitud. $83\frac{3}{30}$.
— calid. 28. 28. Malacia. ⎭

Jam ferè vaneſcunt penitùs Febres συνεχέες: vix ullæ niſi de Languore Virium Querelæ, quod inter omnes.

JULIO.

Spiravit uſque ab Occidente Ventus, is verò lenis, & paulò magis vergens ad Auſtrum, toto Julio, Malaciâ ſæpe interveniente: eadem pene, quæ in ſuperiore Menſe, Tempeſtas, ni quòd *Atmoſphæra* magis humida eſſet, tepida & nebuloſa, ſub Finem Menſis præſertim.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime}{1}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime\prime}{7}$. 8. 10. 16. 25—$\overset{\prime}{28}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{29}$. 31. = 2.050. Dig. Dec.

Tonitru è longinquo 1. Fulgur & Tonitru cum graviſſimâ Pluviâ 7. W. 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 15. 29,9. Malacia. ⎫ media $29.6\frac{2}{31}$.
——— minim. 29. 29,3. W S W 2. ⎭

Dies frigid. 2. 40. N N W 3. ⎫ media Therm. Altit. $31\frac{17}{31}$.
— calid. 22. 27. Malacia. ⎭

Variolæ

Variolæ mali admodùm Moris per totam fere Cornubiam: maximæ de Languoribus Querelæ undique, ac plurimi *hyſterici* & *hypochondriaci* Paroxyſmi. Exeunte Menſe Icterus frequens valdè, ac plures Febres lentæ aliquæ *miliares*. Jam Lues bovina graſſatur.

AUGUSTO.

Ab initio Auguſti ad Diem decimum ſeptimum Ventus fuit varius, plerumque verò ab Occidente; tunc orſus eſt Aquilo, ſudo conſequente Cœlo: inde Boreas, aut Vulturnus ad ipſum Finem. Aër fuit hoc Menſe humidus ſæpe & nebuloſus; à decimo ſeptimo tamen ad viceſimum tertium ſatis ſiccus.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. 6. 9. $\overset{//}{14}$. 15. 23. $\overset{//}{26}$. 27. 29. $\overset{///}{30}$. = 1.538. Dig. Dec.
Magna *AB*. 28. E 2. Fulgur & Tonitru è longinquo 26.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 18. 30,0. N 1. } media 29.6.
——— minim. 26. 29,2. S S E 2. }

Dies frigid. 24. 39. E N E 1. } media Therm. Altit. $29\frac{10}{31}$.
— calid. 12. 22. Malacia. }

Morbus regius frequens etiamnum cum Febriculâ & gravi nonnunquàm *Hæmorrhagiâ*. *Variolæ* adhuc in Vicinia Cornubienſi; perpauci aliter Morbi.

SEPTEMBRI.

Multa Pluvia decidit inter quartum & decimum quintum Diem Septembris, Vento interim variante quotidiè; poſt id Tempus Eurus ferè perpetuus, at Pluviæ parum, quamvis Cœlum fuit plerumque nubilum, & Aër ſæpè valdè humidus. Maxima Roratio à decimo ſeptimo ad viceſimum quartum.

Pluvia 4. $\overset{/}{5}$—$\overset{//}{10}$. $\overset{//}{11}$. $\overset{/}{12}$—15. 26 = 2.068. Dig. Dec.
Levis *AB* 24. E b S 1—27. N N W 1—magis lucidum 26. Malacia.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 18. 30,0. E 1. } media $29.5\frac{23}{29}$.
——— minim. 11. 28,8. S W 3. }

Dies frigid. 18. 45. Pruina. } media Therm. Altitud. $34\frac{14}{29}$.
— tepid. 6. 29. S 2 }

Plures *Apoplexiâ* & *Paralyſi* correpti ſunt. Mulieres multæ Tumore Crurum *eryſipelatoſo* vexantur: Tuſſes & Coryzæ ſub Finem frequentes.

OCTOBRI.

Perflavit Diem aduſque octavum Ventus orientalis violenter, quarto autem & quinto vehementiſſimè; adeò ut omnes fere Arbores, ictas quaſi Fulmine, Foliis ſpoliaverit; imò plures evertit funditùs. Poſteà multo lenior ab Occaſu, aut Meridie, ſucceſſit Ventus, Finem aduſque durans, multâ interim ruente Pluviâ. (C) Tantos excitavit Vapores Procella Menſis initio, ut reddita eſſet inde Atmoſphæra maximè humida; Frondes Arborum Guſtu valde ſalſas deprehendi ad tertium & ultra à Littore Lapidem: adeò Mare perturbavit.

Pluvia 6. $\overset{/}{7}$. $\overset{/}{8}$—10. $\overset{//}{12}$. $\overset{/}{14}$. $\overset{//}{17}$. $\overset{///}{18}$—$\overset{//}{23}$—25. $\overset{//}{28}$—$\overset{//}{30}$ = 3.372. Dig. Dec.
Procella 3 E 4_x—4. E 4^x—5. E b N. 4^x.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	16.	29,8.	W. 1.	media $29.4\frac{3}{30}$.
———	minim.	5.	29,1.		
Dies frigid.	6.	53.	E 3.		media Therm. Altitud. $41\frac{5}{20}$.
— tepid.	15.	38.	Malacia.		

Multæ Tuſſes & Affectiones *rheumaticæ* toto hoc menſe, at ferè ſine Febre. Morbi colici, *Diarrhœâ* plerumque comitante, quamplurimos invadunt; at longè vehementiùs cùm ſine *Diarrhœa*. Aſthma, & notha Pleuritis, paſſim.

NOVEMBRI.

Initio Menſis horrida Tempeſtas; primo Die Fulgur cum Tonitru vehemens, graviſſimâ ruente Pluviâ, Libs porrò ſæviſſimè perfurebat; ab octavo autem magis læta Rerum Facies, *Mercurio* reſurgente, ac Favonio flante: decimo ſexto tamen Libs recurrit nimboſus & pluvius admodùm; Aër interim maximè humidus. A viceſimo ſexto Septentrio perpetuus, qui *Barometrum* reddidit elatum valdè, Aëremque ſiccum, accedente Gelu.

Pluvia

Pluvia 1—3—5. 6. 8. 10. 11. 15. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 27. = 4.480. (Dig. Dec.)

Procella 1. S W 4^x—2. S W 4^x—3. S W b S 4$_x$.—17 S W 4. Nix multa 25. p. m.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	30.	30,4.	N 1.	media 29.7$\frac{3}{29}$.
———	minim.	3.	28,9.	S W b S 4$_x$.	
Dies frigid.		30.	65.	N 1.	media Ther. Altit. 48$\frac{28}{29}$.
— tepid.		22.	41.	W 1.	

Morbi colici plures cum affectibus *rheumaticis:* Gravedines & *Catarrhi* frequentes: *Synochus* putrida paſſim.

DECEMBRI.

Permagna fuit *Barometri* Altitudo Menſe Decembri, Septentrione, Boreâ, aut Euro, afflantibus aſſiduè.

Incipiente Menſe rigidum Gelu, tunc quoque, ac ſæpe pòſt, ſerenitas: à vigeſimo primo ad Finem uſque Aër valde humidus, Pluviâ ſubinde cadente.

Pluvia 8. 10—12. 16. 23. 25. 26—28. 31. = 1.190. (Dig. Dec.)

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	3.	30,5.	N b E 2.	media 30. 0$\frac{21}{28}$.
———	minim.	23.	29,5.	S S E 2.	
Dies frigid		2.	68.	N N E 1.	media Therm. Altitud. 58$\frac{24}{28}$.
— tepid.		27.	50.	Malacia.	

Colica fuit frequens hactenus; *Rheumatiſmi* porrò cùm Inflammatione multò majore, quàm anteà: Tuſſes ſiccæ, laborioſæ cum Tumore Faucium; Peripneumonia paſſim, ſub Finem verò Menſis præcipuè. Febres lentæ, *nervoſæ,* per Viciniam, at in Oppido rariùs.

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas, quæ hoc Anno decidit, fuit 25.698. (Dig. Dec.)

Notationes

Notationes aliquæ.

(A) Nihil ſanè in Artem medicam peſtiferum magis unquam irrepſit, quàm generalia quædam nomina Morbis imponere, iiſque aptare velle generalem quandam Medicinam. Ita videlicet omnis Dolor Ventris Morbus colicus nuncupatur protinùs; indito ſic Nomine, quid ultrà Empirici, Balatrones, id Genus omne, quàm Arcanum quoddam porrigere, aut *Pharmacopœiæ* cujuſdam Indicem evolvendo, quærere quid ibi ad Colicen? Quid inde? Elixir Salutis, Tinctur. ſacra, Pil. Coch. min. vel è Duob. aut tale quid, exhibetur illicò; ſeu inflammata ſint Inteſtina, ſeu conſtricta *Spaſmo*: unde ſæpe Toxica potiùs, quàm Remedia, fiunt.—Prudentis autem eſt Medici primò æſtimare Morbi Cauſam, eumque deinde ſolvere tentare.——Adeò nimirum ubi ſævit abdominis Dolor vehemens, fixus Pulſans, & acris Calor adeſt, pulſuſque velox & tenſus, non protinùs exhibenda ſunt acria *Cathartica*: quò plùs enim proceditur, *draſtica* urgendo *Pharmaca*, eo vehementiùs furit Morbus, donec ſupervenit tandem *Ileos* crudelis, *Sphaceluſque* demùm lethalis. Sed ante omnia, Sanguis mittendus eſt, nec parcè nimis: pòſt enim Alvus vel leni reſpondebit *Cathartico*, obſerata ſecùs validiſſimo. Ubi verò Pituita tenax & acida dominatur, & colicos producit Dolores, Res longè aliter ſe habet.

(B) In Morbis utique pulmonariis, ubi Excreatio facilis & expedita eſt ſatis, adeò non juvat Sanguinis Miſſio, ut eam ſæpe ſupprimat omninò: nullo ideò Modo indicatur ex Uſu fore, niſi evidens adſit *Plethora*, aut vehemens aliquis Dolor, aut *Dyſpnœa* gravis, aut ſinceri Sanguinis Sputum, urgeat. Audi Coum Senem, Πτύελον χρὴ ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖσιν Ἀλγήμασι τοῖσι περὶ τὸν Πλεύμονα καὶ τὰς Πλευρὰς, ταχέως τε ἀναπτύεσθαι καὶ εὐπετέως. Hippocrat. Prognoſtic. vide & ibidem paulò infra: porrò Coac. Prænotion. 13. Sect. de Pleuritide & Peripneumoniâ, ex editione Dureti: perpende etiam, quæ Ballonius in Epidemic. de hâc Re optimè conſcripſit; ſi is non eſt, quæ ex eo & Dureto diligenter congeſſit Baglivius. Appendic. ad Pleuritidem. Tyroni certè

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certè medico conſulo, ut non audeat tractare Pectoris Morbos, antequam iſta probè perlegerit.

(C) Plures utique Vapores excitat Procella quàm vel Sol ardentiſſimus, potiſſimùm ſi à Mari venit: hinc poſt Procellas graviores Atmoſphæra plerumque redditur nebuloſa valde, & graves corruunt pluviæ; condenſatis ſcilicet modò Vaporibus, quos Vehementia Tempeſtatis diſperſerat undique.

Minutiſſimæ quidem Aquarum Particulæ, ſub Formâ Vaporis, per Aërem diffuſæ ſe mutuò fugere videntur; at Frigore condenſatæ, vel adverſis concurrentibus Ventis congeſtæ, aut Montibus impactæ obſtantibus, in mutuos Amplexus ruunt & decidunt illicò.

CONSTI-

CONSTITUTIO AËRIS, &c.

ANNO MDCCXXXI.

JANUARIO.

CUM novo Anno frigidiſſima Tempeſtas invaſit; omnia conſtricta Gelu, Nive omnia plena! Aſperam autem lenivit Brumam continua fere & pulchra ſerenitas. Venti aquilonares dominati ſunt per totum Januarium, perdurante ad Finem uſque rigidiſſimo Gelu; Aër intereà fuit valdè purus & ſiccus. Exeunte Menſe (A) *Barometer* decidit plurimùm, quod demirabar utique; quoniam ex iiſdem Plagis flare perſtabat Ventus: hoc verò accidebat forſan ob Copiam nivis aliis in Locis delapſæ.

Nix 2. $\overset{\prime}{3}$. $\overset{\prime}{4}$. 5. $\overset{\prime\prime}{24}$. 26. Grando nivoſa 30. 31. Imbres 11. 12 Dig. Dec. = 0.622.

Fortè vix Dimidium Nivis collectum fuit; Nix nempe in Excipulo congelata, ibique reſtans, Locum haud dedit ſuccedenti, adeò ut plurima eſſet difflata.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	12.	30,3.	N E 2.	media $29,9\frac{2}{22}$.
——— minim.	28.	29,1.	N 1.	
Dies frigid.	31.	76.	N 2.	media Therm. Altitud. $66\frac{9}{22}$.
— tepid.	21.	58.	Malacia.	

Sævit Morbus colicus uſque cum acerbo ſæpe Dolore *Rheumatico.* Tuſſes ſiccæ, laborioſæ, & Acceſſiones graves *Aſthmaticæ,* frequentes, cum Tumore Faucium *anginoſo* ſæpiſſimè: his maximè profuit *Hydromel* tepidum, Serum Lactis *Canarienſe* dilutius cum Elix. Aſthmat. aut Pil. Mathæi; interpoſito nonnunquam Oxymelite Scillino, & ap-

plicatis

plicatis Humeris Cervicibuſque *Veſicatoriis.* Cruciavit plurimos plurimùm Arthritis. Variolæ paſſim in Cornubiâ.

FEBRUARIO.

Initio Februarii reſurrexit *Mercurius*, at Frigus remiſit; octavo & nono, ab Auſtro Procella *Barometrum* depreſſit plurimùm: à decimo octavo ad Finem uſque Venti Septentrionales Nubes abegerunt, nullâ omnino decidente Pluviâ; ſurgente iterum *Baroſcopio*.

Pluvia 3. 4. 10. 11. 13. 14. 15. 16. 18. Nix 20. Grando gravis 1. = Dig. Dec. 1.706.

Lumen boreale parvum 19. H. 10. p. m. N b E 1.

☿ Altitud. maxima	2.	30,3.	E N E 1.	} media 29.6 18/27.	
——— minima	9.	28,9.	S S E 4.		
Dies frigid.	1.	73.	N N W 1.	} media Therm. Altitud. 57. 17/27.	
— tepid.	10.	53.	W 1.		

Tuſſis *Aſthmatica* frequens adhuc. Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ haud paucæ. Morbus *anginoſus (the ſtrangles)* dictus) inter Equos ſævit plurimùm.

MARTIO.

Statio *Baroſcopii* toto Martio fuit valde ſublimis Ventus fermè aſſiduè borealis, Malaciâ tamen ſæpiſſimè intercurrente: Aër purus & maximè ſiccus, exeunte Menſe præſertim: Pluvia parca admodùm, at pulchra plerumque Serenitas.

Pluvia 4. 12. 18. 27. = Dig. Dec. 0.140.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	2.	30,4.	Malacia.	} media 30.0 20/31.	
——— minim.	12.	29,7.	Malacia.		
Dies frigid.	1.	62.	N b W 1.	} media Therm. Altitud. 50 6/31.	
— tepid.	14.	45.	N N W 2.		

Tuſſes adhuc & Angina valde frequens inter Equos. Graves Arthriditis Paroxyſmi, ſævi quoque *Rheumatiſmi.*

(B) Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ, Pleuro-peripneumoniæ; Tuſſes ſiccæ, aſthmaticæ, laborioſiſſimæ, ſunt valdè *epidemicæ*; perparcè admodùm expuunt Ægroti, anhelant maximè; multi moriuntur.

APRILI.

Boreas, iſque ſæpè velox valdè, à primo ad duodecimum Diem Aprilis perflavit; Tempeſtas intereà fuit admodùm ſerena &, pro Anni Tempore, frigida maximè & ſicca: à decimo tertio ad viceſimum Libs, aut Favonius, Pluviâ cadente & *Mercurio*: recurrebat dein ad Orientem Ventus, viceſimo ſecundo & tertio valde procelloſus, magis pòſt vergebat ad Auſtrum, humeſcente *Atmoſphæra*.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 13. $\overset{///}{15}$. $\overset{/}{16}$. $\overset{/.}{18}$. 19. 23. 24. 26. 28. = 1.254.
Gelu 7. 10. 11. Tonitru 18. Permagna *AB*. 26. 10. p. m. N. W 1.

☿ Altitudo maxima 7. 29,9. E N E 3. } media 29.5.
——— minima 16. 28,8. S S W 3. }

Dies frigid. 10. 62. N E b N 2, rigidum Gelu. } media Therm.
— tepid. 28. 43. E S E 2. — —— } Altitud. $48\frac{2}{2}\frac{1}{8}$.

Jam morbus inter Equos evaneſcit. *Variolæ* paſſim: Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ frequentiſſimè ſæviunt, ob Humorum Tenacitatem & difficilem Exſcreationem Morbus evadit valde periculoſus; ubi verò expuitur facilè, brevi ſedatur; præcipuè ſi Sputa miſta ſunt rufo quodam Sanguine: Spumantia ſanè & aquoſa minimè laudo.

MAIO.

Hoc Menſe Subſolanus, aut Vulturnus, flabant majore ex parte, Libs aliquando, Caurus ſæpiùs; ad Finem verò fremebat Aquilo: à decimo nono ad triceſimum primum Aër erat maximè ſiccus.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 4. 5. 6. 8. 10. 16. 17. 22. $\overset{/}{24}$. = 0.634.
Fulgur & Tonitru 22. 24. Malacia.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 30. 30,1. N N E 3. } media 29. 7.
——— minim. 6. 29,3. S E 1. }

Dies frigid. 1. 48. S E 1^{x}. } media $36\frac{8}{31}$.
— tepid. 23. 28. N W 1. }

Morbi

Morbi Pectoris adhuc. *Variolæ ſporadicæ*; paſſim *Eryſipelas*: Iſchias ſolito frequentior: Tempeſtas autem utplurimùm ſalubris eſt.

JUNIO.

Procedente Junio Aër fuit valdè ſiccus, Ventus ſubſolanus, aut arctoüs, Malaciâ non raro intercurrente; ſenſim autem delapſus eſt *Mercurius*, Aërque factus eſt ſenſim humidior. A viceſimo Libs plerumque regnavit, *Atmoſphæræ* Temperiem, ut ſolet, reddens humidam valdè, nebuloſam, atque etiam frigidiorem.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 10. 16—$\overset{//}{19}$. $\overset{///}{20}$. $\overset{/}{23}$. $\overset{//}{24}$. 25. 26. 28 = 2.148.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 30,0. E 2.
——— minim. 20. 29,1. W S W 1. } media $29.4\frac{25}{26}$.

Dies frigid. 7. 38. N 1.
— tepid. 20. 29. } media Therm. Altitud. $32\frac{5}{26}$.

Variolæ epidemicæ eæque ſæpè mali moris; ſub *Criſin* aut Humore crudo plenæ, aut nigram exhibentes Faciem. Eryſipelas frequens, cæteroquin Menſis fuit ſaluber ſatis.

JULIO.

Haud notabilis fuit *Barometri* Aſcenſus, aut Deſcenſus, hoc Menſe; Ventus inconſtans, Malacia porrò interveniebat ſæpiſſimè, multo decidente Rore: Aër utplurimum ſiccus fuit & non raro valde calidus, præſertim exeunte Menſe.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia $\overset{//}{7}$. 8. $\overset{/}{15}$. 16. $\overset{//}{20}$—23. $\overset{//}{25}$. 31 = 1.300.
Fulgur & Tonitru 31. p. m. S S E 1_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 10. 29,8. Malacia.
——— minim. 31. 29,3. S S E 1. } media $29,5\frac{15}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 19. 37. E N E 1.
— calid. 30. 21. Malacia. } media Therm. Altitud. 27.

Crebræ adhuc *Variolæ*: Febres intermittentes, tertianæ potiſſimùm, ſub Finem Menſis, at Ruri maximè.

AUGUSTO.

Ventus ab Exortu perflavit toto Auguſto ferè, Initio ad Septentrionem declinans, *Barometro* tamen haud multùm ſurgente : ſub Finem Vulturnus plurimos attulit Vapores & Pluviam.

Pluvia 1—3. 9. 10. $\overset{////}{\overline{21}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{22}}$. 23. $\overset{/}{\overline{25}}$. 26. $\overset{///}{\overline{27}}$. 28. 31. = 1.988. (Dig. Dec.)
Levis *AB*. 16. N b E 1. Fulgur & Tonitru 9—21. E S E 2.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 12. 29,9. N E 1. } media 29. $\frac{12}{30}$.
——— minim. 26. 29,0. E S E 2. }

Dies frigid. 12. 38. } media Therm. Altitud. 29.
— calid. 8. 22. N 1. }

Sævæ *Variolæ*, & Febres *miliares* rubræ, *epidemicæ* ; Tuſſes *convulſivæ* inter Pueros.

SEPTEMBRI.

Ineunte Septembri Libs, aut Favonius ; ab undecimo Eurus ferè perpetuus ; Malacia frequens autem medio Menſe cum Roratione maximâ : ad Initium & ad Finem Aër erat valde humidus.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{\overline{1}}$. 2. 4. 6. 8. 18. $\overset{//}{\overline{23}}$. 24. 26. $\overset{//}{\overline{27}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{28}}$—30 = 1.300. (Dig. Dec.)
Levis *AB*. 13. Malacia, permagna autem 27. H. 10. Malacia.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 11. 30,0. E 1. } media 29.5 $\frac{19}{25}$.
——— minim. 27. 29,2. S S E 2. }

Dies frigid. 9. 42. W N W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 52 $\frac{21}{25}$.
— tepid. 1. 30. S W 1. }

Variolæ paſſim. Febris *miliaris* cum pravis admodùm Symptomatibus haud infrequens. Choleræ plurimæ.

OCTOBRI.

Principio afflavit Zephyrus, Malaciâ ſæpe interpoſitâ ; ortus eſt Vulturnus undecimo, qui duravit fere ad Diem vigeſimum ſeptimum, flante tamen Borea à viceſimo ad viceſimum ſecundum : ad Finem Libs infremuit, labente plurimùm *Baroſcopio*.

Pluvia

Pluvia 6. 9. $\overset{\prime\prime}{13}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{14}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{15}$. 16. $\overset{\prime}{24}$. 25. 27. $\overset{\prime\prime}{28}$—$\overset{\prime}{30}$. 31 = 2.366. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru 14. Veſperi, Malacia.

Cholera adhuc, Febre ſæpè comitante, & non rarò Eruptione *miliari* ſalutiferâ; colicus inſuper Morbus jam graſſatur.

NOVEMBRI.

Per Initia Novembris *Barometri* Statio fuit humilis, etſi Eurus Zephyro ſucceſſit, qui ſpiravit à quinto ad duodecimum; à decimo tertio ad viceſimum tertium Corus, aut Favonius, ſurgente *Mercurio*: inde Boreas, Finem aduſque perflans Nubes diſpulit, Aërem ſiccavit plurimùm, rigidumque Gelu induxit.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime}{1}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{4}$. $\overset{\prime}{5}$. $\overset{\prime}{7}$. $\overset{\prime}{8}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{9}$. 10. 14. 18. 20. 22. Nix 28 = 2.356. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 26.30,2. N E 3. } media $29.6\frac{2}{29}$.
——— minim. 8.28,7. S E 3.

Dies frigid. 30. 66. N N E 1. } media Therm. Altit. $50\frac{10}{29}$.
— tepid. 3. 40. W 1.

Menſis minimè morboſus: nihil niſi morbus colicus, iſque fere à *Pomaceo* novello.

DECEMBRI.

Alta fuit *Barometri* Statio toto fere Menſe, flante plerumque Cauro, aut Aquilone; Libs verò interdum Nubes atque Pluviam invexit. Gelu, idque rigidum; à decimo nono ad viceſimum ſextum, Boreâ furente; Aër intereà pro Anni Tempore fuit ſicciſſimus.

Pluvia 2. 5—$\overset{\prime\prime}{8}$. 10. 13. 15—17. 25. 28—30. Grando 7. Nix 26 = 1.452. Dig. Dec.

Levis *AB*. 19. N 1. Procella 13. ſerâ Nocte. N W.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 30,2. N N W 1. } media $29.8\frac{8}{28}$.
——— minim. 6.29,4. W b S 2.

Dies frigid. 25. 67. N E 1x. } media Therm. Altitud. $56\frac{12}{28}$.
— tepid. 12. 49. W N W 1.

Morbus colicus adhuc *epidemicus*; Gravedines frequentes.

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas hoc Anno fuit 17.266. Dig. Dec. at magna pars Nivis, Menſe Januario, amiſſa fuit.

NOTATIONES.

NOTATIONES.

(A) Haud exiguum ſæpe, ac ſubitum, *Mercurii* Deſcenſum notavi, cum inſtantis *Atmoſphæræ* Facies nulla hujus Indicia prodiderit; ſed inquirendo diligentiùs, aut vehementes Imbres corruiſſe, aut Fulmina, inter finitimos reperi: unde circumfuſus Aër ad Æquilibrium reſtituendum illuc ruebat confeſtim.

(B) Ortum duxiſſe videntur hi Morbi *inflammatorii* à diuturnâ Frigiditate Aëris ac Siccitate, quæ Fibras tenſas nimiùm & Sanguinem plus juſto denſum effecerant. Notavit olim Hippocrates, quod aquilonia Tempeſtas Tuſſes moveat, ac dolores Lateris & Pectoris excitet, Aphoriſm. v. Sect. 3. Ego verò obſervavi ſæpiſſimè, quòd quo ſicciora fuere Tempora, eo parcior Exſcreatio, ac Pectoris Purgatio difficilior evenit; quod tamen in Morbis pulmoneis permagni haud dubio momenti eſt: vix utique fœliciter ſolvitur Peripneumonia ſine largâ Sputorum ejectione. Nec id magis promovet aliquid quàm larga & frequens Potatio tepidi alicujus Liquoris *antiphlogiſtici,* nitroſi, leniterque detergentis; præcipuè poſt debitam Sanguinis Miſſionem: quòd ſi minùs ex Voto procedat, Gummi Ammoniacum, Scillitica, Oleoſa, Detergentia, *Mercurialia* idonea, & nonnunquam etiam *Volatilia,* adjicienda ſunt. At bibere affatim tepidè, imò calidè, perpetuum eſſe debet, durante præſertim magnâ *Atmoſphæræ* ſiccitate: quod & Vapore Pulmones fovet & relaxat, & Sanguinem ſatis fluidum conſervat. "Fervida hæc Liquorum Potio (ait Baglivi) eſt mihi in Secretis "pro diſſolvendis pertinacibus Viſciditatibus in Pleuritide epidemica "& malignâ, nec non in aliis Pectoris Morbis, à tali Cauſâ pendentibus."

At ſi nimia fuerit in Pulmones Deſtillatio, eaque cruda & acris, eam lenire oportet *Opiato* idoneo, quale eſt Syrupus è Meconio, Laudanum, Elixir aſthmaticum, Pilula Mathæi, *&c.* Curſumque Humoris avertere debemus *Epiſpaſticis* admotis; idque præcipuè Suris internis, modò magna adſit *Dyſpnœa* & *Anacatharſis* difficilis: ſunt

enim ſalutifera maximè. Vel ipſe Medicinæ Parens Abſceſſus ad Tibias ortos in Morbis etiam vehementibus Pulmonis utiles pronunciavit: *αἱ δὲ Ἀποςάσιες αἱ ἐς τὰ Σκέλεα, &c.* Hippocrat. Lib. Prænotion. Quantus ſanè Conſenſus eſt has inter Partes ab hoc uno elucet ſatis; quod, qui ex Aſthmate veteri Tumore Pedum hydropico laborant, Aſthmate liberentur: ſponte autem evaneſcente Tumore, vel Arte repulſo, protinùs anhelant.

Sed ut in Peripneumonicis movere Sputa opportunum eſt maximè, id in ſimplice Pleuritide moliri ineptum eſt prorsùs. Nihil enim hic æquè juvat ac larga, frequens, & matura Sanguinis Miſſio, interpoſitâ quoque multâ, diluente, emolliente Potione; hæc enim Sanguinem diluit & fovet, dum Fibras nimis rigidas relaxat, tandemque coacta reſolvit; præcipuè Nitro & Camphorâ rectè aſſumptis; quibus & ſubinde rectiſſimè adjungitur Papaveris Lacryma, ad compeſcendam nempe Doloris Vehementiam: huic enim ineſt etiam relaxandi Vis maxima, adeoque in omnibus Morbis, ex nimia *ſtricturâ* (ut Methodici loquuntur) ante omnia juvat. Hinc eſt quod rapidum nimis Sanguinis Curſum reprimit, & morbidæ materiæ *Pepſin* promovet maximè: hinc vides plerumque poſt Opii Uſum Sedimentum in Urinis copioſum.

Vera ſanè Pleuritis haud magis *Bechica*, *Ecclegmata*, atque id genus alia, poſcit quàm Inflammatio Cruris, aut ipſa Podagra: longè profectò magis proficimus Fomentis idoneis; hæc enim ſæpiſſimè levant Dolorem, Morbumque evocant.——Imò in pertinace ac ſævo Dolore Cucurbitulæ, atque etiam ipſæ ſcarificatæ, juvant maximè, aliis vix aliquid proficientibus. Sic Celſus, Capit. de Laterum Dolore. "Confugiendum ad Cucurbitulas eſt antè ſummâ incisâ Cute." Sic Aretæus Cappadox, *ἐπιδηλοτάτη γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν Πλευριτικῶν ἡ ἀπὸ Συκίης Ὠφελείη*, Cap. de Curatione Pleuritid. Quidni & *Epiſpaſtica* quandoque in graviore Caſu admoveantur? Veteres ſanè frequenter Sinapi ſuper Pectus imponebant.——Vivit adhuc & viget bonus quidem ad ſacra Miniſter, qui, multis abhinc Annis, Pleuritide ſæviſſimâ

cor-

correptus erat. Hunc nihil prælarga, eaque quater repetita, Sanguinis Detractio juvabat, Anodyna & Fomenta parum, brevi recurrente vehementer Dolore: tandem levi Scarificatione factâ, leniterque Cucurbitulis extracto Cruore, *Veſicatorium* ſuperimponi juſſi. Quid fit? intra perpaucas Horas evanuit omninò Dolor, neque poſteà recurrit. Fateor equidem quod Ulcuſcula paulo difficiliùs ſanarentur; ſed quid iſtud, ubi Mors aliter brevi fuerit pro Remedio?

Quandoquidem ergo tanta ſit differentia Pleuritidem inter & Peripneumoniam, non erit alienum forſan *diagnoſtica* utriuſque Signa deſcribere.

Proprium eſt Pleuritidis incipere à Rigore, quem mox Calor ardens excipit; hiſque confeſtim accedit Lateris Dolor vehemens, pungens, nunc ad Spinam, ad Claviculas ſæpe, nonnunquam ad anteriora Pectoris, tendens: dum verò hæc vigent, inſignis adeſt Pulsûs Durities, Chordæ admodùm tenſæ vibrantis adinſtar. Hæc quidem Pleuritidis Signa *pathognomoni* κῶτα]α prorsùs agnoſco; Tuſſis utique, Pace dixerim Galeni, haud rarò abeſt omnino.

Peripineumonia, ut ex Hippocrate Celſus, plus Periculi quàm * Doloris habet. Pulmonum Gravitas ac *Dyſpnœa,* Pectoris Oppreſſio, & Spiritus ex Ore fervens, purulentorumque Rejectio, Febre comitante ac Tuſſi, propria & minimè fallacia ſunt Peripneumoniæ Indicia.

Fateor equidem quod hi Morbi, longè frequentiùs quàm vulgo putatur, aut invadunt unà, aut invaleſcenti Pleuritidi Peripneumonia quoque accedit: ideò Riolanus horum conjunctionem rectiſſimè nominavit *Pleuripneumoniam.*——Perpende modò utriuſque Morbi Sedem, ita Rationem ex facili videbis cur hoc evenit ſæpiſſimè. Exeunt namque ex *Aortâ* ad Angulos pene rectos Arteriæ *intercoſtales,* ex quibus pleuriticæ; exeunt ex eâdem ad eundem ferè Modum Arteriæ *Bronchiales,* Pulmonis Subſtantiam irrigantes. Jam ergo cùm multo

* Ἀπονίη ἦν μῦνος Φλεγμονὴ Πνεύμων, ἄπονος γὰρ ἡ Φύσις αὐτέυ. Aret. Cappad. Capit de Peripneum.

abun-

abundat Glutine Sanguis, & Vaſa, ſolito magis elaſtica, Humores validiſſimè propellunt, Pars magis viſcida Sanguinis, utpote levior ad Aortæ Latera urgetur, dum fluit mobilior puriorque per Axim Canalis; proinde & in Vaſcula Pleuræ & Pulmonis, modo deſcripto ab Arteriâ magnâ producta, impellitur: unde Sanguis maximè craſſus, parumque idoneus harum Arteriarum Ramuſculos permeare, Obſtructiones ibidem ac Inflammationes creat. Quis adeò non videt, ita non mirandam eſſe Peripneumoniam cum Pleuritide conjunctam, ut mirum magis videatur, cur uterque Morbus, eâdem urgente Cauſa, non ſemper concurrit ſimul; eòque magis cùm Lobi Pulmonum Pleuræ coaleſcant, quod non rarò, cæterà ſanis, accidit?

In ipſo quidem Initio omnis Peripneumoniæ Sanguis rectiſſimè mittitur ex magno Vaſe, per magnum Vulnus, ut Quantitas & Vis ejus minuantur, & Locus adſit Diluentibus; ac ne, dum urget uſque Inflammatio in extremis *Bronchialibus* Arteriis, ipſi etiam Ramuſculi Arteriarum pulmonalium inde compreſſi, obſtructi quoque brevi fierent, unde ſæviſſima oriretur Peripneumonia, jugulans ocyſſimè; potiſſimùm ſi multæ *Arteriolæ pulmonales* affectæ ſint: quo in Caſu vix aliquid proficiat niſi largiſſima Sanguinis Detractio, imò ferè ad Deliquium uſque.——Pro Ratione autem majoris, aut minoris, reſpirandi Difficultatis, major, minórve, Cruoris Quantitas emitti debet. Pulſus enim haudquaquam in hoc Morbo hujus ſatis fidus eſt Index; quandoquidem ſæpè ob impeditum Sanguinis Curſum mirè turbatur: imò qui vix ſentiendus erat ante Venæ Sectionem, ſæpè pòſt validè pulſat.—Haud tamen tutò mittitur poſt Diem quartum; utique ſi Sputa ſubflava, rubeſcentia, copioſa, liberè rejiciuntur. Vide Notationem (B) Anno MDCCXXX.

Hæc pauca curſim de Pectoris Inflammationibus protuli; qui vult plura, eaque perfecta omninò, perlegat diligenter conſummatiſſimos Boërhaavii Aphoriſmos Capit. de Peripneumoniâ, *&c.*—At proh Dolor, dum hæc ſcribo, ad Deos abit Vir immortalis, *quem Sæcula nulla tacebunt!*

CONSTITUTIO AËRIS, &c.

ANNO MDCCXXXII.

JANUARIO.

MENSIS Januarii Principio afflavit Aquilo, & Sudum fecit & Gelu rigidum, *Atmoſphæram* quoque maximè ſiccam. Totum hoc pulchrum Ventus à Meridie brevi ſubvertit; imò xv & xvi graviſſima ruebat Pluvia, inde Malacia perpetua ferè ad Diem viceſimum ſecundum: pòſt varia admodum, at plerumve pluvia Tempeſtas, cadente *Mercurio*.

Pluvia 8. 11. 15. 16. 17. 19. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.
Dig. Dec.
= 3.564.

Lumen boreale parvum. 18. Malacia.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 21. 30,0. Malacia. } media 29.6.
——— minim. 27. 28,9. S W 3.

Dies frigid. 9. 70. N 1. } media Therm. Altit. $58\frac{5}{20}$.
— tepid. 26. 50. S W 2.

Morbus colicus paſſim: Tuſſes, Raucedines, Gravedines & Tumores Faucium valde frequentes.

FEBRUARIO.

Toto hoc Menſe Ventus occidentalis prævaluit, aliquandò ad Septentrionem, ſæpiùs ad Auſtrum flectens, continuâ quaſi cadente Pluviâ, haud tamen gravi: nullum Gelu.

Pluvia 2. 4—7—10. 11. 12. 14. 16. 19. 21—23. 25. 26. 28.
Dig. Dec.
= 2.924.

Levis

Levis *AB*. 7. W 1. Procella 6. multo mane. S S W 4_x.—10. Nocte S W b W.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 13. 30,1. W N W 1. } media $29,7\frac{3}{20}$.
——— minim. 7. 29,1. W 1.

Dies frigid. 8. 56. W N W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 49.
— tepid. 4. 44. S S W 2.

Iidem, qui in precedente Menſe, Morbi, at ſeveriores: (A) Tuſſes *convulſivæ* frequentes inter Pueros.

MARTIO.

Incerta fuit durante Martio Tempeſtas; nunc nimboſa, ſæpè tranquilla, Vento variante ſæpiſſimè plerumque vero è Septentrione. Initio & paulo ante Finem *Barometri* Statio erat ſatis alta, Aërque ſiccus & purus; medio autem Menſe, eoque deſinente, concidebat *Mercurius* & Pluvia multa.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. 2. 5. 6. 7. 9. $\overset{///}{12}$. 13. $\overset{//}{14}$. $\overset{//}{18}$. 27. $\overset{///}{28}$—$\overset{//}{31}$. Nix 10.
$\overset{//}{11}$. = 3.174. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru 28. p. m. Procella 2. Nocte, W N W—gravis 29. mane, S E 4^x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 4. 30,2. Malacia. } media $29.6\frac{1}{30}$.
——— minim. 30. 28,8. E S E 3^x.

Dies frigid. 11. 64. N b W 1, rigid. Gelu } media Therm. Altit. $49\frac{26}{30}$.
— tepid. 20. 43. Malacia.

Tuſſes & Gravedines adhuc: Pleuritides, *Rheumatiſmi*, Peripneumoniæ, præcipuè verò nothæ, ſæviunt paſſim: *Variolæ Sporadicæ*.

APRILI.

Barometer haud fuit elatus per totum Aprilem, quamvis Aquilo ſpiravit nonnunquam, ac Malacia interfuit ſæpè: Medio & Fine Menſis Aër liquidus erat & valde ſiccus: à decimo octavo ad vigeſimum quartum humidus, perflante Auſtro.

Pluvia 1. 3. 7. 10. 15. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 25. 27. = Dig. Dec. 2.196.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 28. 29,7. N 1. }
——— minim. 25. 29,2. S b. W 3. } media 29.4$\frac{16}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 16. 53. Malacia. }
— tepid. 27. 38. E S E 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 44.

Iidem uſque regnant Morbi: *Variolæ* in Viciniâ *epidemicæ.*

M A I O.

Subfrigida fuit *Atmoſphæra* hoc Menſe, à decimo ſexto ad viceſimum ſecundum ſicca valde & ſuda: Ventus tamen ex Plagis auſtralibus *Baroſcopium* depreſſit.

Pluvia 1. 3. 5. 8—12. 22. 23. 25. 26—28. 30 = Dig. Dec. 2.424.

☿ Altitud. maxima 21. 29,7. N W 1. }
——— minima 27. 28,8. S S W 3. } media 29.4$\frac{23}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 21. 50. N W 1. }
— tepid. 16. 36. Malacia. } media Therm. Altitud. 40$\frac{26}{31}$.

Cholera Morbus paſſim; *Diarrhœæ* frequentes.

Ferox Tuſſis plures cruciat Infantes ac Pueros, eoſque ſæpè in Spaſmos adigit.

J U N I O.

Ab Initio Junii ad Diem uſque decimum octavum vix ulla Pluvia, Aër interim fuit maximè ſiccus & purus admodùm, at ſæpè frigidulus. A Die quinto ad duodecimum Eurus, aut Malacia: à decimo nono ad vigeſimum ſecundum gravis Pluvia, Zephyro flante; Septentrio autem pòſt *Barometrum* erexit. Permagna Roratio hoc Menſe, ſub Finem præſertim.

Pluvia 17. 19. 20—22. 24 = Dig. Dec. 1.270.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 26. 30,0. N N W 1. }
——— minim. 10. 29,2. Malacia. } media 29.6$\frac{3}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 2. 40. N W 1. }
— calid. 28. 26. N 1. } media Therm. Altit. 31$\frac{12}{29}$.

Febres *miliares* compoſitæ & *Rubeolæ* paſſim.

JULIO.

JULIO.

Ad Principium & ſub Julii Finem Aër fuit valde ſiccus; Ventus enim è Septentrione ſpiravit, ſed lenis admodùm: ab octavo autem ad decimum quartum Pluvia multa, flante Noto. Frequens currente menſe Malacia & Ros plurimus.

Pluvia 8. $\overset{////}{9}$—$\overset{//}{11}$—$\overset{///}{13}$—$\overset{/}{14}$. 22. $\overset{/}{27}$. 28. = 2.288. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 29,8. Malacia. — minim. 12. 29,0. S S E 2. } media 29.5$\frac{13}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 14. 38. S S W 1. — calid. 31. 24. N N W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 29$\frac{19}{31}$.

Tempeſtas maximè ſalubris.

AUGUSTO.

Ineunte & exeunte Auguſto Ventus ab Oriente *Atmoſphæram* ſiccavit plurimùm; inter nonum & viceſimum ſextum varius fuit, nunc ſcilicet ad Auſtrum, nunc ad Septentrionem. Parum admodùm Pluviæ hoc Menſe decidit, at immenſa Vis Roris.

Pluvia 9—12. 19. $\overset{/}{23}$. = 0.362. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 30. 29,9. E b N 2. — minim. 12. 29,2. S 2. } media 29.5.$\frac{16}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 31. 38. E b N 1. — calid. 19. 23. S 2. } media Therm. Altit. 28$\frac{22}{30}$.

DiarrhϾ frequentes: Febres intermittentes paſſim.

Morbilli jam ingruunt, Fine nimirum Menſis. Tuſſes plures jam vexant Equos.

SEPTEMBRI.

Diem adusque decimum Septembris *Mercurii* Statio fuerat ſublimis, Boreas interim ocyùs afflans *Atmoſphæram* reddiderat maximè puram: à decimo autem ad viceſimum quintum Libs, aut Caurus, multâ cum Pluviâ; inde Eurus.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{11}$. $\overset{///}{12}$.—$\overset{/}{15}$. $\overset{////}{17}$. 18. 19. 21. 23. $\overset{///}{27}$. = 3.050. Dig. Dec.

Procella 26. Nocte, E S E. Tonitru Nocte 12. S W 1.

[☿ Altitud.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 2. 30,1. N E 2.
——— minim. 13. 29,0. W N W 2. } media 29.6.

Dies frigid. 30. 45. E 3.
— tepid. 10. 29. S W 2. } media Therm. Altitud. 35.

Morbilli *epidemici.*—Angina tuſſiens undique inter Equos (dicta *the Strangles)* quæ plurimos ſuffocat prorsùs.

OCTOBRI.

Graviſſima ſæpè & perpetua ferè Pluvia decidit menſe Octobri, nimbis ab Auſtro unà furentibus, plurimùm etiam ſubſedit *Baroſcopium :* id verò ſub Finem erexit Ventus aquilonius, Aëremque ſiccavit.

Pluvia 2—5. 7—9. 11. 12. 14—16. 17. 19. 20. 21.—23. 24—26. 28. Dig. Dec. = 6.342.

(marks over the days as printed: 2 //, 5 //, 7 ///, 9 //, 11 ///, 12 /, 14 //, 16 //, 19 ////, 20 ///, 21 /, 23 ///, 24 /, 26 /, 28 //)

Procella 14. p. m. Fulgur & Tonitru 22 mane. S b E 2.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 30. 29,8. N N E 1.
——— minim. 14. 28,7. S W 4. } media 29.2$\frac{26}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 31. 52. E b N 1.
— tepid. 1. 34. E 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 38$\frac{5}{29}$.

Tuſſes, Coryzæ & *Morbilli* maximè *epidemici.* Jam morbus Equorum ſævit maximè.

NOVEMBRI.

Aër fuit valde ſiccus & tenuis, Ventuſque ab Oriente, aut Septentrione, toto Novembri, iſque à ſexto Die ad decimum furibundus : à viceſimo ad Finem uſque omni mane permagna Pruina & Gelu, dum lenis Aquilo ſpirabat.

Pluvia 1. 2. 10—12. 16—18. 19. 30. Dig. Dec. = 0.584.

(mark over 19 as printed: /)

Turbo aquilonalis 6. H. 9. nocturnâ.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 25. 30,4. N E b N 1.
——— minim. 12. 29,4. E S E 1. } media 29.9.

Dies frigid. 29. 63. N E 1.
— tepid. 1. 48. E b S 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 55$\frac{18}{30}$.

Morbilli adhuc, & Morbus epidemicus inter Equos.

DECEMBRI.

Perſtitit uſque ad decimum Ventus aquilonius, hinc Subſolanus: à decimo ſexto ad Finem uſque Libs, aut Auſter, permultâ ruente Pluviâ, ac ſubſidente plurimùm *Mercurio*. *Atmoſphæra* Initio valde ſicca erat & frigida rigido cum Gelu; à decimo ſexto autem tepida, nebuloſa & humida.

Pluvia 4. $\overline{13}^{\,\prime\prime}$.—$\overline{16}^{\,\prime}$. 18. $\overline{19}^{\,\prime\prime\prime}$. $\overline{20}^{\,\prime\prime\prime\prime}$—22. $\overline{23}^{\,\prime}$. $\overline{24}^{\,\prime}$. $\overline{25}^{\,\prime\prime\prime}$. $\overline{26}^{\,\prime\prime}$. 27. $\overline{29}^{\,\prime}$. $\overline{30}^{\,\prime\prime}$. 31. = Dig. Dec. 4.918.

Fulgura 20. 21. Nocte. Procella 29 Nocte S 4. Nix 10. E b N 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 2. 30,2. N E 1. } media 29. $5\frac{20}{28}$.
——— minim. 31. 28,8. S W 2. }

Dies frigid 8. 66. N E 2. } media Therm. Altitud. $54\frac{13}{28}$.
— tepid. 25. 44. S 1. }

Tuſſes, Gravedines, Anginæ, valde frequentes. Lues equina adhuc graſſatur, ſed imminuta valde eſt.

Tota Quantitas Pluviæ, Anno MDCCXXXII. = Dig. Dec. 33.096.

De Pertuſſi *Puerorum*.

(A) Ingens adfert Solamen (inquit *Sydenham*) Venæ Sectio *Pertuſſi* Infantum, in quâ Remedia quælibet, Pectori dicata, longo poſt ſe linquit Intervallo: Idem hoc ſentit *Harris* de Morb. acut. Infant.—Oleoſa utique & mucoſa Medicamenta damno prorsùs; quippe quæ Morbum augent, non abigunt certè: iis utcunque Praxis vulgata utatur.

Quæ mihi adeò magis eſſe ex Uſu, longâ probavi Experientiâ, ſequuntur.—Sive evidens *Plethora* adſit, ſive Sputum Sanguine tinctum, Venæ Sectionem præcipio ſemper; idque præcipuè, ſi Febricula, quòd ſæpe fit, urget, aut Vultus inter tuſſiendum fere nigreſcit: hanc inſuper repeto nonnunquam, pro Ratione ſcilicet Virium & Ætatis. Mox

Mox levem moveo Vomitum Syrup. Flor. Perſicor. Oxymel. Scillitic. Infuſ. aut Decoct. Ipecacuanhæ.—Tuſſis enim, partim ſaltem eſt, à Stomacho, ut monuit olim *Waldſchmidt*; nam vix unquam ceſſat Tuſſis *convulſivæ* Paroxyſmus antequam irritans Pituita tenax Vomitu rejicitur: imò tanta ſæpe eſt illuviei Copia, ut Vomitionem terve, quaterve, proritare neceſſe ſit.

Solvenda porrò ſubinde eſt Alvus, at lenibus tantùm utendum eſt *Catharticis*, nempe Rhabarbaro, Mercurio alkalizato, Calomelane. Proluvies namque mucoſa hoc modo expurgatur, adeoque nec *Chylum* inquinat, nec, Vaſa Lactea ſubeundo, Sanguinem. Nocet utique aſtricta nimiùm Alvus: nam Febriculam infert, aut Dyſpnœam aggravat maximè.—Nec ſolùm Evacuantibus opus eſt, exhibenda ſunt etiam quæ & Nervos & Stomachum confirmare valent, ac Lentorem Sanguinis attenuare. Hoc Opus abſolvunt optimè *Mercurialia*, & Cortex Peruvianus, *Stomachicis* idoneis adjectis. Spiritûs intereà Difficultas & Pectoris Oppreſſio Solutionem Gum. Ammoniac. Expreſſionem Milleped. aut tale quid deſiderant ſæpe; Vehementiam autem Tuſſis interdùm compeſcere licet Elix. Aſthmat. le Mort. è Syrup. Diacod. quod quidem eſt optimum, ac tutiſſimum, in hoc morbo *Anodynum*. Atqui ſi humor acris admodùm in Laryngem, aut Pulmones deſtillat, eum oportet avocare admoto Cervicibus *Epiſpaſtico*.

His cedit Remediis facilè hic Morbus, alias ſæpè contumax admodùm; nec niſi Tempore & Mutatione Cœli fugandus: decantata ſanè Muliercularum *Specifica* (quantum ego unquam obſervavi) meræ ſunt Quiſquiliæ: imò Muſcus pyxidatus, modò ſi quid valeat, propter Vim aſtringentem, adeoque corroborantem, & ad Naturam Corticis Peruviani aliquanto accedentem, valet. Nobile namque hoc Indiæ *Pharmacum* non ſolùm lentos attenuat Humores, ſed & totum *Syſtema* Fibrarum confirmat; atque ſic utraque Facultate agendo Febres intermittentes diſcutit.—Atqui periodica hujus *Pertuſſis* Acceſſio, haud minùs certa ſæpe quàm vel Intermittentium Paroxyſmus, non multum abeſſe ab earum Indole hunc Morbum indicat: hoc magis etiam probabile videtur, quod uterque Morbus, eâdem plerumque Tempeſtate, graſſatur, ab eâdem propè Cauſâ pendet, & iiſdem fere curatur Remediis.

CONSTITUTIO

Aëris & Morbis Epidemicis,

ANNO MDCCXXXIII.

JANUARIO.

INGREDIENTE Anno Pluvia frequens *Atmoſphæram* humidadavit, Vapores autem paulò pòſt Ventus ab Oriente diſcuſſit, à decimo ſexto ad viceſimum quintum durans, ſurgente *Barometro.* Perpaululum hoc Menſe Gelu, imò exeunte eo Aër erat valdè nebuloſus & pro Anni Tempore tepidus.

Pluvia 1—$\overset{\prime\prime}{4}$. 5. $\overset{\prime\prime}{7}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{8}$. $\overset{\prime}{9}$. 15. 22. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{29}$. 30. 31 = 2.384. Dig. Dec.

Procella 7. Nocte. S. Gelu 14. N W 1—21. E N E 2.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	24.	30,2.	E 1.		media $29.7\frac{20}{31}$.
———	minim.	8.	29,3.	S W	3.	

Dies frigid.	21. 62.	E N E	2.	media Therm. Altitud. $51\frac{25}{31}$.
— tepid.	28. 47.	S 1.		

Tuſſes, Coryzæ, *Morbilli* frequentiſſimi.

FEBRUARIO.

Flavit ab Occidente Ventus toto Februario, ad Auſtrum vergens ſubinde, non raró etiam ad Septentriones: Aër intereà fuit humidus & algidus, at non æquè craſſus ac elapſo Menſe.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime\prime}{1}$—$\overset{\prime}{4}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{6}$. $\overset{\prime}{7}$. 8. $\overset{\prime}{11}$. 14. 17—$\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{20}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime\prime}{22}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{24}$—$\overset{\prime}{28}$. = 37.34. Dig. Dec.

Procella 1 Nocte. S. W. Levis *AB*. 2. H. 10. N N W 1.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	15.	30,0.	N N W	1.	media $29.6\frac{10}{20}$.
———	minim.	4.	29,2.	S W	2.	

Dies frigid.	10. 60.	N W	1.	Gelu & maxima Pruina.	media Ther. Altit. $53\frac{12}{26}$.
— tepid.	7. 49.	S S W	2.	——— ——— —	

Morbilli plures Infantes Puerosque peremerunt; declinante nempe Morbo, quaſi Peripneumoniâ ſuffocatos: nihil profuit ferè niſi tempeſtiva Sanguinis Miſſio.

Hoc Tempore hanc Regionem infeſtavit Morbus, omnium quotquot ego ſaltem memini antehac maximè *epidemicus*; omnes pervaſit Domos, Pauperum Tabernas Regumque Turres: vix unus, aut alter, Rure, vel in Urbe, Senex, aut Puer, robuſtus, aut infirmus evaſit.—Quandoquidem ergo tanta fuit ejus in omnes Vis (idque profectò citius, tardiuſve, per magnam Terrarum partem) è Re fore duxi accuratam Morbi, prout hìc ſe habuit, Hiſtoriam Scriptis mandare.

Ab ipſo Initio Februarii, & in Cornubiâ, & in Damnoniâ citeriore, ſævierat Morbus hic *epidemicus*; nos tamen Plymuthi ante iv. Iduum Februarii vix attigit: quo Die, nempe Saturni, plurimi ſubitò quaſi correpti erant, poſtridie innumeri, ad xv. Kalend. Martii omnes undique.

A levi incepit Horrore Morbus, cui mox acceſſere vagi & incerti Calores, Gravedo, magna ac importuna valde Sternutamenta; Dolor tunc Dorſi & Artuum errans, ac Pectoris ſæpè, at non conſiſtens, graviſſimam verò propter Tuſſim non rarò valde moleſtus: Tuſſi intereà & Sternutatione immenſa Vis Muci tenuis & acris ejecta fuit. Hæc quaſi à Frigore (ut dicitur) recens ſuſcepto; paulò pòſt tamen Febris aliqua, interdum haud exigua, ſecuta eſt, Pulſuſque velox, nequaquam verò, ut Pleuriticorum, durus & tenſus; neque erat Urina valde rufa, ſed craſſa, ac plerumque ſubalbida: Lingua non arida, ſed plurimo albeſcente muco obducta fuit. Omnibus ferè aderat Inſomnia, Vertigo inſuper, aut atrox Capitis Dolor angebat plurimos, levi nonnunquam comitante Delirio. Tinnitus Aurium quamplurimis moleſtus fuit, multiſque in Meatu *auditorio* Dolor acutus, in Abſceſſum aliquando deſinens; Aſpretudo tamen & Faucium Apoſtemata frequentiùs enata ſunt. Omnes penè ad Sudores fuere valde proclives; qui multi, faciles, continui, intra Biduum, aut Triduum, erumpentes Febrem fere diſcuſſerunt prorsùs, Urinâ plurimâ, ſubalbidâ, aut ſubflavâ, deponente Sedimenta; lateritiâ verò raro admodùm:

modum: plurimis autem, an ob profuſos Sudores, an ob *Epiſpaſtica*, nil ſtatuo, fuit valde difficilis. Alvus bilioſa Morbum ſæpiſſimè abſolvit; haud raro Puſtularum urentium Eruptio.

En Morbi hujus *epidemici*, ut hìc ſæviit, Deſcriptio! Cui quidem licet omnes fermè ſuccubuere paululùm, Letho tamen (ſi numerum ſpectes) pauciſſimi, quos inter Infantes præcipuè, ac Senes pulmonarii.

Abiit plerumque vel intra Quatriduum perbreve, manente ſolùm infeſtâ Tuſſi, eâque ſæpe diuturnâ valdè, cum majore Virium Dejectione quàm quis, pro Ratione Valetudinis, crediderit: idque præſertim, ubi intempeſtiva Sanguinis Miſſio præceſſerat.

Illos potiſſimùm Venæ Sectio adjuvit, quos Pectoris Dolor, aut Gravitas, oppreſſerat; idque ingruente, non ſanè declinante, Febre: Omnium penè ſanguis albidâ quâdam Pelliculâ contectus fuit, haud tamen valde glutinosâ; niſi, ubi, ob Miſſionem Sanguinis diutiùs neglectam, in Pleuritidem, aut Peripneumoniam, Febris abierat; quod quidem haud paucis contigit, ex nimio præſertim *Volatilium* & *Cardiacorum* Uſu.

Nauſea, aut Vomitus urgens, lene poſtulabat *Emeticum*, quòd & Stomachi Ægritudinem & Pectoris Oppreſſionem levabat maximè. Sudores exprimebat inſuper; ad quos promovendos Potus multus, tepidus, diluens, etſi Sitis non admodùm urgebat, erat neceſſarius omninò: quippe ſine Sudore vix unquam lætus hujus Morbi exitus. Serum vinoſum dilutius fuit inſtar omnium, tepidè epotum; quod utique tanto erat in Uſu, ut vix ſatis ſuppeteret Lactis ad id conficiendum.

Perutilia fuere, nec omittenda, *Veſicatoria*, pone Aures ac inter Scapulas admota: Dolori Capitis enim atque Tumori & Aſperitati Faucium certiſſimum tulerunt Levamen: quinetiam nimiam in Pulmones Deſtillationem, Curſum ſcilicet acris Colluviei avertendo, prohibuerunt.——Me adhortante, pro Remediis fuere maximè Lap. Contrayerv. Spirit. Volat. Oleoſ. Sp. C. C.—Lavend. C. Elixir. Aſthmat. le Mortii, & Potiones ex Spermat. Ceti ſolut. cum largâ Potione Decocti cujuſdam pectoralis tenuis, aut Seri Lactis dilutiſſimi:

quæ & percommodè ſimul Tuſſim lenibant, ac Sudores eliciebant optimè. Ubi verò, poſt Sanguinis emiſſionem, Reſpiratio gravior & Exſcreatio difficilis premebant, Solutio Gummi Ammoniaci cum Oxymelite Scillitico fuit neceſſaria prorsùs: jam enim inſtar Peripneumoniæ nothæ urgebat Morbus, & eandem omninò poſtulabat medendi Methodum; Pectoralia nempe maximè incidentia, & Tibiis *Epiſpaſtica*; *Emetica* nonnunquam, aut lenia *Cathartica*.

Furebat Tuſſis per totum Morbi Impetum; ſæpè adeò vehementer utique, ut eam *Anodynis* cohibere fuiſſet difficilis ſatis: imò uſque adeò interdum perduravit poſt Febrem abactam, ut haud paucos, poſt unum alterumve Menſem, in Tabem lethalem abriperet; illos præcipuè, quibus fuerat olim ex Pulmonum Infirmitate Valetudo minùs proſpera. Cum verò notaverim frequenter, quòd Tuſſis, obortâ *Diarrhœâ*, profligata eſſet, *Eccoprotica* ex Rhabarbaro, Manna, Tartaro ſolubili, *&c.* exhibui ſubinde, faceſſente Febre; optato (quod ſolet) Eventu, Duce Naturâ: quæ porrò Cibi Appetentiam, toto Morbi Tempore proſtratam valde, brevi reſtituebant.

Morbus fuit herclè, ni ex admiſſo gravi Errore, raro lethalis, quem tamen multi, vel ob ipſam ejus Frequentiam, temerè ſpernentes, ſeras dedêre Pœnas Stultitiæ, aſthmatici, hectici, tabidi.

MARTIO.

Januario & Februario tepidiore, ſucceſſit Martius per Initia paulò frigidior; Ventus quippe ex Plagis arctoïs ſpiravit, ſurgente *Borometro*: poſt verò frequens Vulturnus *Mercurium* demiſit, multamque Pluviam. Ab octavo ad vigeſimum ſecundum Aër ſatis ſiccus fuit & tenuis, inde multo humidior.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{/}{7}$. $\overset{/}{8}$. 14—$\overset{///}{16}$. 17. $\overset{//}{23}$—$\overset{//}{25}$—$\overset{//}{27}$. $\overset{/}{28}$. Nix 10. $\overset{//}{21}$.

Dig. Dec.
Grando 9.19. = 3.098.

Levis *AB*. 21. 10. p. m. N W 1. Gelu rigidum 10. 11.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 3. 30,2. N N W 1. } media $29.4\frac{2}{28}$.
——— minim. 21.28,9. S E 3.

Dies frigid. 10. 62. N b E 1. } media Therm. Altitud. $52\frac{23}{28}$.
— tepid. 28. 44. E S E 2.

Incipiente Menſe Febris *catarrhalis* undique maximè *epidemica*, quæ & adhuc perdurat; jamque etiam Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ, & veræ, & nothæ, Anginæ quoque frequentes.

APRILI.

Ventus ab Oriente, ad Septentrionem verò ſæpè deflectens, toto Aprili prævaluit, unde Aër ſiccus & frigidulus evaſit; ſub Finem præſertim: Malacia tamen ſubinde & Nebulæ aliquando intervenêre.

Pluvia $\overset{''}{8}$. $\overset{'''}{13}$. 15—$\overset{''}{17}$. 18. $\overset{'''}{22}$. = 2.284. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 29.30,0. Malacia. } media 29.6.
——— minim. 13.29,1. S E 1.

Dies frigid. 27. 50. N E 3. } media Therm. Altit. $42\frac{26}{30}$.
— tepid. 22. 38. Malacia.

Febris *epidemica* adhuc paſſim Rure; multique nunc tabeſcunt ex malè judicatâ Febre. Peripneumoniâ & Pleuritide multi corripiuntur.

MAIO.

Hoc Menſe mediam plerumque Stationem tenuit *Baroſcopium*, flante fere quotidie Subſolano; *Atmoſphæra* maximè ſicca fuit & tenuis; à duodecimo ne vel Guttula Pluviæ, at Ros plurimus & Malacia frequens.

Pluvia $\overset{'''}{6}$—$\overset{''}{8}$. 10. $\overset{''}{11}$. 12. = 1.010. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 22. 29,8. E 1. } media $29.5\frac{10}{27}$.
——— minim. 7. 29,2. Malacia.

Dies frigid. 5. 46. E 2. } media Therm. Altitud. $37\frac{10}{27}$.
— tepid. 30. 28. Malacia.

Febres pulmonariæ, ac intermittentes, invadunt plures. Haud pauci modò Phthiſici mortui ſunt, rupto interdum Pulmonis Apoſtemate: illi præcipuè, qui ex Febre *catarrhali* in Tabem inciderant, & quibus etiam inde Tumor Pedum aquoſus acceſſerat.

JUNIO.

JUNIO.

Venti fuerunt mutabiles durante Junio, ſæpe ex Oriente, ſed ab Occidente ſæpiùs ad Auſtrum plerumque vergentes: intervenit haud raro Malacia. Initio Aër erat ſiccus; Fine & ſiccus & calidus. Maxima Roratio ſæpe.

Pluvia. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{5}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{8}}$. 9. 13. 15—$\overset{\prime}{\overline{19}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{20}}$. 25. = 1.534. Dig. Dec.

Maxima *AB*. mediâ nocte 27. W N W 1. Fulgura 12 nocte. Tonitru 26.

☿ Altitud. maxima 22. 29,8. Malacia.
——— minima 18. 28,8. S b W 3. } media 29.4 $\frac{26}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 21. 36. W 2.
— calid. 27. 24. W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 28. $\frac{26}{30}$.

Febres remittentes & intermittentes adhuc, jam ſæpè cum Puſtulis rubellis.

JULIO.

Toto fere Julio Aër fuit valde ſiccus & fervidus, paucæ Pluviæ, Rorationes autem maximæ, Ventus Auſtralis raro, Corus & Aquilo ſæpè: nihilominus, Statio *Baroſcopii* erat utplurimùm humilis.

Pluvia 14. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{15}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{16}}$. 21. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{28}}$. 30. 31. Grando $\overset{\prime}{\overline{16}}$. = 0.772. Dig. Dec.

Magna *AB*. 10. 10. p. m. N W 1. Tonitru 16. p. m. S S E 2—28. p. m. N N W 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 29,7. N N E 1.
——— minim. 29. 29,0. N b W 1. } media 29.4 $\frac{6}{26}$.

Dies frigid. 31. 34. N W 1.
— fervid. 5. 16. N W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 24 $\frac{8}{26}$.

Febres intermittentes ſparſim: Cholera & *Diarrhœa* frequens. Mulieres plurimæ immenſo menſium Profluvio laborant. Omnes ferè de Languoribus ob Æſtum enormem undique conqueruntur.

AUGUSTO.

Perpetuus ſpiravit ab Occidente Ventus, ad Meridiem ſæpe deflectens, crebrò etiam ad Septentrionem. Priore Menſis Parte Pluvia,

3 Toni-

Tonitru, Fulgura frequentia, eaque graviſſima, Sudo tamen ſubinde intercurrente.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{//}{3}$. $\overset{//}{4}$. 6. $\overset{///}{7}$. $\overset{///}{10}$—$\overset{/}{12}$. 16. $\overset{//}{17}$. 18. 21. 24. $\overset{//}{27}$—29. $\overset{//}{31}$. Dig. Dec. = 4.500.

Fulgur & Tonitru vehemens 3. 6. 7. 10 veſperi. Procella 17 nocte. S W.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 24. 29,9. N N W 1. } media 29.4$\frac{22}{30}$.
——— minim. 7. 29,0. S S W 1.

Dies frigid. 24. 43. N N W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 32.
— calid. 5. 24. S W 1.

Perpauci Morbi: aliqui *Diarrhœâ* & Cholerâ Morbo corripiuntur.

SEPTEMBRI.

Varia fuit Tempeſtas Ventuſque varius hoc Menſe, à nono tamen ad Diem decimum octavum ab Oriente, ad Auſtrum declinando plerumque. *Atmoſphæra* erat ſicca, & Statio *barometrica* altior ut plurimùm quàm elapſo Auguſto: Maximæ & crebræ Rorationes.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. $\overset{/}{2}$. 3. $\overset{//}{5}$. 11. 12. $\overset{//}{13}$. 14. 21. 24. $\overset{//}{25}$. 26. 28. 30. Dig. Dec. = 1.978.

Magna *AB*. 8. 10. p. m. N N W 1—levis 29. H. 9. W N W 1.
Fulgur & Tonitru 12 & 13. a. m. Fulgura nocte 26.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 19. 30,1. Malacia. } media 29.6$\frac{9}{20}$.
——— minim. 26. 29,0. S W b W 2.

Dies frigid. 30. 49. N N E 1. } media Therm. Altit. 37$\frac{20}{29}$.
— tepid. 5. 33. S W 2.

Tuſſes & *Catarrhi* valde frequentes. Ad Finem Menſis Choleræ & *Diarrhœæ* ſæviunt.

OCTOBRI.

Eurus & Aquilo hoc Menſe ſæpe afflantes *Barometrum* extulerunt multùm, Temperiemque Aëris ſiccam & frigidam reddidere, etſi haud rarò intervenit nebula. Per Initia Menſis Ros plurimus.

Pluvia

″ ″ ‴ ″ Dig. Dec.
Plnvia 1—2. 11. 23—25. 27—29. = 2.026.

Magna *AB*. 27. 9. W N W 1. Permagnæ Pruinæ 15. 16. N N E 1. Glacies 31. N N E 1.

☿ Altitudo maxima 18. 30,2. E 1.
——— minima 25. 28,8. S W 3. } media 29.7$\frac{1}{3}$.

Dies frigid. 31. 60. N N E 1.
— tepid. 3. 37. S S W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 46$\frac{24}{30}$.

Cholera & Diarrhœa adhuc. Eruptio puſtuloſa *Scorbutica* frequens ſine Febre. Apoplexiæ paſſim: ſævæ aliquæ Febres peripneumonicæ. *Rubeolæ* & Morbi colici plurimi.

NOVEMBRI.

Ex Occaſu plerumque Ventus ſpiravit Novembri, at ſæpè ad Septentrionem deflexit, quamvis Aër erat ſolito magis tepidus; ſub Finem valde craſſus & humidus.

′ ″ ′ ′
Pluvia 7. 9. 10. 11. 12. 14. 15. 17. 20. 21. 26. 28—30.
Dig. Dec.
= 1.882.

Magna *AB*. 27. H. 2. matutina. N W 1—29. 10. N W 1. Procella 20 nocte. S 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 5. 30,2. N N W 1.
——— minim. 11. 29,1. S W 3^x^. } media 29,7$\frac{25}{21}$.

Dies frigid. 5. 58. Glacies
— tepid. 15. 44. S 2. } media Therm. Altitud. 48$\frac{22}{28}$.

Rubeolæ adhuc frequentes: Febres aliquæ pulmonariæ, Morbus colicus paſſim.

DECEMBRI.

His Menſis fuit nimboſus maximè, continua fere Procella eaque ſæpe graviſſima, à Die nono viceſimum tertium aduſque perduravit, Africo furente, dum Pluviæ corruerunt plurimæ, & horrida nonnunquam Fulmina. Ineunte quidem Decembri apricitas aliqua effulſit cum tenui Glacie, Aër autem erat valde craſſus; quintus utique Dies

fuit

fuit valde nebuloſus & caliginoſus maximè: Immenſa forte Vaporis Copia *Barometrum* ſuſtinuit partim, quod perpetuæ Procellæ aliter multo magis depreſſerint.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{\prime}{2}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{9}$. $\overset{\prime}{11}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{12}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{13}$—$\overset{\prime}{15}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{16}$. 17. $\overset{\prime}{20}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{22}$. $\overset{\prime}{23}$—$\overset{\prime}{25}$. $\overset{\prime}{26}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{29}$. $\overset{\prime}{30}$. 31 = 4.688. (Dig. Dec.)

Graves Procellæ 11. 12. 14. 16. 22. 23. 26. Maximi Maris Æſtus à 12 ad 14.

Fulgur & Tonitrura graviſſima cum vehemente Grandine 12.
————————diu durantia 16. S W b W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 6. 30,1. N N W 1. ——— minim. 14. 29,1. S W b W 4^{x}. } media $29.5\frac{26}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 7. 62. E 1. — tepid. 14. 43. } media Therm. Altit. $49\frac{22}{31}$.

Incipiente Menſe Morbi colici, & Peripneumoniæ nothæ cum Affectibus *nervoſis* paſſim: Tuſſes & Gravedines frequentes valde ſub Finem Menſis: Paroxyſmi quoque multi *hypocondriaci* & *hyſterici*.

Tota Quantitas Pluviæ hoc Anno = 29.884. (Digit. Decim.)

CONSTITUTIO

AËRIS, &c.

ANNO MDCCXXXIV.

JANUARIO.

POST nubila Phœbus! novo quippe cum Anno multo lætior ſurgit Cœli Facies; Boreas nempe paulo poſt Initium Januarii oriens Vapores diſperſit & Nubes, rigido accedente Gelu Cœloque ſereno: Aëris autem Temperies longè magis tepida fiebat exeunte Menſe.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{//}{2}$. 8. 16. $\overset{//}{22}$. Nix & Grando 4. 5. = 1.480. Dig. Dec.

Procella 2. W S W. Fulgur & Tonitru cum multâ Grandine 22. mane.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	29.	30,4.	E b N	1.	media $29.9\frac{16}{29}$.
——— minim.	3.	29,4.	W	2.	
Dies frigid.	14.	71.	E N E	1.	media Therm. Altit. $60\frac{4}{29}$.
— tepid.	26.	54.	N W	1.	

Gravedines, Tuſſeſque frequentes: Morbi colici plurimi: Peripneumoniæ paſſim.

FEBRUARIO.

In altâ perſtitit Statione *Baroſcopium* Diem aduſque undecimum Februarii, flante Cauro; à decimo quinto ad decimum octavum Procella perpetua, imò ſæpe violenta maximè: ab Occidente Ventus turbineus iterum viceſimo quarto & quinto, immenſa quoque Vis Pluviæ tunc decidit, maximèque ſubſedit *Mercurius*. Niſi ipſo Menſis Initio vix ulla Glacies.

Pluvia 2. 3. 4. $\overset{///}{12}$. 13—$\overset{////}{15}$. $\overset{///}{16}$. $\overset{//}{17}$. $\overset{//}{18}$. $\overset{///}{19}$. 22. $\overset{/}{23}$. $\overset{////}{24}$. 25. $\overset{///}{26}$. 27. = 5.554. Dig. Dec.

Fulgura

Fulgura cum Grandine 17. nocte. W N W 2.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 30,4. N E 1.	} media $29.6\frac{16}{26}$.	
——— minim. 24. 28,5. S b E 4.		
Dies frigid. 1. 62. Gelu.	} media Therm. Altit. $53\frac{18}{26}$.	
— tepid. 12. 50. S W 2.		

Incipiente menſe Morbi *peripneumonici*; procedente Anginæ, Coryzæ, Tuſſes plurimæ.

MARTIO.

Ventus quoque occidentalis toto duravit Martio, majore ex Parte vergens ad Auſtrum, unde frequens Pluvia & Aër craſſus & humidus; ſub Finem ad Septentrionem deflexit paululùm.

Pluvia 1—$\overline{\overset{/}{4}}$. $\overline{\overset{/}{5}}$. 6. 9. $\overline{\overset{//}{10}}$. $\overline{\overset{//}{12}}$—14. 16—$\overline{\overset{/}{18}}$. $\overline{\overset{//}{19}}$. $\overset{/}{20}$. 22. $\overset{/}{23}$—$\overline{\overset{/}{25}}$—28 = 2.812. Dig. Dec.

Procella 19. nocte. S 4_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 31. 30,0. W N W 1.	} media 29.5
——— minim. 13. 29,0. S W b S 2.	
Dies frigid. 15. 56. W N W 1.	} media Therm. Altit. $48\frac{7}{30}$.
— tepid. 23. 45. W b S 1.	

Tuſſes, Faucium Tumores, Lippitudines hoc Menſe frequentes: multi *Rheumatiſmo* correpti, aliqui Peripneumoniâ, & *Paraphrenitide*; plures ſub Finem Apoplexiâ.

APRILI.

Ne vel Guttula Pluviæ Diem aduſque decimum octavum; à primo ad duodecimum Corus, inde ad viceſimum tertium Subſolanus, pòſt Libs: medio Menſe Aër erat ſiccus & tenuis.

Pluvia 18. $\overline{\overset{/}{19}}$. 20. $\overline{\overset{///}{22}}$. $\overline{\overset{/}{23}}$. $\overline{\overset{//}{25}}$. $\overline{\overset{///}{26}}$. 27. 29. 30. = 2.126. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 12. 30,0. N N W 1.	} media $29.6\frac{9}{25}$.
——— minim. 23. 29,4. E S E 2.	
Dies frigid. 13. 50. E N E 1.	} media Therm. Altit. $43\frac{21}{23}$.
— tepid. 28. 37. W S W 2.	

Tuſſis & Tumor Faucium frequens adhuc; Febres intermittentes, nec non Apoplexiæ, haud paucæ: *Ophthalmiæ* paſſim.

Hoc Menſe graſſari cœpit Febris quædam (ſi ita dicam) *anginoſa*, furens indies magis magiſque.——Quos corripuit, primò Algor invaſit, mox incertus Ardor & *Cephalalgia*, Vomitus protinùs aut *Diarrhœa*, pauloque pòſt Dolor Faucium acutus & Tumor: hinc Febris haud levis, Languor, Anxietas, ac Pectoris Oppreſſio, accedente ſæpè Delirio, aut ſoporoſo Affectu, quorum haud dubia fuere prænuncia Urinæ vel tenues, vel quales Jumentorum turbidæ.——Felix ille tunc Ægrotus, cui Sudores eruperunt affatim, aut Puſtulæ rubræ; ſi ne hæc quidem, Eryſipelatis aliquid: ubi nihil horum, brevi inſtabat Fatum; niſi opportuna *Diarrhœa*, aut tempeſtiva Diruptio Apoſtematis Faucium, aut enitens Parotis, fauſtè ſublevarent.

Morbus hic haud raró vel intra ſex Dies diſcuſſus fuit; ſæpe verò diutiùs inhærentem, ſeptimo, octavo, aut nono, Die, erumpentes Puſtulæ cryſtallinæ (miliares dicunt) plurimæ expellebant prorsùs: modò nimirùm haud præmaturè receſſiſſet, quod certo ſanè fuit Ægrotis Exitio. Idem omninò dicendum eſt de Papulis rubris, quæ ſæpè etiam Statu Morbi apparebant.

Pueros & Juvenes potiſſimùm invaſit Febris, qui Vermes crebrò dejiciebant: Seniores raró decubuêre. Urina erat rufa plerumque, ſubrubrum, vel ab ipſo Initio, deponens Sedimentum: Lingua verò plurimo muco ſubflavo fœdata.

Deſideravit Febris hæc *epidemica*, quàm primum quis eâ correptus erat, Miſſionem Sanguinis, eamque ſæpe repetitam; haud raró utique vehementer urgente Morbo, ad tertiam uſque Vicem; etſi Cruor emiſſus non erat viſcidus admodùm, interdum floridus ſatis: Vomitu dein lenem Stomachi Purgationem, continuò *Epiſpaſtica* Auribus, Cervicibus, Humeris. Sorbitio tepida, *antiphlogiſtica*, permulta, erat neceſſaria prorsùs, levi ſæpe interpoſito *Cardiaco*, nempe ex Lapid. Contrayerv. Croco, Theriac. Andromach. Confect. Fracaſtorii, Confect. Raleigh. *&c.* idque præcipuè dum appropinquabat Morbi Status,

tus, maximè profectò cum *Exanthemata* evaſerint ſublivida; quod quidem peſſimi Ominis! Gargariſmata emollientia, ſubacida, detergentia, ulceroſo Gutturi conducebant maximè, ſenſim inſuper ſæpeque deglutitâ *Mucilagine* ex Semin. Cydoniorum & Pſyllii, Syrup. Moror. aut de Rub. Idæis edulcorat. vel Linctu aliquo *anodyno*, Tuſſi urgente præſertim, quæ fuit ſæpiſſimè permoleſta. Ut primùm aſpera & ſquamoſa quaſi apparuit Cuticula, Purgantia lenia ex Rhabarbaro, *&c.* cum *Mercurialibus* profuêre maximè, perfectamque Sanitatem brevi reſtituebant.

M A I O.

Ventus ab Occaſu, flectens maximè ad Septentrionem, toto ferè Menſe ſpiravit, intercurrente nonnunquam Vulturno. *Atmoſphæræ* Temperies fuit multo frigidior ſolito; Statio *Mercurii* utplurimùm demiſſa.

Pluvia 1. 7. 11. 12. 15—18. 21. 25. 26. 28—30. Nix 13.

Grando 14. = 1.764. (Dig. Dec.)

Leves *AB*. 14. 15. N W b N 2. Fulgur & Tonitru 28. p. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 10.29,9. N 1. — minim. 29.29,0. S E 2. } media 29.4 $\frac{10}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 14. 52. N N W 2. inſolitum Frigus! — tepid. 25. 37. Malacia. } media Ther. Alt. 42.

Tuſſis *convulſiva* inter Pueros frequens. Febres intermittentes paſſim.——Nunc Febris *anginoſa epidemica* ſævit maximè: Angina graviùs urget, cui jam frequenter accedunt Aphthæ moleſtiſſimæ, & cum ferâ Tuſſi Strangulatio fermè, ni frequens ſubveniat tepida Sorbitio & perpetua fere Gargarizatio.

J U N I O.

Eurus aſſiduè flavit à ſexto fere ad vigeſimum; Initio & Fine Corus: Atmoſphæra magìs tepida fuit, ac humida, quàm Menſe priore; ambo utique plus ſatis nubili.

Pluvia

	/	///	/		/	///	//		/	///		/	Dig. Dec.
Pluvia	2.	6.	8.	10.	11.	14.	15.	20.	21.	23.	26.	29.	= 3.208.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 4. 29,7. N W b W 1.
——— minim. 24. 29,1. W N W 1. } media 29.4$\frac{11}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 10. 40. S E b E 1.
— calid. 22. 26. Malacia. } media Therm. Altit. 31$\frac{16}{29}$.

Febres intermittentes adhuc; *Ophthalmiæ* paſſim. Morbo jam *epidemico* accedunt Puſtulæ fere omnigenæ, atque haud rarò Eruptiones *eryſipelatoſæ:* minùs verò premuntur Fauces; Febris quippe jam magis ad exteriora tendit. Die ſexto, aut ſeptimo, Cuticula aſpera fit & rupta, velut aſperſa craſſiore Farinâ; idque quo magis eo melius; tandem tota penè deſquamatur: ex Pedibus ſæpe tantis Portionibus ut Soleam quaſi detractam referant hæ Morbi Exuviæ. Hic equidem lætiſſimus eſt Morbi Exitus: ubi verò *Exanthemata* tardè admodùm & parciùs erumpunt, erupta verò liveſcunt, maximæ Anxietates, Languores, Deliquia ſequuntur; pauloque ſæpè pòſt Vomitus, aut *Diarrhœa,* enormis, quæ Ægros non rarò celeriter rapit.

Hæc Febris, ut omnes fere quas Puſtulæ comitantur, contagioſa eſt: plures namque eâ correpti in eâdem ſæpe Domo decumbunt.—— Quod verò jam Cutim magis petat quàm ſuperiore Menſe, ob majorem Aëris Calorem eſſe arbitror, Humores elicientem extrà: medio enim Maio cùm *Atmoſphæra,* pro Anni Tempore, erat maximè frigida, Dolor ac Faucium Tumor urgebant graviſſimè.

Eadem omninò medendi Methodus juvat uſque; nunc porrò *Mercurialia,* ſine ſtimulis ſalinis præparata, aptiſſimè adjecta ſunt: quippe quæ in aliis cutaneis Eruptionibus inveniuntur efficacia maximè, quidni & in his utilia ſint? Iſta utique vel in ipſis *Variolis* proſpero ſæpiſſimè Eventu exhibui. Humores enim lentos nimium attenuant, glutinoſa Vaſculorum Repagula expediunt, Saliumque Cohæſiones diffringunt, Succos demum morbidos fluxos reddunt, tandemque abigunt prorſus: dumque Pondere ſolùm & Subtilitate Partium agunt, Sanguinem incendunt minimè.

JULIO.

JULIO.

Prior Julii Pars fuit aprica ſatis, at ſubfrigida, Ventus plerumque à Septentrione; medio menſe Libs intervenit, Pluviâ ruente: tunc iterum Septentrio: à xxv ad xxviii pluvius Vulturnus. Trigeſimo primo, Vento omni momento variante, immenſa Quantitas Pluviæ decidit, Cataractæ ad inſtar; inter Horam octavam matutinam & Meridiem ad Digitum ſaltem integrum, licèt Milliaribus quindecim ad Orientem vix ulla. Aër fuit hoc Menſe valde humidus & Barometrum humile.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{12}$. $\overset{///}{13}$. $\overset{/}{14}$. 16. $\overset{/}{17}$. $\overset{//}{26}$—$\overset{/}{29}$—$\overset{////}{31}$. = 2.982. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 5. 29,8. N 1.
——— minim. 26. 28,9. S E 3. } media 29,4$\frac{10}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 3. 38. N 1.
— calid. 24. 24. Malacia. } media Therm. Altitud. 30$\frac{2}{31}$.

Febres intermittentes adhuc: Tuſſes frequentes inter Adultos, *convulſivæ* inter Pueros. Magnæ undique de Spirituum Languoribus Querelæ.—Quamplurimæ Aviculæ, dum Plumas exuunt, moriuntur.

Furit etiamnum Febris *epidemica* inexplicabili quodam Angore quoſdam, vel intra ſex ſæpe Dies, perimens. Hos leve primò corripuit Delirium, quod utique pejoris fuit ominis, quàm ſi, more Bacchantium, aperto exarſerant Furore. Nil perinde tunc profuit ac Sanguinis Detractio Cucurbitulis ſcarificatis, Humeris Cervicibuſque admotis; pòſt *Clyſmata* laxantia, aut mitiora *Cathartica*; frequentia porrò *Veſicatoria*, Cruribus præcipuè.

AUGUSTO.

Suda Tempeſtas Initio, medio autem Auguſto permulta Pluvia, eoque quidem exeunte nimia. Libanotus frequens, iſque ad Finem maximè furens, *Barometrum* valdè depreſſit, Aëremque reddidit humidiſſimum: maximæ fuerunt Rorationes Menſis Principio, Aquilone ſpirante. Auſter turbineus Nocte inter ix & x Diem *Mercurium* præcipitavit, plurimùm graviſſimamquePluviam; Maris autem Æſtum extulit maximè.

Pluvia

Pluvia 9. 10. 12. 13. 14. 16. 17. 19. 23. 25. 26. 28. 29. 30. 31. = 4.022. Dig. Dec.

Procella 9. Nocte. S S E 4—28. Nocte. S W 4x—29. Nocte. S W 4x. cum Fulgure & Tonitru.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 3. 29,8. N 1. } media 29. $3\frac{27}{31}$.
——— minim. 10. 28,7. S S W 3x.

Dies frigid. 31. 42. S W 3. } media Therm. Altit. $30\frac{26}{31}$.
— calid. 7. 24. N b W 1.

Febris *epidemica* plures adhuc premit, ingenti ſæpe cum Vomitu & *Diarrhœâ*: *Ophthalmiæ* paſſim; Scabies valde frequens. *Variolæ* jam graſſari incipiunt, ac Febres lentæ *nervoſæ*.

Plurimæ Aviculæ canentes pereunt: perrarò auditur ſtridula Cicada.——Æſtas fuit magis denique pluvioſa ſolito: Omnia nunc Loca Aquâ & Limo plena ſunt.

SEPTEMBRI.

Toto fere Septembri Ventus ex Occidente ſpiravit, ad Septentrionem verò majori ex Parte deflectens, qui *Barometri Mercurium* exaltavit: manet uſque tamen *Atmoſphæra* madida & paulo frigidior.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 8. 17. 20. 21. 22—24. 27. 28. 30. = 1.752. Dig. Dec.

Parva *AB*. 9. H. 10. N N W 1. Procella 21. p. m. S W—24. nocte. W S W 4x.

Vehemens Grando 22. W N W 2. Magna Pruina 26. N b E 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 17. 30,0. Malacia. } media 29.$6\frac{3}{27}$.
——— minim. 1. 29,0. W 2.

Dies frigid. 26. 54. N b E 1. } media Therm. Altit. $41\frac{10}{27}$.
— tepid. 1. 36. ———

Jam evaneſcit fere Febris *epidemica*, nec multum augetur *Variolarum* Numerus. Choleræ, Febres *nervoſæ*, *miliares*, intermittentes, paſſim.

OCTOBRI.

Initio Africus nimboſus multam demiſit Pluviam; quarto Die ſæviit Vulturnus; à decimo quinto ad viceſimum tertium perflavit Aquilo, & *Mer-*

& *Mercurium* erexit plurimum; ſub Finem Corus: Aër frigidus eſt ac humidus.

Pluvia 1.'' 2.''' 3.'' 4.'' 5. 7—10. 11.''' 12.'' 13.' 15.' 19. 21. 23. 26. 28. 29. = 3.154. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru cum Grandine 2. p. m. Grando 7. 8. Fulgur & Tonitru 12. p. m. permagni Maris Æſtus à 1 ad 4 Diem.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 22. 30,3.	E N E 1.'	} media $29.5\frac{26}{30}$.	
——— minim. 4. 28,8.	S E b E. 3^x.		
Dies frigid. 19. 64.	N N E 2.	} media Therm. Altitud. 51.	
— tepid. 1. 43.	S W 4x.		

Variolæ jam factæ ſunt *epidemicæ*. Morbi Colici à *Pomaceo* novello frequentiſſimi. *Catarrhi* & Faucium Tumores haud rari; imò quædam adhuc Reliquiæ Febris *epidemicæ* ſparſim notantur. Febris *nervoſa* & *miliaris* paſſim.

NOVEMBRI.

A primo Novembris, Diem ad uſque viceſimum, Ventus inter Orientem & Septentrionem conſtitit, qui & paulo ſicciorem reddidit *Atmoſphæram*, multoque magis frigidam, *Baroſcopium* verò extulit maximè: inter Diem autem autem xxi & xxiv, fremente Africo, permulta Pluvia decidit, corruente admodùm *Mercurio*; at brevi Aquilo redux reſtituit Rem.

Pluvia 1. 4.' 7.'' 10. 21. 22.'''' 23.''' 24.' 29. = 2.068. Dig. Dec.

Gelu, idque ſubinde rigidum, hoc Menſe frequens.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 27. 30,4.	N N E 1.	} media $29.8\frac{24}{29}$.	
——— minim. 23. 28,8.	S W 3.		
Dies frigid. 27. 68.	N N E 1.	} media Therm. Altit. $58\frac{21}{29}$.	
— tepid. 2. 52.	Malacia.		

Variolæ & Morbi colici valde *epidemici*: Apoplexiæ plures: Colica bilioſa paſſim.

DECEMBRI.

Pluvia, procelloſa, horrida, Tempeſtas hunc finivit Annum. Vix unus & alter Dies ſine Pluviâ toto Decembri; Libs vehemens perfurebat ſæpiſſimè, gravi ſubinde cum Pluviâ: inde *Barometrum* erat frequenter * mirè depreſſum. Jam magnæ ſunt Inundationes undique. Aër fuit maximè humidus, Gelu rariſſimum, etſi *Atmoſphæra* fuit valde frigida ſæpe.

Pluvia 1—$\overset{\prime\prime\prime\prime}{4}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{6}$. 7. $\overset{\prime\prime}{9}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{10}$—$\overset{\prime}{12}$—$\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{14}$. $\overset{\prime}{15}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{17}$. 18. 20—$\overset{\prime}{23}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{24}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{26}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{28}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime\prime}{29}$. $\overset{\prime}{31}$ = Dig. Dec. 6.192.

Procella 1 S W—10 p. m. S W b S 4—14 à primo mane S W 4^x—26. W N W.—27 W 4_x—29. W S W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 25. 30,0. N W b W 1.	} media $29.3\frac{9}{31}$.	
——— minim. 14.*28,2. S W 4^x.		
Dies frigid. 22. 64. N N E 1. Gelu.	} media Therm. Altit. $58\frac{4}{31}$.	
— tepid. 1. 52. W S W 2.		

Variolæ valde *epidemicæ* & ſæpè mortiferæ; Colice jam non adeò frequens. *Rheumatiſmi* multi Febres putridæ & *petechiales* paſſim.

Maxima fuit Pluviæ Quantitas hoc Anno, nempe = Digit. Decim. 37.114.

CON-

CONSTITUTIO

AËRIS, &c.

ANNO MDCCXXXV.

JANUARIO.

QUAMVIS *Baroſcopium* fuerat ſublime valdè Initio Januarii, Ventuſque arctoüs; id tamen procelloſa Tempeſtas, à ſexto ad decimum quartum ferè perpetua, ac ſubinde graviſſima, ad ultimum penè Gradum deturbavit: quod autem poſteà, à Die ſcilicet viceſimo ad Finem uſque, ad ſummum fermè erexit Aquilo. *Atmoſphæra* fuit frigida & ſæpe humida valde: ſub Menſis finem rigidum Gelu.

Pluvia 2. 5. $\overset{\prime\prime}{6}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{7}$. 8. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{10}$. $\overset{\prime}{11}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{13}$. $\overset{\prime}{14}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{18}$. 19. 22. Nix 9.
Dig. Dec.
11. = 2.526.

Procella 6 nocte. S W 4_x—graviſſima 8. S W 4^x circa Meridiem *Mercurium* depreſſit ad 28,3 :—vehemens 10 nocte S S E 4^x. ☿ 28,4; violenta duravit Procella ad Horam octavam matutinam Diei undecimi; *Barometer* verò ſubſedit ad 28,1 : raro Mercurium *Baroſcopium* infra hunc gradum notavi!

☿ Altitud. maxim. 4. 30,5. N b W 1.
——— minim. 11. 28,1. S 4^x. } media $29.6.\frac{24}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 25. 70. N 1.
— tepid. 6. 54. S W 3. } media Therm. Altit. $59\frac{29}{30}$.

Variolæ ſunt maximè *epidemicæ*, quædam valde malignæ; utpote quibus non raro accedunt *Hæmorrhagiæ* ex omnibus fere Corporis meatibus, & (A) *Petechiæ* lividæ & nigræ. Vix unum vidi his correptum Affectibus ſervatum: nam in tantâ Peſtilentiâ Sanguinis *Craſis* diſſolvitur penitùs, & maximè putreſcunt Humores; imò Cruor,

emiſſus, putris inſtar Saniei, diffluit; nec, ut ſolito, in Frigore coagulatur.

Colicus Morbus cum Doloribus ſævis *rheumaticis*, & *Pareſi* nonnunquam Brachiorum Manuumque, à *Pomaceo* novello, frequens adhuc. Multæ Tuſſes ſub Finem Menſis: *Ophthalmiæ*, Febres *miliares* & *eryſipelatoſæ* paſſim.

FEBRUARIO.

Sublimem retinuit Stationem *Mercurius* ad Diem uſque decimum ſextum, Septentrione afflante, aut Vulturno: ſub Finem madidus Notus *Baroſcopium* demiſit. Sudum haud rarò eluxit hoc Menſe; Gelu affuit rariùs.

Dig. Dec.

Pluvia 8. 14. $\overset{''}{\overline{17}}$. 18. 22. $\overset{'''}{\overline{23}}$—$\overset{'''}{\overline{26}}$. 27. = 1.978.

Procella 26 nocte. S S W 4_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	2.	30,5.	N N E 1.		media $29{,}7\frac{10}{25}$.
——— minim.	27.	29,0.	S S W 3^x		
Dies frigid.	21.	66.	E N E 1.	rigidum Gelu.	media Therm.
— tepid.	9.	52.	Malacia.	—— ——	Altitud. $57\frac{18}{25}$.

Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ frequentes, at Rure maximè: *Variolæ epidemicæ* adhuc, ſed non ita peſtiferæ.

Jam in Popellum ingruit Febris quædam contagioſa, Puſtulis ſæpè & *Petechiis* comitata: Merx admodùm infelix! Claſſe, ut credere par eſt, advecta; quippe quæ diu antè inter Nautas apud *Portum-magnum* commorantes ſævierat, multoſque dederat Letho: de hâc plura Menſe ſequente.

MARTIO.

Varia fuit Tempeſtas Menſe Martio, varia quoque *Barometri* Statio, nunc alta nempe, nunc valde depreſſa. Libs Initio, à ſexto ad decimum ſeptimum Vulturnus, tunc Aquilo, pòſt Caurus: *Atmoſphæra* erat frigida ſatis, at paulo humidior.

Dig. Dec.

Pluvia 1. 2. $\overset{''}{\overline{4}}$. $\overset{'}{\overline{5}}$. 14. $\overset{''}{\overline{15}}$. $\overset{''}{\overline{16}}$. $\overset{'}{\overline{23}}$—$\overset{'}{\overline{25}}$. 28. 30. $\overset{'}{\overline{31}}$. = 2.234.

Maxi-

Maximus Maris Æſtus 15 mane S b E 3^{x}. Gelu à xx ad xxiii.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	21.	30,0.	N E 2.	media $29 \cdot 3\frac{29}{30}$.
——— minim.	16.	28,7.	S S E 3.	
Dies frigid	20.	64.	N b E 2.	media Therm. Altitud. $54\frac{4}{30}$.
— tepid.	15.	50.	S b E 3.	

Variolæ hactenus *epidemicæ:* Pleuritis & Peripneumonia paſſim: Apoplexiæ quædam.

Nunc maximè diſpergitur Contagium *epidemicum* in Plebeculam maximè——Quibus Febris hæc contigit, primò levi quaſi Horrore, ac univerſâ penè Laſſitudine, correpti ſunt; mox Nauſeâ & vertiginoſo Capitis Dolore: haud vehemens tamen inſecuta Febris eſt, nec immodica Sitis, quamvis media Lingua ſcabra fuit & fuſca, imò ſæpè arida valde, utroque verò à Latere Muco oblita ſubflavo. Interim de Dolore Gutturis, haud rarò ſtrangulante fere, & de teneris Oculis, Lumina refugientibus, multæ Querelæ. Urina plerumque χριμνώδεες erant aut tenues, paucæ, luridæ, vapidæ inſtar *Cereviſiæ:* quæ quidem omnibus in Febribus ſunt peſſimæ Notæ!

Hæc fermè per Quatriduum, quo aut vigiles omninò decubuêre, aut ne ſentientibus quidem breviſſimus & maximè interruptus obrepſit Somnus. Jam Surditas, Deſipientia, Suſpirium frequens, immanis Præcordiorum Oppreſſio, Manuum Tendinumque Tremor & Subſultus accedebant: attamen de Valetudine rogati vix querebantur quicquam, adeò invaluerat Torpor.

Diem circiter ſextum, nunc citiùs, nunc tardiùs, *Petechiæ* rubræ, purpureæ, lividæ, nigræ, imò Vibices quaſi, ſæpe apparuerunt. Mali admodùm Ominis hæc *Exanthemata!* eoque pejoris, quo magis ad Nigritiem ſpectabant. Frequenter porrò videbantur innumeræ Maculæ minutiſſimæ fuſci Coloris, Cutis Lenticulas aut Pulicum Morſus adumbrantes, ſed paulo magis atræ: quas utique haud minùs eſſe lethales obſervavi quàm ipſas nigerrimas.——In hoc Rerum Statu, aut Sopor perpetuus urgebat, aut Furor cœcus: imò ſæpe haud erat aſſidentibus, etiamſi robuſtis, facile Ægros continere, ne è Lectulis

exi-

exilirent, tanquam aliò abituri: quo quidem Symptomate vix aliud magis tunc funeſtum memini.

Triſtia dum hæc agebantur, Sudor profuſus, viſcidus, olidus, aut fœtidiſſima, livida, *Diarrhœa* miſeros colliquabat Ægrotos. Lingua porrò nigra, aridiſſima, Vox Faucibus hærens, Singultus, *Spaſmi,* Pulſus formicans, aut coacervatus, Livor Manuum, ac ſæpè ipſorum etiam Cubitorum, atræ Mortis certiſſima inſtabant Prænuncia: Die undecimo, aut decimo quarto plerumque, multo citiùs nonnunquam. Tanta fuit, tamque cita, Putrefactio Cadaverum, ut ea ſepelire fuerit neceſſe prorsùs aliquando vel intra Horas viginti quatuor.

Dira quidem hæc & acerba maximè! erant autem plurimi, quibus Sors melior, Die ſcilicet quarto, aut quinto, benignum dedit morbi exitum; Eruptione nempe Puſtularum rubrarum, *miliarium,* atque blandi per totum Corpus Sudoris.——Multi diu morbo conflictati, innumeras tandem habuêre Puſtulas *miliares,* limpidas, ſæpe ſalutiferas: pluribus autem erat periculoſæ plenum opus Aleæ.

APRILI.

A Die ſecundo Aprilis ad decimum ſpiravit Eurus; pòſt varius Ventus variaque admodùm Tempeſtas, at pro Anni Tempore frigida & humida.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{8}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{9}}$. 10. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{14}}$—16. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{18}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{20}}$. 22. 24. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{27}}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime\prime}{\overline{29}}$. = Dig. Dec. 2.252.

Ventus vehemens 22 primâ Luce. W N W. Nox procelloſa 26. S 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 16. 29,9. E S E 2.
——— minim. 10. 28,8. S E 2. } media $29.5\frac{10}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 7. 54. E b S 2.
— tepid. 25. 42. W N W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. $46\frac{20}{29}$.

Auctus jam Variolarum Numerus eſt; atque modò Febris *anginoſa miliaris,* quæ verno Tempore elapſi Anni fuit hic *epidemica,* vicinam infeſtat Regionem.——Febris contagioſa, maligna, ſævit jam magis quàm antehàc unquam. Raró nunc adeſt ſtrangulans Faucium Dolor,

paucæque nunc erumpunt Puſtulæ; at Loco earum *Petechiæ* fuſcæ, purpureæ, nigræ, ac nimis frequenter lividæ Vibices, atro ſemper Carbone notandæ!——plurimi moriuntur.

MAIO.

Boreas afflavit, aut Corus, à primo ad viceſimum quartum Maii, pòſt Vulturnus; Tempeſtas fuit valdè frigida ac nubila. Maximæ Pruinæ à duodecimo ad decimum quartum.

Pluvia 1. 11. 12. $\overline{15}$. 17. 20. 22. $\overline{23}$. 24. 26. $\overline{30}$. 31. = 1.646 Dig. Dec.

(marks over 15: //, over 23: ///, over 30: //)

Grando Vehemens 23. Fulgur & Tonitru 30.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	19.	30,1.	N W 1.	} media $29.6.\frac{12}{31}$.
——— minim.	16.	29,1.	S E 2.	

Dies frigid.	14.	54.	N W 1.	} media Therm. Altitud. $43\frac{6}{31}$.
— tepid.	31.	36.	S S E 1.	

Multi Apoplexiâ corripiuntur: *Variolæ* adhuc. Febris contagioſa plurimos perdidit; optima ſæpè ſprevit Conſilia: ſequens tamen Methodus permultos ſervavit.

Ipſo quidem Morbi Initio Venæ Sectio profuit, rarò pòſt unquam; imò temerariâ ſuſcepta Manu ſæpe obfuit maximè. Si tamen poſt Sanguinis Miſſionem *Cephalalgia* & Vertigo urgebant uſque, fuit futile admodùm Cucurbitulis ſcarificatis, Humeris Cervicibuſque admotis, Sanguinem detrahere: quod quoque Vomitionem, pòſt excitandam, reddidit tutiorem. Cruorem vix unquam notavi valde glutinoſum, Serum plerumque verò viride erat, haud rarò rubellum; quod infauſtum ſemper! quibus enim id contigit, *Petechias* nigerrimas, aut Vibices habuêre certo certiùs cum Phrenitide perpetuâ, aut gravi Comate.

Continua fere Nauſea, ac frequens, bilioſus, Vomitus lene ſemper poſcebant *Emeticum*, quo & Ventriculi Colluvies ejiceretur & præcautum foret contra peſtiferam *Diarrhœam*, quæ aliter Morbi Statu, aut paulò pòſt, ſemper evenit: nam ubi Ventriculi Saburra, diutiùs morando,

morando, acrior fit aſſiduè; tandem per Inteſtina deſcendens, iſta utique torquet maximè.

Nullo non Tempore Morbi *Epiſpaſtica,* alia ſcilicet aliis ſuccedentia, neceſſaria fuerunt omninò; lenia porrò deſiderabant *Cardiaca,* eaque repetita frequenter, Languor continuus & collabentes aſſiduè Vires: quæ & Sudores etiam maturos, criticoſque ſæpè, movebant, aut Puſtulas expellebant. Ad hæc promovenda Confect. Raleigh. Theriac. Andromach. Lap. Contrayerv. Rad. Serpent. Virg. aliquando Sal. C. C. &, quibus non fuit ingrata admodùm, non uno ſolùm Nomine laudanda, Camphora (quæ nempe Opio feliciùs arceſſebat Somnum, ac Delirium compeſcebat magis) aptiſſima fuere Remedia. ——Imò, quod multò minore Pompâ paratur, Vinum rubrum *uſtulatum* (quod dicitur) Cinnamomo & Maci incoctis cum Aquæ pauxillo, haud minùs efficax ad Vires ſuſtinendas inveni, quàm celeberrima *Alexipharmaca*; non in hoc tantum Morbo, ſed & in omni Febre lentâ & *nervoſâ,* potiſſimùm cum colliquante Sudore, vel immodico Alvi Fluxu declinante. Didici hinc tandem, quod aſtringentia Aromatica mitiora *Craſin* Sanguinis firmando, Fibraſque Vaſculorum corroborando, vera fuere hujus exeuntis ſaltem, Morbi *Alexiteria*; fortaſſe & Antidota fuiſſent.——Ipſi etiam Veteres Antidotis & *Alexipharmacis* immiſcebant ſemper aſtringentia quædam Medicamenta, ut paſſim apud eos videre eſt.

Ad eum adeò Finem, optato demùm cum Succeſſu, poſt ſummum Morbi Incrementum, exhibui aliquam ex Cortice Peruviano Medicinam cum *Alexipharmacis* idoneis & Elixire Vitrioli Mynſichti acidulatam; nec otioſè intereà expectans Sedimentum Urinæ laudabile, & (quod dicitur) lateritium: modò ſcilicet vel minimam Morbi Remiſſionem obſervâſſem.—Si in ſingulari Gangrænâ valeat Quinquina, quidni in univerſâ Humorum Corruptione? *Exanthemata* nigra, Vibices & citiſſimæ Cadaverum Putrefactio, *gangrænoſam* utique Sanguinis *Diatheſin* ſignificabant.

In

In longis equidem Febribus nihil magis neceſſe eſt, quàm Solida inter & Fluida Æquilibrium conſervare debitum. Nihil ad id ſanè facit efficacius, quàm, diluente Liquore, Sanguinem fovere aſſiduè, ac Vim Fibrarum confirmare Medicamentis appoſitis; donec Natura, his Auxiliis Morbi Victrix, lætâ Criſi eum expellere poſſit: nam ut Febris ardens Fræna ſemper poſcit, lenta ſæpiſſimè indiget Calcaribus. ——Profectò nunquam non Arte molienda Criſis eſt, cùm nil ultrà aſſequi valeat Natura.——Febribus ideò tardè admodùm decreſcentibus, lenia *Cathartica* ſæpè ex Uſu ſunt maximè, *Cardiacis* interim aſſumptis: In hâc ſanè, de quâ agitur ſuprà, cum vix alia profecerint, Rhabarbarum exhibitum quotidie valuit plurimum; vinum uſtulatum interim affatim ſorbendo: hoc Modo enim putris expurgata fuit Colluvies, & Viribus intereà conſultum eſt optimè.

JUNIO.

Caurus hoc Menſe ſpiravit ſæpiſſimè, hiſcebat etiam ſubinde Libs: Vulturnus à decimo nono ad vigeſimum ſecundum. Aër erat plerumque valde frigidus, craſſus & humidus.

Pluvia 1. 3. 4. $\overline{11}$ ('''). 15. 16—$\overline{18}$ (''). $\overline{19}$ ('). 20.—22. 25. 26. 28.
Dig. Dec.
= 1.936.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	5.	29,9.	N W 1.	media $29.5\frac{7}{29}$.
——— minim.	18.	29,1.	S W 3.	
Dies frigid.	2.	44.	N W 1.	media Therm. Altit. $36\frac{6}{29}$.
— tepid.	14.	34.	Malacia.	

Variolæ, & Febres intermittentes, haud infrequentes. Febris *miliaris* rubra cum enormi Vomitu & Alvi Fluxu Rure graſſatur uſque. Morbus contagioſus modo ſub Finem Menſis miteſcit paululum.

JULIO.

Aër fuit humidus maximè & frigidus toto Julio, Ventus ab Occidente plerumque & Plagis auſtralibus, Eurus aliquando: Tempeſtas utique fuit nubila, pluvia, infauſta admodùm, Hyemi magis quàm

Æſtati ſimilis. Omnes Fructus ὡϱαῖοι acerbi ſunt & immaturi. Vix audis Cicadam, rari volitant Papiliones: Plurimæ Aviculæ canentes inter Plumas exuendas intereunt.

Pluvia 1—$\overset{///}{3}$. $\overset{/}{6}$. 7. 10. $\overset{//}{11}$. 12. $\overset{///}{14}$. $\overset{//}{15}$. 16. $\overset{/}{19}$. 21. 22. $\overset{///}{25}$—27. 30 = 3.536. Dig. Dec.

Procella 11. nocte. W b S. Tonitru 30. p. m. Coruſcationes nocte.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 28. 29,7. S E 1. }
——— minim. 16. 28,9. S W 3. } media 29.4.$\frac{4}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 19. 42. S S W 2. }
— tepid. 30. 30. W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 34.$\frac{28}{30}$.

Febris *epidemica* contagioſa hic imminuta eſt valde, at ſævit adhuc in Viciniâ: Multi *Variolis* uſque laborant; (B) Pſora frequens.

AUGUSTO.

A Die ſecundo Auguſti decimum tertium aduſque Ventus perpetuus ab Oriente ſpiravit, pulchra intereà calidaque Tempeſtas eluxit, poſteà miſera, procelloſa & horrida ſecuta eſt; nunquam memini *Atmoſphæram* ita humidam fuiſſe hoc Anni Tempore: Omnia fere Loca Aquâ exundant & Limo.——Plures Aviculæ canentes moriuntur: Apes exanimatæ parum mellificant. Folia Arborum æquè ſunt decidua jam ac ſi exiiſſet Autumnus.

Pluvia 1. 2. $\overset{///}{14}$. 18. $\overset{//}{19}$. $\overset{///}{21}$. $\overset{//}{22}$. $\overset{//}{23}$. 25.—$\overset{//}{29}$. 31. = 2.906. Dig. Dec.

Maximæ Rorationes, durante Apricitate, Menſis Initio.

Magna *AB*. 20. N W 1. Procella 22. p. m. S W—vehemens 23. Nocte. S S W.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 12. 29,9. E 1. }
——— minim. 22. 20,2. S W 4. } media 29.6.

Dies frigid. 27. 42. W N W 1. }
— calid. 13. 26. E 1. } media Therm. Altit. 32$\frac{6}{29}$.

Fatales etiamnum Reliquiæ paſſim Febres malignæ: *Variolæ* adhuc: Scabies & Pſora frequens, Choleræ ac *Diarrhϧææ* plurimæ. Permulti, gravi

gravi quaſi Tempeſtate perculſi, inerte quâdam Socordiâ torpent.—Plures Canes rabidi diſcurrunt.

SEPTEMBRI.

Nubilus fuit, madidus & frigidus, hic Menſis; Caurus afflavit ſæpè, Libs aliquando, Eurus frequenter, ſub Finem præcipuè: Boreas viii, ix, x.

Pluvia 1. 3. 6. 7. $\overline{11}^{\prime}$. $\overline{12}^{\prime}$—$\overline{14}^{\prime}$—$\overline{16}^{\prime\prime\prime}$. $\overline{17}^{\prime}$. 18. 20. 22. 24. $\overline{26}^{\prime}$. 28. 29 = 1.918. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	23. 29,9.	E 1.	} media 29.6.$\frac{7}{30}$.	
——— minim.	11. 29,2.	W N W 1.		
Dies frigid.	28. 64.	S E 1.	} media Therm. Altit. 36$\frac{14}{30}$.	
— tepid.	3. 30.	N W 1.		

Febres *petechiales* ſparſæ adhuc: *Variolæ* frequentes: *Diarrhœa* & Cholera multos infeſtant: Tuſſes plurimæ ad Finem Menſis.

OCTOBRI.

Venit ab Oriente Ventus ferè conſtans per totum Octobrem, Initio & Fine ad Septentrionem inclinans: unde Aër tenuis factus eſt, at paulo frigidior: medio autem ad Auſtrum.

Pluvia $\overline{7}^{\prime\prime}$. $\overline{8}^{\prime\prime}$—10. 12. $\overline{14}^{\prime\prime}$. $\overline{26}^{\prime\prime\prime}$. $\overline{27}^{\prime\prime\prime}$. = 2.756. Dig. Dec.

Levis *AB*. 3. Malacia—4. E. 1—12. N 1. Gelu & maxima Pruina 30. E N E 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	30. 30,1.	E N E 1.	} media 29.6$\frac{17}{30}$.	
——— minim.	9. 29,1.	W N W 1.		
Dies frigid.	30. 64.		} media Therm. Altitud. 47$\frac{22}{30}$.	
— tepid.	26. 40.	S S E 2.		

Multæ Febres lentæ, ac intermittentes, paſſim. Aliqui hoc Menſe, ſubito quaſi Aſthmate correpti, in Tumores Pedum & Abdominis, hydropicos velut, inciderunt, ex quibus nonnulli brevi ſunt mortui.—Multi Canes Rabie perciti.

NOVEMBRI.

Sequitur November pluvius admodùm & procelloſus, ſub Finem præcipuè: turbidus Auſter prævaluit maximè, craſſamque fecit *Atmoſphæram* ac humidam valde.—Exeunte Menſe permagnæ Inundationes undique.

Pluvia 4. $\overset{//}{5}$—$\overset{//}{7}$. $\overset{/}{9}$. 10. $\overset{/}{13}$. $\overset{/}{14}$. $\overset{//}{15}$—$\overset{///}{17}$—$\overset{//}{19}$. $\overset{//}{21}$—$\overset{//}{23}$—$\overset{///}{25}$. $\overset{///}{26}$. $\overset{//}{27}$—29 = 4.922. Dig. Dec.

Procella 9 ab Hora x. a. m. ad 2. p. m. S W 4^x—23. totâ Die S W.—26 Nocte S 4_x—27. S 4^x.—Maximi Maris Æſtus 27, quamvis Luna jam erat in *Quadraturâ*; altiores etiam quàm ſi Interlunium fuiſſet, aut Plenilunium. Tonitru vehemens 24 Noctu.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	11.	30,0.	N W 1.	media $29.4\frac{14}{30}$.
——— minim.	27.	28,4.	S 4^x.	
Dies frigid.	1.	58.	Malacia.	media Therm. Altitud. $49\frac{16}{30}$.
— tepid.	19.	44.	S S W 2.	

Cephalalgiæ, Vertigines, Inſultus epileptici, Tumores Faucium & Parotidum frequentes: *dyſpnoica* Pectoris Gravitas haud paucos premit. * Febres lentæ *nervoſæ* plurimæ.—Multi Canes rabioſi circumcurſant.

DECEMBRI.

Vix unquam *Atmoſphæram* memini ita humidam fuiſſe, ac erat toto Decembri; etſi Subſolanus perflabat ſæpiſſimè: fateor equidem quòd madidus Notus intervenit frequenter, ac Pluviæ haud parum demiſit.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. 4. $\overset{/}{5}$. $\overset{//}{6}$. 7. 9. 17. 19. $\overset{//}{24}$. $\overset{//}{25}$. $\overset{//}{28}$. 30. $\overset{///}{31}$. = 2.364. Dig. Dec.

Gelu rigidum 12. 66. E b N 1—13. 64. E 1—16. E 1—23. 64. E 1.

* *Vidê Diſſertationem de Febre lentâ nervoſâ, apud Finem.*

Pro-

Procella 24 Nocte. S b E—27. S W b W 4. Maximi Maris Æſtus 21. 22. E S E 2—permagni 24. 25. 26. Auſtro furente.

☿ Altitudo maxima 21. 30,0. E b S 2. } media $29.6\frac{6}{27}$.
——— minima 28. 29,0. S W b W 3^x. }

Dies frigid. 12. 66. E b N 1. } media Therm. Altitud. $54\frac{8}{27}$.
— tepid. 1. 46. W b S 2. }

Tuſſes, Colli Fauciumque Tumores, Raucedines, levi ſæpè cum Febriculâ, ſunt valde frequentes. Febres putridæ *nervoſæ* paſſim.

Dig. Dec.
Summa Pluviæ hoc (C) Anno eſt = 30.974.

Notationes quædam.

(A) Hæ Maculæ oriri videntur ab infractis, aut diſſolutis, Sanguinis Globulis, *Arteriolas ſeroſas* intrantibus; dumque ibi hærent, *Petechias* formant, aut Vibices: velut in Contuſionibus Sanguis ruber in Vaſa iniqua urgetur, & Cutim reddit diſcolorem.——Peſtiferæ ſemper ſunt, quòd Cruorem putridum eſſe, aut maximè ſolutum, denotant: imò adeò ſæpe diſſolvitur Sanguis, ut profuſæ ſubſequantur *Hæmorrhagiæ.* Quòd quidem *Scorbuticis* quoque accidit crebrò, cùm ne vel minima Febris Signa adſint, etſi totus fere Corporis Habitus innumeris violaceis Maculis inficitur; qui tamen mox, ac ne quidem tale quid ſomniantes, funeſto ſæpe Sanguinis Fluxu corripiuntur: iſte tamen Cruor nunquam, more ſolito, concreſcit.——Hos certe *Scorbuticos* auſtera acida, opportunè data, adjuvant maximè, ut haud raró notavi.——In talibus ideò *Variolis,* & aliis maculoſis Febribus, valeant plurimum—Miſſio Sanguinis utique obeſſe magis, quàm prodeſſe, videtur.

(B) Eſtne peculiaris aliqua *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutio ad Eruptiones cuticulares gignendas apta? utique per idem fere Tempus, quo *Variolæ,* aut puſtuloſæ Febres, graſſantur, *Exanthemata* quoque omnigena, ut Papulæ, Scabies, Eryſipelas, *&c.* infeſtare ſolent, ut obſervatur ſæpiſſimè: imò dudum, & vulgò noverint vel Mulierculæ,

quod

quod *Morbilli*, aut *Rubeolæ*, *Variolas* plerumque præcurrunt. Nonne adeò deſumendum ſit hinc Monitum *prophylacticum?*——Forte lenia *Mercurialia,* quæ in aliis Cutis Morbis tantum valent, tempeſtivè aſſumpta, aut *Variolis* ſint Antidota, aut morbum ſaltem faciant leviorem: idque potiſſimùm cùm & Vermiculos enecent, qui junioribus præcipuè adeò infeſti ſunt, & tam diras ſæpe (unà ſævientibus *Variolis*) movent Tragœdias.—Hæreo tamen ne forſè Sanguinem quorundam diſſolvant nimiùm, & ad *Hæmorrhagias* diſponant fatales: hoc autem ex facili præcaveri poteſt Corticem Peruvianum, aut tale quid, exhibendo ſimul.

(C) Annis maximè pluvioſis hic debet annumerari, ob Frequentiam ſaltem, ſi non ob Pluviæ Quantitatem: nam continua fere decidit, quanquam raro admodùm gravis. Imbres utique vehementes Aërem faciunt ſicciorem, quatenus Vapores per *Atmoſphæram* congeſtos deturbant; hinc poſt eos plerumque Aër purus valde & liquidus apparet, & multo majorem ejus ſiccitatem *Hygroſcopia* indicant: denſa autem, & nebuloſa quaſi Pluvia, omnia humectat maximè. ——Vix unquàm ſanè memini *Atmoſphæram* magis fuiſſe humidam & craſſam, quàm hoc & elapſo Anno: Hyems fuit tepida nimis, Æſtas perfrigida; utraque infauſta ſemper & Pluviæ ferax, ac nunquàm non Morbis abundans.——Ex quo ſanè tam udas habuimus Tempeſtates, Febres putridæ, lentæ, *nervoſæ*, ac intermittentes omnigenæ, per has Regiones graſſatæ ſunt maximè; etiam in hoc Oppido & per Viciniam, cùm tamen Annis abhinc viginti veras intermittentes rariſſimè viderim. Imò bene memini Milites plurimos, emeritos, ad Arcem noſtram olim tranſvectos ab Oris Icenis & Portumagno, pertinaci admodùm Quartanâ tantum non confectos penitùs; qui tamen hìc, à ſolâ Benignitate Cœli, convaluere protinùs.

CONSTI-

CONSTITUTIO AËRIS, &c.

ANNO MDCCXXXVI.

JANUARIO.

TRISTI ſub Aſpectu Annus exoritur: dum enim *madidis Notus involat Alis*, perpetuæ fere ruunt Pluviæ. Pauciſſimi ſanè fuere Dies aprici toto Januario: *Atmoſphæra* verò quàm maximè humida & craſſa; exeunte Menſe algida. Gelu raro admodùm, Diluvia ſæpe.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime\prime}{1}$. $\overset{\prime}{2}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{3}$. 4. 6. 8—$\overset{\prime}{10}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{11}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{12}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{14}$—$\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{16}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{18}$. $\overset{\prime}{19}$. 21—$\overset{\prime\prime}{23}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{24}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{25}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{28}$. 36. 31 = Dig. Dec. 5.070.

Grando 2. 13. 20. 26. Fulgur & Tonitru cum Pluviâ graviſſimâ 16. Veſperi.

Gelu 16. N N W 1—22. N N W 1. Procella 25. Veſpere. S S W.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	6.	29,8.	W N W 2.	media 29,2$\frac{27}{30}$.
——— minim.	25.	28,7.	S S W 4.	
Dies frigid.	22.	66.	N N W 1.	media Therm. Altitud. 56$\frac{16}{30}$.
— tepid.	4.	50.	S b W 2.	

Multi Tuſſi vexantur, Fauciumque & Parotidum Tumore. Apoplexia & *Paraplegia* paſſim: Prurigo & Puſtulæ frequentes.

FEBRUARIO.

Quamvis Initio Februarii Tempeſtas fuit nimboſa valde, mox tamen ſucceſſit Apricitas aliqua, ac Frigus acre, flante plerumque Vento aquilonali, qui Aërem ſiccabat plurimùm, & omnia ſæpe rigido conſtrixit Gelu. Principio Menſis Inundationes permagnæ; poſt etiam *ſatis Terris Nivis atque Grandinis miſit Pater*.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 5. 7. 8. 9. 14. 26. Nix 16. 17. N N W 1—19. S S E 1.—20. E 3—23. N N W 3—24. N N W. 1. Grando 2. W N W 2—19. 21. 24—26. E S E 2—28 N N W 1. = Dig. Dec. 3.082.

Leves *AB*. 7. E S E 1—19. E b S 1—magna *AB*. 6. H. 8. p. m. N 1. Radii coruſcantes vibrantur vel ab ipſo Auſtro, Corona lucida magis vergit ad Orientem quàm vidiſſem antehac unquam.

Magnus erat hìc Maris Æſtus Die 16. N N W 3, at minimè inundans ut apud Londinenſes, Icenos, Cantianos atque Belgarum Oras, ubi quàm maximus fuit.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 29. 30,0. N b E 2.
——— minim. 22. 28,5. W S W 2x. } media 29.3$\frac{10}{26}$.

Dies frigid. 13. 72. N N E 1.
— tepid. 2. 56. W N W 2. } media Therm. Altitud. 60$\frac{6}{20}$.

Tuſſes & *Catarrhi* levi ſæpe cum Febriculâ permulti; Anginæ, Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ haud raræ: Juniores quamplurimos Perniones vexant maximè.

MARTIO.

Frigida Tempeſtas ad Diem uſque decimum Martii, pòſt autem multo tepidior evaſit: Spiravit Eurus hoc Menſe ſæpiſſimè, & pulchra non raro affulſit Apricitas cum Aëre puro ſiccoque.

Pluvia 1. 6—8. 11. 19. 21—23. 27. 29. Nix 3. E 3—8. N W 1. = Dig. Dec. 2.138.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 30,0. E b N 2.
——— minim. 22. 28,8. S S E 2. } media 29.4$\frac{13}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 7. 66. N W 1. rigid. Gelu & maxima Pruina.
— tepid. 27. 45. S S E 2. media Therm. Altitud. 51$\frac{8}{31}$.

Perniones ulceroſi moleſtiſſimi frequenter: Peripneumoniæ paſſim, præcipuè verò nothæ.

APRILI.

A P R I L I.

Eurus afflavit ſæpè, Boreas nonnunquam, Caurus frequenter, hoc Menſe; quod *Barometrum,* diu depreſſum, reſurgere fecit, Nubeſque abegit: à decimo quinto tamen ad viceſimum quintum Pluvia frequens.

Pluvia 1, $\overset{\prime}{15}$—$\overset{\prime\prime}{18}$—$\overset{\prime}{21}$. 22. $\overset{\prime\prime}{25}$. Grando 15. = 1.340. Dig. Dec.

Pruina maxima 11. 12. Maximæ Rorationes ad Finem.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 3. 30,1. E 1.
——— minim. 25. 29,3. W S W 1. } media $29.7\frac{1}{2}$.

Dies frigid. 11. 58. N 1.
— tepid. 29. 32. Malacia. } media Therm. Altit. $43\frac{25}{30}$.

Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ frequentes; Anginæ & *Opththalmiæ* paſſim.

M A I O.

Perflavit Eurus plerumque durante Maio, iſque ſæpè velox, ac deprimens *Mercurium baroſcopicum,* Aquilone tamen, aut Coro, nonnunquam intercurrente. Ineunte Menſe Frigora pro Anni Tempore haud exigua, pòſt verò Aër tepidus ſæpe & tenuis.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{2}$. 4. 5. $\overset{\prime\prime}{9}$. 11. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{12}$. 15. 16. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{22}$. 23. $\overset{\prime}{27}$. = 2.536. Dig. Dec.

Ventus vehemens 21. p. m. E S E. Magnus Halo circa Lunam 9. H. 10. p. m. E 2—permagnus igneus Halo 11. H. 10. p. m. S E 3.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 19. 29,8. E S E 2.
——— minim. 12. 29,1. S E 3. } media 29.5.

Dies frigid. 3. 52. N N W 1, Frigus inſolitum! } media Therm.
— tepid. 31. 27. N N W 1. ——— ——— } Altit. $39\frac{10}{31}$.

Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ ſparſim: Eruptio Puſtularum rubrarum urentium plures moleſtat. Tempeſtas infeſta tabidis.

J U N I O.

Per Initia Junii Aër valdè craſſus fuit & humidus; tenuis pòſt, ac fervidus ſæpe, Finem aduſque, ferè Menſis, maximo decidente Rore:

dum incerto admodùm Curſu ſpiravit Ventus; Eurus ſæpe, Boreas haud raro, Caurus quoque interfuit frequenter, Libs Initio.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{3}$. 4. 6. $\overset{/}{13}$. 14. 23. $\overset{//}{27}$. $\overset{/}{29}$. $\overset{///}{30}$ = 1.614. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru 29. Nocte. S E 2—è longinquo 23—28. p. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 18. 29,9. N N E 1.
——— minim. 27. 29,3. E S E 2. } med. Barom. Alt. $29.6\frac{3}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 6. 38. W N W 1.
— fervid. 11. 20. N N E 1_x. } media Therm. Altitud. $26\frac{6}{30}$.

Febres tertianæ, ſemitertianæ, & quotidianæ, paſſim; *Ophthalmiæ* frequentes: Phthiſici colliquantur maximè. Aliquæ Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ incipiente Menſe: *pſoricæ* Eruptiones plurimæ.—— Innumeri Aſili Armenta moleſtiſſimè infeſtant.

JULIO.

Varius fuit hoc Menſe Ventus, & Malacia frequens, Caurus verò ſudo exiſtente Cœlo, ac fervido, cum Rore maximo. Immenſa Vis Pluviæ decidit Die ſecundo & octavo, flante Vulturno; decimo autem, eodem perflante Vento, quantum vix unquam per idem Temporis Spatium: ab Hora enim iſtius Diei tertiâ pomeridianâ ad quintam matutinam undecimi Pluvia fuit 1.686. Dig. Dec.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{////}{2}$. 3. $\overset{////}{8}$. $\overset{////}{10}$—$\overset{//}{12}$—14. $\overset{//}{19}$. 25. 28 = 4.870. Dig. Dec.

Procella 2 Nocte. S E. Fulgura Noctu 13.

☿ Altitud. maxima 16. 29,9. Malacia.
——— minima 11. 29,1. S S E 2^x. } media $29.5\frac{9}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 4. 40. N 2.
— fervid. 29. 18. W N W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. $27.\frac{10}{31}$.

Febres intermittentes & *miliares* aliquæ mali admodùm moris, Ruri præcipuè: *Variolæ* hic *ſporadicæ*: Choleræ, *Diarrhœæ*, ac * *Dyſenteriæ* etiam, undique valde frequentes ſunt.

* *Vid.* Degner *de Dyſenter. p.* ix.

AUGUSTO.

AUGUSTO.

Ineunte Auguſto Aër fuit craſſus & valde calidus, medio Menſe multo frigidior, flante Cauro; cæterùm Ventus erat inconſtans maximè: ſub Finem Ros plurimus decidit, ac rediêre Calores.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{''}{\overline{4}}$. 6. 7. 8. $\overset{'}{\overline{12}}$—$\overset{''}{\overline{14}}$. $\overset{''}{\overline{15}}$. 17. $\overset{'}{\overline{26}}$. $\overset{'}{\overline{28}}$. 31. = 1.834. Dig. Dec.

Nox procelloſa valde 13. S W b W 4. Fulgura 20 Noctu. Magni Maris Æſtus 26. 27. S S E 2[x].

Die 25. W 1. inter Horam nonam veſpertinam & undecimam Zona quædam anguſta, at lucida valde, ad imo Occidente ad ſummum Orientem uſque extenſa, magnæ Iridis inſtar effulſit, ſtupente Populo. *AB*. 29. N 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 18. 29,8. N W b N 1.
——— minim. 26. 29,1. S S W 2. } media 29.4.$\frac{17}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 16. 42. W N W 1.
— fervid. 3. 19. W S W 1. } media Therm. Altit. 27$\frac{7}{30}$.

Febres *miliares*, malignæ, frequentes, in Cornubiâ præſertim. Choleræ, *Diarrhœæ*, *Dyſenteriæ* eæque aliquando cruentæ, frequentiſſimæ. Mellificant Apes optimè; plurimæ Cicadæ & Veſpæ. Optimum undique Frumentum.

SEPTEMBRI.

Flavit plerumque Corus Menſe Septembri, Initio & ſub Finem Pluvia: altam fere tenuit Stationem *Barometer*: Aër majore ex Parte craſſus.

Pluvia 1. 3. $\overset{'}{\overline{4}}$. $\overset{''}{\overline{6}}$. 8. 10. 13. 15. $\overset{'}{\overline{22}}$—$\overset{'}{\overline{24}}$. 26—29 = 1.512. Dig. Dec.

Leves *AB*. 26. 27. H. 9. N W 1. Maximus Halo circa Lunam 12. H. 11.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 21.30,0. N N E ♌
——— minim. 30.29,3. S W b S 3. } media 29.7.

Dies frigid. 18. 50, maxima Pruina N N W 1.
— calid. 7. 29, S W 1. ——— ——— } media Therm. Altit. 36$\frac{20}{29}$.

Choleræ, *Diarrhœæ*, *Dyſenteriæ*, adhuc valde frequentes, Febre nonnunquam comitante.

Plurimæ Febres *miliares*, *ſcarlatinæ*, puſtuloſæ; aliquæ porrò lentæ, *nervoſæ:* ſæpè cum Glandularum Parotidum Fauciumque Tumore, ac profuſis ſemper Sudoribus: Auſtralibus in Oris Devoniæ & Cornubiæ præſertim.

OCTOBRI.

Ineunte & exeunte Octobri immenſæ Pluviæ Copia decidit, dum Libs ſæpe fremuit vehementer; à duodecimo autem ad vigeſimum primum ne minima Pluvia, Euro flante, aut Aquilone: ad Finem Menſis Aër erat valde craſſus & humidus.

	////	/		//	//	///	///		//	//	//	///	//	///
Pluvia	1.—	3.	6.	7—	9.	10.	11.	22.	23.—	26.	27—	29.	30.	31.

Dig. Dec.
= 6.534.

Procella 1. multo Mane. S b W—7. S W—9. Mane. S W b W 4x. ab Horâ autem primâ ejus Diei pomeridianâ ad tertiam uſque Corus vehementiſſimus, quaſi Circius Gallicus omnia deturbans, perfremuit, velociſſimè cadente *Mercurio*.—Maximus Halo ſubluteus circa Lunam 6. H. 8. W 1. *AB*. 27. H. 8. W N W 3. mediâ autem Nocte Grando gravis & Fulgura.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	21.	30,1.	N N E 1.	media $29.4\frac{1}{3}$.
———	minim.	9.	28,4.	N W 4x.	
Dies frigid.		21.	54.	N N E 1.	media Therm. Altitud. $42\frac{12}{30}$.
———		16.	36.	E S E 1.	

Febres lentæ, *nervoſæ*, *miliares*, haud paucæ, cum Sudoribus profuſis: Choleræ ac *Dyſenteriæ* adhuc paſſim; præcipuè Menſis Initio: Sub Finem Tuſſes *ferinæ* inter Pueros.

Morbus peſtilens Boves conſumit plures & Porcos in Auſtrali Devoniâ.

NOVEMBRI.

Altum plerumque tenuit Gradum *Barometer* hoc Menſe: Ventus ab Oriente ſæpe ſpiravit, ſæpe & à Septentrione. Aër fuit non rarò valde humidus & gelidus ſæpe: Initio Glacies, ad Finem Gelu maximæque Pruinæ.

Pluvia

/ /// / Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 1. 6. 7. 9. 11. 12. 16. 18. 21. 24. 25. 28. = 1.150.

Procella Veſperi. 24. S W b W, & totâ fere Nocte Grando multa 7.

AB. levis, 7. N E 1—major 8. H. 10. N N E 1. magna variegata 13. H. 7. N W 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 5. 30,3. E N E 1. ——— minim. 25. 28,8. W 2. } media 29.8$\frac{2}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 27. 65. E N E 1. — tepid. 22. 44. W N W 1. } media Therm. Altitud. 58$\frac{25}{29}$.

Dyſenteriæ adhuc: Tuſſis *convulſiva* paſſim. Innumeri fere Tuſſi, Coryzâ, Tumoribus Colli ac Faciei, corripiuntur; haud pauci Anginâ. Plurimi Morbo *rheumatico* vexantur.

DECEMBRI.

Perſtat uſque *Mercurius* altam tenere Stationem, etſi medio Menſe Libs furens iſtum deturbavit plurimamque demiſit Pluviam, *Atmoſphæram* verò fecit humidiſſimam. Sanè ab Exitu Octobris, ad hoc uſque Tempus, Aër immensâ Vaporum Copiâ abundavit, quæ, partim ſaltem, *Mercurium* ſuſtinuit. Septentrio Gelu nonnunquam produxit, idque ſub Finem Menſis rigidum.

/ / / // / // //// /// /// /// ///
Pluvia 2. 3. 4. 5. 10—13. 14. 15—17. 18—20. 22. 25. 27.
/ Dig. Dec.
28. 31 = 5.026.

Fulgur & Tonitru cum vehemente Grandine 6. primo Mane. W N W 4$_x$.

Procella 17. Nocte. W S W—20 bene Mane. S W b W.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 24. 30,4. N 1. ——— minim. 20. 29,1. S W b W 4. } media 29.7$\frac{10}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 25. 70. N 1. — tepid. 14. 48. S W 3. } media Therm. Altit. 55$\frac{20}{29}$.

Diarrhææ & *Dyſenteriæ* adhuc; *Rheumatiſmus* frequens & Icterus: maximæ Querelæ de languido Virium Statu undique.——Tumores Faucium, Glandularum, Parotidum, ac Maxillarum; Tuſſes, Deſtil-

lationes,

lationes, Coryzæ, Raucedines, levi non raròcomitante Febriculâ, per omnes undique. Plures vel in iiſdem Ædibus ſimul & ſemel corripiuntur; evanuêre verò hæc omnia facillimè, modò ſe in lectulo paululùm continerent, & multâ tepidâ Potione Sudores elicerent.

Dig. Dec.
Tota Pluviæ Quantitas Anno MDCCXXXVI. = 36.706.

CONSTITUTIO

CONSTITUTIO AËRIS, &c.

ANNO MDCCXXXVII.

JANUARIO.

ATMOSPHÆRA, innumeris adhuc gravata Vaporibus, *Mercurium Barometricum* ſuſtinet uſque ad Stationem ſanè præaltam, Cauro plerumque ſpirante. Aër intereà æquè humidus eſſe perſtat, ac ſi afflaret madidiſſimus Auſter; irruit quidem medio Menſe Libs, durans tamen parumper: à viceſimo primo ad viceſimum quintum Gelu.

Pluvia 2. 7. 12—14. $\overset{/}{\overline{16}}$. $\overset{///}{\overline{17}}$. 26. 27. 29. $\overset{/}{\overline{30}}$. Nix 24. Grando $\overset{/}{\overline{28}}$. = 1.588.

Halo Circa Lunam magnus omni Nocte à 27 ad Finem.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	19.	36,6.	N 1.	media $30.1\frac{6}{30}$.
——— minim.	17.	29,6.	SW 2.	
Dies frigid.	25.	70.	Malacia.	media Therm. Altit. $55\frac{9}{30}$.
— tepid.	1.	48.	W 1.	

Febricula *catarrhalis* innumeros etiamnum infeſtat, prout Menſe Decembri; imò & jam quamplurimi Equi eodem penè Morbo affici videntur, quorum certè pereunt plures. Haud parcè quoque graſſantur Pleuritides ac Peripneumoniæ, nothæ præcipuè; nec infrequens eſt Icterus.

FEBRUARIO.

Ventus occidentalis hoc Menſe prævaluit, ad Septentrionem ſæpe, ad Auſtrum verò flectens ſæpiùs; Aquilo nonnunquam, aliquando Vulturnus, interfuit: humidus permanſit Aër, at ſubſedit *Barometer*.

3 Pluvia

Pluvia $\overset{///}{1}$. $\overset{//}{3}$. $\overset{///}{6}$. 8. 11. $\overset{//}{13}$. 14. $\overset{/}{15}$. $\overset{///}{16}$. 17. $\overset{//}{18}$. 19. $\overset{//}{21}$. $\overset{/}{24}$.
Grando 25. 26 = 3.488. Dig. Dec.

Maxima Pruina & Gelu 5. 6. 8. 9. Procella, Fulgur & Tonitru 17. Nocte. W b N. Maximus Halo circa Lunam 27. 28.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 9. 30,2. N b E 1. ⎫ media $29.7\frac{10}{27}$.
——— minim. 16. 29,2. S W 3^{x}. ⎭

Dies frigid. 2. 66. N 1. ⎫ media Therm. Altit. $55\frac{3}{27}$.
— tepid. 23. 49. S W b W 2. ⎭

Multi *Rheumatiſmo* & Anginâ laborant, plurimi adhuc Morbo *catarrhali* pulmonario. *Variolæ* hîc *ſporadicæ*, multis in Locis *epidemicæ*. Tuſſis *anginoſa* durat uſque inter Equos.

MARTIO.

Principio & Fine Martii Eurus afflavit, aut Boreas, medio autem plerumque Corus: Aër evaſit tenuis magis & ſiccus ad Finem præcipuè; delapſis ſcilicet jam Vaporibus.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{7}$. $\overset{/}{8}$. $\overset{/}{10}$. 11. $\overset{//}{13}$. $\overset{//}{14}$. 15. $\overset{/}{16}$—$\overset{//}{18}$. $\overset{///}{19}$. $\overset{/}{20}$. $\overset{//}{21}$. $\overset{//}{22}$. $\overset{///}{30}$.
Dig. Dec.
31 = 4.328.

Levis *AB*. 7. W N W 1—18. N W b W 3. Procella 18. a. m. S 4^{x}.

☿ Altitud. maxima 6. 30,1. N N E 1. ⎫ media $29.5\frac{19}{30}$.
——— minima 14. 28,8. W b N 3^{x}. ⎭

Dies frigid. 6. 64. rigidum Gelu. ⎫ media Therm. Altitud. $52\frac{2}{3}$.
— tepid. 31. 46. S E 1. ——— ⎭

Pleuritides, ac Peripneumoniæ, & veræ & nothæ, haud raræ: *Rheumatiſmus*, Iſchias diu admodùm vexans, & ſævæ Arthritides, multos cruciant.——Tuſſes plùrimæ cum Gutturis Dolore ad Finem Menſis.

APRILI.

Ab Initio Menſis ad Diem decimum octavum Ventus ex Oriente perflavit, à viceſimo Libs, aut Argeſtes: ineunte Aprili Aër fuit valde frigidus, medio ſiccus admodùm, & exinde tepidior.

Pluvia

Pluvia 1. 2. 4. 8. 9. 19. 21. 22. 23. 26. 28. gravis Grando 24. = 3.058. (Dig. Dec.)

Procella 2. E S E 4—13. totâ Die. E 4ˣ.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 12. 30,0. N E 1ˣ. } media $29.6\frac{4}{28}$.
——— minim. 23. 29,0. S S E 3.

Dies frigid. 6. 58. E 1. } media Therm. Altitud. $43\frac{11}{28}$.
— tepid. 30. 32. E 2

Multi Apoplexiâ, Paralyſi & Vertigine correpti ſunt; aliqui Pleuritide & Peripneumoniâ. *Variolæ* paſſim: Aſthma valde frequens, medio Menſe præſertim.——Tuſſes, Coryzæ, Tumores Colli ac Faciei undique.—Crebræ Tuſſes *convulſivæ* inter Pueros in auſtralibus Damnoniæ Oris.

M A I O.

Recurrens jam ad Orientem Ventus per totum ferè Menſem ſpiravit, ad Auſtrum flectens ſæpe, ad Septentrionem verò ſæpiùs magiſque. Tempeſtas fuit per Initia (ſi Diem unum, alterumve, excipias) tepida ſatis; pòſt verò fervidiſſima ſucceſſit. Rorationes maximè Agros Hortoſque fovebant aſſiduè durante Tempore fervido, alioquin omnia fere fuiſſent aduſta.

Pluvia 8. 9. 13. 15. 27. = 0332. (Dig. Dec.)

Fulgur & Tonitru hìc 27 p. m. S W b W. 2. Fulgur & Tonitru ad Septentrionem, prope Alpes Damnonienſes, & in occidentali Parte Cornubiæ, cum graviſſimâ Pluviâ 24. 25. 26, nulla hìc.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 16. 30,0. N E 1. } media $29.5\frac{11}{30}$.
——— minim. 22. 29,2. E S E 2.

Dies frigid. 10. 52. N 2, inſolitum Frigus! } media Therm.
— fervid. 25. 15. Malacia. } Altit. $29\frac{16}{30}$.

Febres *miliares* compoſitæ (commiſtæ nempe cum Puſtulis limpidis Papulæ rubræ) hîc paſſim, valde frequentes in occiduâ Cornubiâ. Initio Menſis plures Morbis Capitis correpti, ac Pectoris. Multi *Hæmorrhagiis* immodicis laborant; quarum Cauſa haud dubia fuit enormis admodùm Aëris Mutatio: medio enim Menſe penè horruimus Frigore, ſub Finem arſimus Æſtu.

JUNIO.

Priorem Junii Partem Aquilo frequens ſiccam quidem reddidit, at frigidam valde; calida verò poſterior evaſit, Cauro plerumque ſpirante. Aër per totum fere Menſem fuit tenuis admodùm, plurimæ verò & maximæ cecidêre Rorationes.—Terra, Solis Ardore percalefacta, quamplurimos emittit Vapores, qui, nocturno condenſati Frigore, Herbas Graminaque grato fovent Humore: niſi totos fere, dum exhalantur, Ventus rapidus ſecum verrat per Auras. Ideò cùm aut nullus ſit Ventus, aut lenis admodùm, Ros plurimus videtur, dum fortis adſit diſſipatur protinùs; æquè tamen exhalante Terrâ Vapores.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{4}$. $\overset{//}{5}$. $\overset{/}{14}$. $\overset{/}{17}$. $\overset{//}{18}$. 23. 25. = 1.066 Dig. Dec. Tonitru a. m. 25. N W 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 7. 30,0. N 1.
——— minim. 5. 29,2. E N E 1. } media 29.6$\frac{12}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 15. 42. N N W 1.
— fervid. 22. 19. Malacia. } media Therm. Altitud. 27$\frac{26}{30}$.

Procedente Menſe Febres *rheumaticæ* & Coryzæ plurimæ; *Diarrhœa* frequens admodùm. Tuſſes *convulſivæ* inter Pueros paſſim. *Variolæ* in Viciniâ, jam verò hìc nullæ.

JULIO.

Æſtuoſus ſubſequitur Julius, craſſum tamen congerit Aërem creber ex Auſtro & Occidente Ventus, ſub Finem præcipuè. Immenſa Vis Roris decidit Initio. Muſcæ innumeræ moleſtant undique, & Erucæ plurima vorant.

Pluvia 9. 13. 14. 18. $\overset{///}{19}$. $\overset{/}{20}$. $\overset{/}{22}$. 23. 25. $\overset{/}{28}$—31. = 1.320 Dig. Dec.
Tonitru è longinquo 7. 11. Procella 22. S W b S 4_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 4. 29,7. S E 1.
——— minim. 22. 29,0. S W b S 4_x. } media 29.4

Dies frigid. 31. 36. N W b W 1^x.
— fervid. 7. 17. W S W 1. } media Therm. Altit. 25$\frac{18}{30}$.

Febres *miliares*, rubræ præcipuè: Peripneumoniæ & Morbi colici paſſim, Tuſſes *convulſivæ* in Auſtrali Devoniâ quamplurimos infeſtant Pueros. *Ophthalmiæ*, & Choleræ haud raræ.

AUGUSTO.

Ineunte & exeunte Auguſto Ventus fuit utplurimùm Septentrionem inter & Occidentem, Libs autem medio interfuit frequenter: *Atmoſphæra* facta eſt craſſa valde & humida, ac multo frigidior.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{////}{2}$. $\overset{///}{3}$. 5. $\overset{//}{6}$. 7. 10. 13. 15. $\overset{//}{19}$. $\overset{//}{20}$. 21. $\overset{/}{23}$. $\overset{//}{25}$. 26.
Dig. Dec.
= 3.848.

Gravis Procella 20, primo Mane. S W b S 4^x. *AB*. 9. H. 10. N W b W 1. maxima *AB*. 10. H. 9. N W 1. Hujus Radii variis erant, atque maximè vividis, diſtincti Coloribus: Corona pulcherrimè rutilans à Zenith noſtro ad Orientem duodecim circiter Gradibus, ad Meridiem quoque declinabat paululùm. Permagna rursùs *AB*. 11. 10. p. m. N W b N 1. Corona erat eodem ipſo Loco, quo heſterna Nocte Coloris Ferri igniti. Levis *AB*. 12. H. 9. W N W 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 9. 29,9. N W 1. }
——— minim. 20. 28,8. S W b S 4^x. } media 29.5.

Dies frigid. 4. 44. N N W 1. }
— calid. 17. 27. S S W 2. } media Therm. Altit. $33\frac{27}{29}$.

Tuſſes, *Diarrhœæ* & Choleræ, valde frequentes. Febres lentæ, *nervoſæ* & *miliares* paſſim: *Variolæ ſporadicæ*.

SEPTEMBRI.

Toto hoc Menſe humilem tenuit Stationem *Barometer*, Vulturno plerumque flante, aut Africo. Aër interim redditus eſt humidus valde, & frigidus; nam Septentrio quoque aliquando intercurrebat.

Pluvia 2. $\overset{///}{11}$—$\overset{/}{15}$. 18. $\overset{//}{19}$. $\overset{//}{20}$—$\overset{////}{22}$—24. [26. $\overset{/}{27}$. 28.—$\overset{/}{30}$ =
Dig. Dec.
2.826.

Procella 11. S E b S 4_x—22. S W 4. Fulgur & Tonitru a. m. 20. Maximus Halo circa Lunam 27. S b W 1^x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 10. 29,9. N N E 1. }
——— minim. 22. 28,5. S W 4. } media $29.3\frac{18}{27}$.

Dies frigid. 30. 46. N N W 1. }
— calid. 6. 28. E S E 1. } media Therm. Altit. $36\frac{8}{27}$.

R 2 *Diarrhœâ*

Diarrhœâ plurimi laborant, aliqui Febribus intermittentibus, *anomalis*; multi Morbo colico & Cholerâ.——Tumores Faucium, Parotides, Coryzæ cum Tuſſi valde frequentes: *Variolæ* ſparſæ. Nec infrequens eſt Icterus, nec *Rheumatiſmus*.

OCTOBRI.

Frequens ab Oriente Ventus, Menſe Octobri, *Baroſcopium* ſubinde erexit; qui porrò, ad Septentrionem deflectens ſæpe, Tempeſtatem, fecit paulo frigidiorem, non raro tamen intercurrente pulchrâ tepidâque Die: Aër autem plerumque humidus fuit & craſſus.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{1}$. 5. $\overset{/}{8}$. 9. $\overset{//}{11}$. $\overset{//}{15}$. $\overset{/}{18}$. 24. 30. = Dig. Dec. 1.556.

Procella 15. Nocte. S W 4_x. Glacies & maxima Pruina 14. 15. N N E 1.

Die 20. H. 7. p. m. vividam Iridem lunarem obſervavi, denſiſſimâ, at tenuiſſimâ, decidente Pluviolâ.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 14. 30,1. N N E 1.
——— minim. 16. 29,0. W b S 2. } media 29.6$\frac{2}{3}$.

Dies frigid. 22. 61. N E 2_x.
— tepid. 3. 43. N b E 1. } media Therm. Altit. 50$\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{0}$.

(A) Icterus frequens; *Variolæ* paſſim. Dentium Dolores, Tumoreſque Faucium ac Faciei, cum Cruciatibus *rheumaticis* ſæpè, præcipuè Lumborum, plurimos vexant.

NOVEMBRI.

Nunc Boreas, nunc Corus, *Mercurium Barometri* ſuſtinent uſque, maximè per Initia Novembris, Aërem tamen neutiquam deſiccabant: medio quidem Menſe haud parum ſæpe intervenit humidus Auſter.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{12}$—$\overset{/}{14}$—17. $\overset{/}{19}$. $\overset{/}{23}$—25. 26. 28. = Dig. Dec. 1.334.

AB. 1. 10. p. m. E N E 1—7. N W b N 1. Vehemens Ventus 27. p. m. N W b W.

☿ Altitud.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 4. 30,4. E N E 1. } media 29.8$\frac{14}{25}$.
——— minim. 16. 29,1. W 1. }

Dies frigid. 30. 65. N E 1ˣ. } media Therm. Altit. 53$\frac{6}{26}$.
— tepid. 12. 48. S b W 2. }

Per omnia undique Loca inceſſit hoc Menſe Morbus, medio tamen hoc in Oppido potiſſimùm: omnes fere, cujuſcunque fuerint Habitûs, aut Ætatis, corripiens; Modo quidem haud abſimili, quo Febricula *catarrhalis epidemica* Anni MDCCXXXIII, at ſæviore multo.

Magna adfuit Gravedo & Capitis Dolor, Nauſea frequens, Sternutamenta perpetua, Deſtillationes maximæ, ac Tuſſis ſæpiſſimè importuna valde.——Per Initia diſcruciavit multos acerbus Dorſi atque Lumborum Dolor, quod malè plerumque ſignificabat; nam & magna ſimul acceſſit Præcordiorum Oppreſſio & haud modica Febris, ſæpe planè *peripneumonica:* perliquida verò expuerunt, raro coctum aliquid. De his actum eſſet prorsùs, ſi Phrenitis quoque interfuiſſet.——Tanta ſæpe fuit in Fauces Deſtillatio, ut Anginam haud levem faceret: ſæpiùs verò Faciei Tumor, Parotidum, Maxillarum, ſequuta eſt, ac immenſa Pituitæ acris ex Ore Naribuſque Fluxio.——Plurimos acutiſſimus Dentium Dolor torſit, etiam quibus antè fuerant ſaniſſimi: idque perſæpe uno ſolùm à Latere, deſinens accuratiſſimè inter Dentes *inciſores*. Doluit & ſæpe dimidium tantùm Caput, quaſi in *Hemicraniâ* exquiſitâ.

Longè plurimi ſolâ laborabant Febriculâ cum Gravedine infeſtâ, *Catarrho* & moleſtiſſimis Dentium Doloribus, accedente ut plurimùm Tumore Faucium & Aſpredine: Juniores autem, increſcente Morbo, delirabant ſæpe.——Permultos cruciavit Dolor *rheumaticus* vagus, quoſdam *iſchiadicus* vehemens, non raro durans diu: haud paucos errantia Tormina corripuerunt, *Diarrhœâ* ſæpe inſequente *criticâ*. Lingua fuit alba plerumque, raro arida, nec multùm ſitiebant Ægri: Urina turbida fere & ſubrubra. Cruor ſæpe Pleuriticorum ſimilis.

Febris hæc *catarrhalis* plures jam per Hyemes plus, minuſve, graſſata eſt: varias autem induit Formas, pro Ratione variarum Hominum Conſtitutionum. Plures levis ſolùm Febricula tenuit, modico protinùs diſcuſſa Sudore: haud paucos autem Peripneumonia gravis: in

in Genere tamen multo vehementiùs hoc Anno ſæviit, & largiorem Sanguinis Miſſionem poſtulavit.

Omninò mihi pendere videtur à craſſo, udo, gelidoque Aëre, Spiracula Cutis occludente, & acrem intra Corpus Colluviem congerente; nam & præcedit hunc Morbum ſemper, ac comitatur, craſſa admodùm humidaque *Atmoſphæræ* Temperies: nec graſſatur unquam, niſi Menſibus hybernis, & ejuſdem prope Indolis eſſe videtur cum Hyemali Febre *Sydenhamii.*

DECEMBRI.

Varia fuit admodùm hoc Menſe Aëris Temperies, nunc frigida valde, flante Aquilone, nunc longè tepidior, irruente Africo ſæpe, nec infrequenter Vulturno: immenſa Vis Vaporum, per *Atmoſphæram* diffuſa *Barometrum* mirè ſuſtinuit; etſi haud paucæ corruerunt Pluviæ.

Pluvia $\overset{''}{\overline{2}}$. 4—6. $\overset{'''}{\overline{8}}$. $\overset{''}{\overline{12}}$. 14—16. 18—20. $\overset{''}{\overline{22}}$. $\overset{''}{\overline{23}}$. $\overset{'''}{\overline{24}}$. 26. $\overset{'}{\overline{30}}$.
Dig. Dec.
Grando 31. = 2.620.

Procella 18. SSE 4—30. SSW 4_x. Maximæ ſæpe Pruinæ.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	4. 30,3.	NNE 1.		media $29.8\frac{15}{31}$.
——— minim.	8. 29,3.	SW 3_x.		
Dies frigid	29. 73.	NE 1.		media Therm. Altitud. $57\frac{9}{31}$.
— tepid.	24. 49.	SW 2.		

Primâ Veſperâ Diei hujus Menſis quinti Cœlum totum, Nube quaſi tenui obductum, rutilabat maximè, Lumine velut Ignis triumphalis reflexo: haud minorem utique ſpargebat Lucem, quàm vel ipſa plena Luna, Nubibus operta. Perduravit verò mirum hoc *Phænomenon* ad mediam fere Noctem; at longè clariſſimè effulſit inter Horam quintam & ſeptimam veſpertinam: levem ſanè Vulgum haud leviter perterruit; hic triſtia Incendia timens, ille Cœlum deprecans perinde quaſi ſanguineum.——Aër toto fere Die nebuloſus fuerat, ac tepidus, irrorante ſæpe Pluviolâ, præcipuè poſt Meridiem; vix ullus Ventus: Veſperi verò Nebula ingratum mittebat Odorem; imò per Dumeta

Dumeta fortè tunc perequitans, Pluviolæ Guttulis aſperſus, inſuavem admodùm percepi Guſtum, ceu ab ingrato Dulcore.——Longè, latèque, inſolitum hoc Lumen Septentrionales Europæ Partes illuſtravit; apud Kilkenniam verò, in Hiberniâ, Globus quaſi igneus, in Aëre ſuſpenſus, videbatur, eodem Veſperi, per Horam fere, tunc terribili Fragore diſploſus, Flammas diſpergebat undique.

Ad extremum fere Menſis duravit paſſim Morbus *epidemicus*, jam verò evaneſcit: plurimi tamen inde conqueruntur de maximo Virium Languore: Aliqui in Icterum, plures in Phthiſin incidunt; permulti in Arthritidem & *Rheumatiſmum* pertinacem.

Quod ad hujus *Epidemici* Curationem attinet, parum certè diſceſſimus à Methodo, quàm Anno MDCCXXXIII, ſuprà deſcripſimus: atqui in hoc ſanè magis fuit neceſſaria Sanguinis Detractio, imo & nonnunquam repetita juvit, præſertim urgente Febre, ac ſæviente Dorſi, aut Pectoris, Dolore.——At magno certè implicatur Errore quiſquis in Morbis hujuſmodi ab acri nempe Pituitâ productis, æquè liberalem Venæ Sectionem imperat, ac in verâ Pleuritide, aut Peripneumoniâ; quod quidem candidiſſimus notavit dudùm *Sydenhamius*, aliàs utique haud parcus Sanguinis detractor, *Section.* v. *Capit.* v, quem velim ut conſulat Lector.

Poſt Sanguinis Miſſionem frequentia *Epiſpaſtica* admoveri juſſi: ex Ulcuſculis acerrimi Seri Quantitas planè ſtupenda defluxit.

Nihil magis in hoc Morbo profuit, quàm blandus, tepidus, per omnia Membra æqualiter diffuſus, Sudor. Nihil eum ciebat tutiùs quàm Serum Lactis vinoſum dilutius, tenue Decoctum Eryngii, aut tale quid, epotum tepidè: optimo quoque Succeſſu ſubinde dedi Miſturam ex Sale Cornu Cervi, Succo Limonum ſaturato, Aquâ Menthæ, aut Hyſſopi adjectâ. Hæc percommodè movebat Sudores; ſi minùs id quidem, ſaltem Urinam; porrò mollem ſemper præſtabat Alvum: omni utique Modo Colluviem expellit pituitoſam, ac Spiritum reddit expeditiorem, admiſto præcipuè Oxymelite ſcillitico.—Elixir aſthmaticum le Mortii Tuſſis Vehementiam lenibat optimè, & promovebat

etiam

etiam Sudores.——Alvus non ſolùm per totum Morbi Impetum tenera ſervanda erat, ſed & ſub Finem purganda; ne graviora crearent Mala morbidæ Reliquiæ.

Poſt Febrem penitùs abactam, obſtinatiſſimi ſæpe permanebant Dolores *rheumatici*, quos quidem expugnabant benè *Cathartica Mercurialia*. Nihil tamen inveni præſtantius quàm ſequentem Antimonii Præparationem; quæ profectò totam iſtius Mineralis Potentiam continet: eam ideo (ſit Venia Verbo) Antimonii *Eſſentiam* nomino.

Omnes olim intendi Nervos ut ex Stibio Medicamentum aliquod utile expromerem; omnes fere Chemiſtarum & Alchemiſtarum Proceſſus non exploravi ſolùm, ſed & in Ægrotis etiam variis ſæpe probavi; plures ſanè mirabilis agnoſco Virtutis: hoc tamen affirmo ſanctiſſimè, nihil inde melius, nihil tutius, nihil efficacius, deprehendi unquam, quam tritum illum, ac ſimplicem Vitri *antimonialis* Infuſu ex Vino albo generoſo, Aromate aliquo *Stomachico* adjecto. Poſſidet enim, experto crede, poſſidet, totas Antimonii Vires: quippe qui epotus largiter maximas movet Vomitiones, in minutâ tantùm Quantitate, ad Guttas puta viginti, aut triginta, adhibitus Sudores elicit benignos; paulo tamen majore Alvùm ſolvit leniter: quid poteſt aliud majus ulla alia Stibii Præparatio? Quamvis autem tantæ ſit Virtutis Vinum hoc *Antimoniatum*, minutiſſimis tamen Stibii Particulis, prope dixerim *Effluviis* ſolùm imbuitur: quæ, cum ſint inter minima fere Naturæ, auguſtiſſima Corporis Vaſcula permeat facillimè; tantæ verùm Efficaciæ, ut vel magnum Canalem alimentarium ſtimulent potenter, multo magis ideò exiles Corporis Canaliculos: ob ſummam autem Tenuitatem eos minimè lædant.

Hîc ideò Tibi ſiſto, Lector bone! Medicamentum, paratu quidem facillimum, at Viribus maximum: in omnibus enim Vaſculorum Obſtructionibus percommodè exhiberi poteſt, ſeu primas expurgare Vias, ſeu intima Corporis Penetralia detergere velis. Nihil utique ad Sudores excitandos datur aptius, nihil tutius; nam parum admodùm excalefacit: unde in ipſis Febribus, lentis præcipuè & intermittentibus,

bus, adhibetur optimè; nec non in quamplurimis Morbis chronicis, in *Rheumatiſmo* rebelli potiſſimùm.——Id utique ſpondeo, nullas huic deeſſe Vires, quas ulla habet Stibii Præparatio, Strophis utcunque pompoſis venditata, aut improbo confecta Labore.

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas, Anno MDCCXXXVII. = 27.364. Dig. Dec.

Brevis Commentatio de Morbis Ictericis.

(A) In Ictero ſæviore non rarò *Hæmorrhagias* vidi ex omnibus ferè Corporis Meatibus, vix ullis cedentes Remediis; imò haud citiùs uno Loco Fluxum cohibueris quàm eruperit alio. Id in piiſſimâ olim Matronâ, triſti admodùm Exemplo, notavi, quæ icterica, ac febriculoſa, Sanguinem profudit vehementer ex Naribus, Viis urinariis, Utero, Inteſtinis, tandemque cum Sanguine Animam! Etſi *Hæmorrhagiam*, per breve ſaltem Tempus, reſtinximus ſæpè; pro Ratione verò quâ Fluxus ſubſtitit infrà, eo violentiùs è Naribus profluxit.

Multis abhinc Annis Generoſus quidam robuſtus, Poculis meracioribus Spirituique Vini ardenti nimiùm deditus, in gravem incidit Icterum; ex quo tamen ſanus ſatis evaſerit, ſi medicis Præceptis obtemperavit probè. At ille contrà, quòd Gingivæ ſæpè funderent Sanguinem, & Dentes eſſent *Scorbuto* fœdati, Medicaſtro cuidam (ſi Diis placet) ad Dentes ſe commiſit, qui Dentifriciis & Scalpris validè perfricans Dentes atque Gingivas, tantam excitavit *Hæmorrhagiam*, ut eam cohibere, vel valentiſſimis Stypticis, nequirent Chirurgi in Arte bene verſati: ſed innumeris proſiliens Rivulis Sanguis, ſectis quaſi Arteriolis, per omnem undique Gingivam, ſedecim Horarum Spatio Hominem, penè exſanguem, confecit.

Certè nunquam non aliquid ſubeſt Periculi, ubi Morbo arquato vexatis accidit profuſio Sanguinis; denotat enim acerrimum & maximè ſolutum Statum Cruoris: quo quidem in Caſu, Attenuantia, *Aloetica*, *Volatilia* atque *Chalybeata* exhibere, perinde eſt ac Hominem

jugulare; è contrà Acida, diluentia, demulcentia, Aquæ acidulæ & id Genus alia, juvant maximè. Prodeſt ſæpe plurimùm Seminum Cannabis ex Lacte Decoctum, aut Emulſio ex Seminibus Papaveris albi & Amygdalarum dulcium, poſt levem Sanguinis Miſſionem (ſi Febricula urgeat & ferat Pulſus) & Alvi Solutionem debitam. — Sanè haud ſcio, annon modica Venæ Sectio æquè neceſſaria ſit in *Hepatitidie*, ac conſequenter in Obſtructione Hepatis cum febriculosâ Sanguinis *Diatheſi*, atque in Pleuritide, aut Peripneumoniâ: præcavet enim graviora Mala, Inflammationes ſcilicet, Apoſtemata dira, aut Scirrhomata.

Eſt verò alia Icteri Species, & (ut aiunt) toto Cœlo diverſa, quæ, ab inerte & viſcidâ Bile pendens, diverſam omninò poſcit medendi Methodum: hìc enim lentus nimis & craſſus Sanguis glutinoſam valdè, ac vapidam, generat Bilem; quæ tandem Vaſa obſtruit biliaria, adeò ut Hepatis obſtructio Morbi potiùs Effectus ſit quàm Cauſa.——In hoc igitur Caſu *Emetica* primò, *Cathartica* dein *Aloetica* & *Mercurialia* deſiderantur; Attenuantia tunc *ſaponacea*, *tartarea*, *volatilia*, tandemque *Chalybeata*, neceſſaria ſunt: cave tamen ſis ne *Chalybeata* Medicamenta præproperè adhibeas, ante ſcilicet quàm fluxos reddideris Humores; aliter enim, pro Remedio, immedicabilis forſan Hepatis Scirrhus eveniet.

Atqui hìc non poſſum quin laudem maximè *Tartarum regeneratum*, ſeu (ut dicitur) *Terram Tartari foliatam*, ut Remedium diſſolvens maximè, non ſolùm ad Morbum regium aptiſſimum, ſed ad alios etiam quammultos.——Conflatum quippe ex Acido oleoſo ſubtiliſſimo Aceti, & Sale fixo Alcalino, fit Sapo quidam mirabilis & penetrans maximè; qui omnibus quibuſcumque Liquoribus miſcetur promptiſſimè, vel in ipſo *Alcohole* Vini facilè diſſolubilis: hinc omnia gummata, reſinoſa, oleoſa, viſcoſa, ſive Animalia, ſive Vegetabilia, ſolvit optimè; imò Gummi Lac, Succinum, Myrrham, tenaciſſima certe Corpora. Unde lentos nimiùm & glutinoſos Corporis Humores potentiſſimè diſſolvit, & Vaſorum Obſtructiones reſerat maximè. Quamvis autem tantas poſſidet Virtutes, vix ullam habet Acrimoniam: imò, quod mirabere forſan, æquè tutò Pleuriticis, ac ipſis Hydro-

Hydropicis, exhibetur. Eximius ſanè Uſus eſt Medicamentorum, quæ Pondere & Subtilitate craſſos & lentos Humores comminuere poſſunt: longè tamen feliciores edunt Effectus Ope Saponis alicujus detergentis, qui glutinoſum & pingue reſolvat. — Honos ſit Corpuſculo humano! Utriculi ſordidi non æquè terſi & puri redduntur ſolâ Aquâ & Lapillis, aut Globulis plumbeis, conquaſſatis, ac ſi adhibeatur quoque ſmecticum aliquod Lixivium.—Rectè quidem præcedere debet Uſus Saponis alicujus Medicamentorum Exhibitionem, quæ plurimo pollent Momento, ut glutinoſos incidat Humores eoſque εὐρόυς reddat.

Latuit diu Sal hic, ſive Sapo, nobiliſſimus inter Strepitus Fucoſque Alchemiſtarum, reconditâ Farragine Titulorum celatus; utpote *Sapo Sapientium, prima Materia vegetabilis, Sulphur Naturæ vegetabile, Sal harmoniacum vegetabile, Mercurius Naturæ* & Philoſophorum, ut apud Lullium, Pariſinum, Guidonem, *&c.* invenies: recentiores verò cum aptiore Nomine, *Aceto radicato* ſcilicet, & *Terrâ Tartari foliatâ* inſigniebant; ſemel etiam apud Lullium in Apertorio ſuo Terra foliata vocatur.—Hujus autem Compoſitio apud omnes conſiſtit in Admixtione intimâ, ad Saturitatem uſque, Salis Tartari fixiſſimi cum Spiritu Vini philoſophico; at niſi Aceto deſtillato utere, (quod quidem eſt myſticus etiam quaſi Vini Spiritus) nunquam conficies Sal fluens ad Ignem, Ceræ inſtar, in Spiritu Vini rectificato diſſolubile, ac in Modum Talci ſplendens & foliatum: qui tamen apud eos ejus ſunt Characteres.

Sed quid in Sterquilinio Gemmas quæram, cùm apud illuſtrem Boerhaavium in Chemiâ ſuâ, Modus præparandi & Virtutes hujus Salis apertiſſimè traduntur; ſubjiciam verò & ipſe, quòd multo minùs volatilis eſt quàm vulgò æſtimatur: imò eouſque Igni reſiſtit, donec omne ferè Acidum evaporetur tandem, Sale ſolùm alcalino fixo manente.——Ad lenem autem Ignem liquatus pulchriores & ſplendidiores (argenteas quaſi) exhibet Laminas; diminuta tamen aliquantulùm medicatâ Virtute; nempe inde ad igneam Alcali Naturam accedit propiùs, quod tamen mox corrigitur Acidi vegetabilis pauxillo affuſo.

Ad omnes Viſcerum Obſtructiones, & lentos nimiùm Humores, hoc Sal mirandæ planè Virtutis eſſe probavi millies: nam id utique aſſiduè per Annos fere viginti exhibui feliciter. Nèc tantùm ad hæc valet maximè Sal hoc nobiliſſimum, ſed & vel ipſum Lixivium ex Sale Tartari fixo & Aceto acri confectum deterget, reſolvit & aperit potenter: etiam ipſi Veteres, ut * Caius Plinius refert, "Cineres "Sarmentorum ex Aceto biberunt ad Vitia Splenis."——Profectò Lixivium ex Sale Tartari & Aceto penetrantius eſt multo, quàm ex eodem cum Succo Limonum, ob † *Mucilaginis* Copiam, quæ Limonibus ineſt.——Sed ex Aceto acerrimo & Sale Cornu Cervi *volatili* conficitur Lixivium longè penetrantius, in Febre lentâ, ac intermittenti rebelli, pluribus etiam in Morbis ſummæ certè Virtutis.—Hîc porrò dicam in Tranſcurſu, quod Acetum Sali volatili animali, propter Oleum nempe combuſtum fœtidiſſimo, affuſum, cumque eo digeſtum & deſtillatum dein, omnem prorsùs Fœtorem delet, imò gratiſſimum conciliat Odorem. Hoc novit olim immenſæ Eruditionis, &, pro Ævo quo vixit, ſtupendus planè Vir, Rogerus Bacon, dum Spiritum Capillorum rancidum Aceto depurat; nec minùs fortè Lullius in Præparatione Salis Harmoniac. Vegetabilis. Vid. Teſtament. noviſſimum.

Acetum utique plurimi æſtimârunt Veteres: "Nam quamvis re-"frigerandi Vim habet, habet tamen & diſſipandi; hæc ‖ Celſus; "ideoque ‡ Plinius dixit optimè, "Vini Vitium (Acetum ſcilicet) "tranſit in Remedia."—Sed de hoc fortè plus ſatis.

* *Vid. Libri* xxiii. *Procem.*

† —— *infra Tractat. de Morbo Colico*, &c.

‖ *Lib.* v. *cap.* 27.

‡ *Vid. Lib.* xxiii. *ſub Finem.*

Diſsertatio *de Febribus lentis* Nervoſis.

Febris lentæ Mentio paſſim vel apud Celſum occurrit; Febris utique *nervoſa* minùs latinè ſonat: quoniam verò eâ Voce, in iſto Senſu, Medici recentiores utuntur ſæpiſſimè, iſtam retinui; nam ut Geometræ, Muſici, Grammatici etiam, more quodam loquuntur ſuo, quidni & Medicis liceat? Veniam certè dabit, vel maximus dicendi Magiſter, * Tullius.——De Verbo tamen parùm ſolicitus, de Re magis laboro: nam cùm hæc Febrium Species longè frequentior nuperis Annis (apud nos ſaltem) quàm alia quælibet graſſata ſit, Operæ Pretium duxi ſuper hâc pauca diſſerere.

Lenta adeò *nervoſa* Febris lento quodam invadit Greſſu, at firmo nimis: hâc quippe correpti de levi vagoque Horrore, incerto quodam & errante Calore intercurrente ſubinde; de Laſſitudine porrò Membriſque quaſi fatigatis queruntur quidem, dum obambulant interim, oſcitantes tamen & torpidi. Accedunt mox Præcordiorum Oppreſſio, Nauſea, Gravedo Capitis, aſtricta Tempora, aut Vertigo quædam. Pulſus equidem frequens eſt ſemper, at debilis plerumque, ac inordinatus, Calor autem haud inſignis excitatur unquam: at ſæpe, dum Volæ Manuum uruntur, extrema frigeſcunt; dum Caput ardet, algent Pedes. Obrepit indies Malum, jamque loqui, aut moveri, piget, ac, vel inopinantes Lecto affixi, vix quo ſe habent modo exponere valent, aut Sopore nimio detenti, aut Vigiliis mirè anxiis & fere perpetuis. Nihil poſcunt intereà prorsùs, ne vel Potum aliquem. Jam Tendinum Subſultus adeſt, tremunt Manus, tremit Lingua, quæ, Muco ſubalbido obducta, haud multum fere inareſcit, niſi mediâ ſolùm in Parte, ubi fuſca eſt valdè & arida. Tandem & aliena murmurant ſubinde & deſipientia, furens tamen abeſt Inſania. Tenuem plerumque reddunt Urinam, vapidi inſtar Vini, aut Cereviſiæ luridam, aliquando limpidam, haud rarò etiam ſubnigram, ſubinde paulo craſſiorem, inſperſâ quaſi Farinâ. Breves, inæquales & parum conſtantes habent Sudores, ſæpe frigidulos & glutinoſos ſæpe profuſos

* *Cicer. Lib.* iii. *de Finibus, ſub Initium.*

maximè; &, paulo ante Mortem, non rarò gelidos cum Pulſu exili admodùm & formicante. Stragula contrectant interim, & inanes quaſdam Imagines prehendere tentant. Jamque Vox Faucibus hærens, Ungues Digitique lividi, Facies cadaveroſa, perpetua fere ac frigida Suſpiria, certiſſimam inſtare Mortem denunciat.

En hujus Febris dira Facies! quam nervoſam ideò nominârunt, quòd Nervos potiſſimùm afficere videatur; lentam verò, quòd ad Diem viceſimum primum, & ultra ſæpe, perduret.

Peſtifera ſemper eſt, ubi *Aphthæ* nigræ, *Petechiæ* fuſcæ, lividæ, atræ, aut Vibices quaſi, apparent; præſertim ſi accedit Alvus cita, plumbea, nigra, colliquans, aut Sudores oleoſi.——Ubi Puſtulis, Papulis, aut Maculis, Cutim deturpantibus, Febris lenta ſtipatur, contagioſa eſt ut plurimum: cùm verò *Exanthemata* mali ſunt Moris, vulgò audit maligna. Papulæ, rubræ, floridæ, copioſæ, aut plurimæ Puſtulæ *miliares* turgidæ, Statu Morbi erumpentes, bona præſagiunt: præcipuè ſi accedunt Sputa liberalia continua, aut multæ craſſæ ſubſidentes Urinæ. Juvat & tunc Temporis ſæpe lenis *Diarrhœa*; blandus perſæpe juvat, per omnia Membra diffuſus, æqualis tepiduſque Sudor: ſalutaris nonnunquam erumpit Parotis: proſunt non rarò *Aphthæ* albidæ, benignæ. Convaleſcentes frequentiſſimè ſurdeſcunt, ac ſæpe habent Apoſtemata in Meatu Aurium ſalutifera.

Ex Obſervatione Medicorum, cùm Veterum, tum recentiorum, conſtat ſanè, quòd putridæ lentæque Febres graſſantur maximè, cùm humida nimis craſſaque Aëris Temperies perſtat diu: idque potiſſimùm, ſi concurrit etiam Calor inſolitus.——Quàm pluvia fuit, quàm ſqualida Tempeſtas, nuperis Annis nemo non nôrit; & totum Annum 1734 & 1735 inter perpetuas Pluvias & continua quaſi Diluvia contrivimus: nec lætis nos ſolitiſque Radiis luſtravit Sol æſtivus, nec purgavit Aërem hyemale Gelu: depluit Æſtate tota, depluit Hyeme, dum Aër interim, mutatâ quaſi prorsùs Naturâ Rerum, fuit mirè quidem tepidus, at humidus maximè. Hinc lentæ & *nervoſæ* Febres, ac remittentes & intermittentes, fuere frequentiſſimæ: hinc

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porrò Loca uliginoſa infeſtant ſemper. Atque illi præcipuè his corripiuntur, qui aut Naturâ, aut Caſu, ſunt imbecilliores aut ex Mœrore magno Vim Animi fractam habent, aut qui pravo & crudo utuntur Victu, quales in Carceribus ſæpe videmus, vel qui Cucumeres & Melones ingurgitare ſolent. Omnes autem hæ Cauſæ Vim Fibrarum enervant, Lentorem inferunt Humoribus, & *Perſpirationem* inhibent maximè.

Atqui Lentor iſte longè differre videtur à Glutine Sanguinis inflammati, quod nimio Motu Humorum & validâ Fibrarum Vi producitur: hoc quippe Craſſamento Sanguinis inhæret, eumque detractum quaſi Corio obtegit; iſte verò Lymphæ ineſt maximè.——Confer Cruorem Pleuriticorum, Rheumaticorum, aut Febre ardente laborantium, cum illorum Sanguine, qui Febre lentâ *nervosâ* correpti ſunt, maximum utique videbis Diſcrimen.—Hic dum emittitur lividus apparet, iſte rutilans, hic frigeſcens parum Craſſamenti habet, multum verò Serum obſcurum & ſæpe turbidum; iſte Craſſamentum plurimum coriaceum, Serum verò minimum.

Maximam ſanè Differentiam Apoplexiam inter ſanguineam & pituitoſam rectiſſimè ponunt Medici: haud minor utique videtur inter Febrem *inflammatoriam* & lentam *nervoſam*.——Prior ſemper habet Circuitum Sanguinis rapidum valde & fortem, magnum hinc Attritum, ac vehementem inde Calorem, Urinam quoque impensè rubram, unde Sanguis tandem condenſatur maximè: ab aucto nàmque Humorum Motu & validâ Vaſculorum Oſcillatione Globuli rubri, ſanguinei, (præcipuæ Partes Sanguinis Calorem foventes) Numero ac Denſitate augentur, ob ſummum Momentum, quo compinguntur Laticis vitalis Principia.——Hæc quoque accidit ſubitò robuſtiſſimis, & graviſſimos ſæpe infligit Dolores; eos verò aut jugulat citò, aut relinquit: porrò viget maximè in ſiccis & ſerenis Tempeſtatibus.

In poſteriore, Morbus lentè admodùm invadit, Vis Solidorum debilitatur maximè, Pulſus adeſt languidus, etſi frequens, nec acris unquam oritur Calor conſiſtens; ſi quis accidit, ſubito ſubinde Frigore excipitur: tenues plerumque & pallidæ Urinæ fractas Naturæ Vires &

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invalidam Humorum Agitationem monſtrant.——In hoc adeò Statu, propter Defectum Motûs idonei Fluidorum, ac Solidorum Inertiam, Globuli Sanguinis rubri diſſolvuntur ex facili.——Ita non dolent hâc Febre correpti, ut torpidi quaſi & inſenſiles jaceant, ne vel acriora *Epiſpaſtica* ſentientes.——Raro ſpargitur hic Morbus, niſi per humidam atque tepidam *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutionem, raróque corripiuntur robuſti & alacres.

Sed juvat hæc agitare paulo altiùs, ut videamus quid in Febribus Natura faciat, aut ferat: idque Exemplo Febris intermittentis regularis, cujus Cauſa haud Dubio Sanguinis eſt nimia *Viſciditas*; quæ ingruente Paroxyſmo in Vaſculis capillaribus hæret, atque Horrorem, Rigorem, Artuum Pallorem & Unguium Livorem producit: omnia ſanè Signa haud dubia obſtructi Sanguinis!——Jam ſi Viribus pollet idoneis Natura, Febre ipsâ utitur ad Remedium: nam ſi valida Vis inſit Fibris, & non nimia adſit Tenacitas Humorum, accenditur protinùs Febris, quâ vehementer agitantur brevique comminuuntur craſſi Humores, & ſic apti redduntur ad permeandum minimos Vaſculorum Ramuſculos; ita mox omnis expeditur Obſtructio, ac conſequente Sudore, brevis ſaltem ſequitur Integritas.——Atqui ubi vehemens Vaſorum Impetus maximo propellit Momento viſcidos admodùm, & ægrè cedentes Humores, tantus oritur Attritus atque Calor, ut ardens ſæpe, ac continua, excitetur Febris, aut Inflammationes graves: præcipuè ubi magna quoque adſit Acrimonia, aut præpoſterè exhibentur Medicamenta ſtimulantia, quæ Sanguinis Efferveſcentiam jam nimiam incitant.—E contrà ubi Vis Vitæ, quâcunque de Cauſâ, juſto infirmior, haud ſatis validè protrudit Liquida, hæret uſque ad extrema Vaſorum impactus Lentor, qui auctus indies Circuitum tandem Sanguinis perdit omnino: nam qui à Febre intermittente pereunt, fere ſemper moriuntur dum Rigores & Horrores urgent; ab Impotentiâ ſcilicet Cordis & Vaſorum ſuperandi Reſiſtentiam morbidi Lentoris. His Sanguinem mittere perinde eſt ac ſi trucidentur, illis neceſſarium omninò.—Intelligitur hinc facilè, cur Febris ſæpe Typum mutant, omneſ-

omneſque fere, diu durantes, Naturam tandem induunt Febris *nervoſæ*; nimirum infirmato valde Fibrarum *Elatere*, & conſpiſſatis nimiùm Humoribus.

Ponamus jam Lentorem reſidere ſolùm in *ſeroſis* Arteriolis, quæ puriſſimam Seri Partem, ſub Nomine Lymphæ, aut Succi *nervoſi*, ſecernere debet: debilitatâ concurrente *Syſtaſi* Fibrarum oritur Febris, dicta, lenta, nervoſa. Dum enim in plurimis minimiſque his Tubulis inhæreſcit obſtruens Lentor, plus tenuiſſimi Laticis per patentes reliquos urgetur: (nam ſi omnes omninò obſtructi ſint, Mors inſtaret protinùs) inæquales hinc incertique Pulſus, Calores, Sudores, ſequuntur. Porrò quo diutiùs in *Arteriolis* his contortuplicatus (ſi mavis Glandulis) morantur lenti Humores, eo acriores fiant neceſſe eſt, donec in Liquamen quaſi ſanioſum abeunt: quod dum tandem abſorbet Sanguis, totam id demum ejus contaminat Maſſam. Permulta ſic naſcitur Acrimonia, ob Debilitatem tamen Fibrarum, Nervorumque Torporem, haud rapidus excitatur Sanguinis Curſus, aut vehemens inde Calor, Lentor tamen exin augetur indies.

Sic ſe forſan Res habet: cum ex recitatis ſuprà Cauſis Fibræ Vaſaque Corporis infirmentur, Sanguiniſque retardetur Motus, nec ſubiguntur bene Humores, nec probè miſcentur: unde tandem producitur Lentor, præcipuè in Vaſculis minimis, ubi tenuiſſimi fluere debent Liquores. Naſcitur hinc Obſtructio in Arteriis *ſeroſis*, ultimiſque Cerebri Arteriolis, inde impedita Lymphæ Secretio, ac quod pejus eſt, ſucci *nervoſi* Inopia: deficit hinc Officio nervoſa Propago, at quæ non inde mala?

Qui ſecum reputat quanto ſanè Molimine Cerebrum effecit Natura, haud ibit Inficias Succum nervoſum omninò eſſe neceſſarium *Oeconomiæ* Animali; quo ſine profectò Nervi Vim perdunt prorsùs, & Muſculi proinde ab his pendentes: ut videre eſt potiſſimùm in Muſculis Motibus *involuntariis* inſervientibus, ubi ſive obſtruantur, *Nervi paris vagi* & *intercoſtalis*, ſive in Cerebro horum Origines, reſolvitur illicò omnis fermè Actio vitalis; ac ne vel acerrima meri Animi Contentio, ſeu ut dicitur *Volitio*, ad Motum hunc reſtituendum valet

T Hilum.---

Hilum.——Requiritur ideò ad Motum muſcularem corporeum hoc Medium; at ſeu animat, ſeu irrigat, Nervos, non noſtri eſt hîc dicere: id ſaltem apparet, quod dum ex Lege Naturæ in Nervos Motibus *involuntariis* miniſtrantes influat perpetim, Actio Cordis, Ventriculi, Inteſtinorum, *&c.* rectiſſimè peragitur, ſive vult, ſive non vult, Animus.

Quod verò in Febribus lentis *nervoſis* inſignis adeſt Obſtructio Nervorum liquidò patet; quoniam omnes Corporis Senſus depravantur maximè, vix vident Oculis apertis, perditur Olfactus, perditur Auditus, vix etiam ſapidiſſima guſtant: torpent adeò Membra, ut parum admodùm ſentiſcant vel acerrima *Veſicatoria*, obſtructo nimirum Senſationis Medio.—Subluridus verò Cutis Color, frequentes Rigores, Torpores, extrema ſubfrigida, Ulcuſcula pallida & deſiccantia ſubitò, etiamſi acribus irritata Stimulis, maximum Lentorem, ac impeditum Humorum Curſum, per minutiſſima Corporis Vaſcula denotant.

Præthereà cum parcior fiat Secretio Liquidi nervoſi, Actio Solidorum in contenta Fluida debilitatur, adeò ut hâc quoque de Cauſâ Lentor augeatur indies, unde major fit aſſiduè in Vaſculis *ſeroſis*, ſive *lymphaticis*, Obſtructio. Atquì parcius hinc refunditur Lympha diluens Cruori, qui craſſior deinceps & acrior evadit, minùſque etiam aptus ad permeandum Vaſcula minima: Stagnat ideò in extremis *Arteriolis*, & Maculas nigras, lividas, fuſcas, ſæpe & Vibices, extrà; intùs verò Gangrænas producit, aut, ſtagnando diutiùs, in putrem tandem abit Saniem.

Sufficiant, ac etiam ſuperſint forſan, quæ de *nervoſæ* Febris Naturâ dixi; id ſaltem apparet, quòd ut omnis fere Febris varii poſſunt eſſe Gradus, in Ratione ſcilicet compoſitâ Vis Solidorum, Statûs Humorum, & Acrimoniæ Sanguinis, ſic quoque & hujus, de quâ agitur, maximè: fortè ne quidem in duobus Hominibus omninò ſimiles. Nulla igitur certa & ſtabilita medendi Regula determinari poteſt, (hìc enim deſideratur maximè Medici Ingenium, qui Ægrotis aſſideat) quæ verò in Genere proſit, paucis abſolvam.

Si qua unquam in Febribus hujuſcemodi mittendus eſt Sanguis, id quidem

quidem ineunte ſolùm Morbo, & parcâ utique Manu, agendum eſt: ardente namque Febre laborantes faciliùs multo ſedecim Sanguinis Uncias amittunt quàm his correpti Selibram.—Ægri Vires & Pulſus Modum indicant.——Tutiùs longè detrahitur Cucurbitulis ſcarificatis, meliùſque multo hoc Modo levatur Caput, ac vel ipſa plerumque Pectoris Oppreſſio; nec ſi repetatur officit, quod de Venæ Sectione haud ſemper dicendum eſt: imò ſæpe, vel in ipſo Morbi Statu, ubi aut Delirium, aut Coma, graviter urgeat, neceſſarium eſt prorsùs.

Pone Aurem utramque, effuſo Cruore, *Veſicatorium* acre applicetur, præſertim urgente Capitis Dolore, aut Vertigine.——Poſt paucas dein Horas exhibeatur lene *Emeticum*, quo & pituitoſa Ventriculi Saburra, ac bilioſa Colluvies, ejicitur: hoc quoque efficitur, ut univerſum Vaſculorum *Syſtema* agitetur validè & concutiatur, atque inde expellatur inhærens Lentor.—Ideò autem, Horis aliquot ante Vomitum, *Veſicatoria* admoveo, ut, exteriora Capitis ac Cervices irritando, plus Sanguinis per externas Carotides eliciatur, minúſque adigatur Lentoris ad intima Cerebri Vaſcula Actione Vomitionis.—Quid poſſunt *Epiſpaſtica* pone Aures ad Cerebrum levandum videmus quotidie, præcipuè in Puerulis, Diſtentione Nervorum aut Comate laborantibus, ubi ſcilicet Ulcuſcula deſudantia pone Aures deſiccantur ſubitò: his enim Veſicantia applicata Humores extrahunt iterum, Morbumque diſcutiunt protinùs.

Si Alvus poſt Vomitum non reſponderet, leni injecto *Enemate* ducenda eſt, idque etiam in poſterum tertio quoque Die: ubi enim indurata Stercora in Inteſtinis hærent, *Oeconomiam* animalem mille Modis turbant; maximè ſi his infarciatur Rectum, imam premunt *Aortam*, & liberum Sanguinis Deſcenſum per *Iliacas* Arterias impediunt, unde plus juſto ad Cerebrum ruit. Adde quod *Enemata* è Lacte *ſaccharato* potiſſimùm, Tepore emolliente ima Viſcera fovent, & plus Sanguinis alliciunt eodem, unde Urinam quoque optimè movent.

Nunquam quidem non juvant *Epiſpaſtica*, per totum Morbi Decurſum, ita ut deſiccantibus priùs applicatis admoveantur alia: his enim Vaſculorum Oſcillatio incitatur, ſubtiliſſimo etiam Sale lentos incidunt Humores, eoſque tandem exprimunt. Vellem ſemper ut ingruente Febre, præſertim ubi Caput graviter petit, applicetur deraſo Occipiti *Veſicatorium:* nam eodem fere Modo, quo pone Aures agit, nec tamen ita aſperos excitat Dolores, dum ad Delirium præcavendum interim facit maximè.——Sanè ita non cruciant in hoc Morbo *Epiſpaſtica*, ut, gravem ob Stuporem, vix ſentiantur: imò quo magis inflammantur, ac dolent, eo plerumque major Spes Salutis effulget.

Quod ab extrà Veſicantibus molitum eſt, id intùs quoque Medicamentis idoneis tentandum eſt. Proſunt maximè Attenuantia dicta, & quæ blandè torpidos excitant Nervorum Ramuſculos; laudo potiſſimùm Cinnabar & lenia *Alexipharmaca, Cephalica*, qualia ſunt Lap. Contrayerv. Confect. Raleigh. Sal. Succin.——C. C. Sp. Lavend. C. Spir. volat. oleoſ. & Camphora præcipuè, quæ & ipſa quaſi Sal quoddam *volatile* oleoſum eſt: ex Salibus enim penetrantiſſimis, ſubtiliſſimo Sulphure involutis, conſtans minutiſſima Corporis Vaſcula permeat craſſamque digerit Lympham, ac lentos diſſolvit Humores: ſalutiferos hoc Modo excitat Sudores, ac (Galbano, aut Silphio adjecto) Somnum ſæpe, vel Opio feliciùs conciliat, eoque potentiùs Deliria fugat.

Nihil ſanè utilius eſt, in hâc Febre, quàm lenes movere Sudores per totum Corpus: hoc Modo enim brevi diſcutitur Morbus, aut paulo pòſt in remittentem, aut intermittentem, mutatur. Debet autem per omnia Membra æqualiter diffundi tepidus Sudor; ſive enim brevis eſt admodùm, aut frigidus, aut circa Caput tantùm & Cervices, mali Morbi Signum eſt: per Sudores autem mox inhorreſcere peſtiferum eſt, blandus autem & æqualis Sudor Spiritus recreat.

Sed ubi *Epiſpaſtica*, ac Attenuantia, adhibentur, diluendum eſt affatim Potione tenuiſſimâ, miti, at detergente leniter; Sero Lactis nempe Canarienſi, aut Xereſano, dilutiore, Decoct. Luſitanic.—Eryngii, Infuſione Salviæ, *&c.* ut craſſiores nimirùm eluantur Sales,

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ac debitus ſubminiſtretur Sanguini Latex; qui aliter, perpetuâ liquidiſſimi Exhalatione, in merum penè Gluten brevi abiret.——At rarò admodùm convenit Aqua pura, frigida, quam tantoperè ſuadent nonnulli: haud multò facilius namque cum Sanguine miſcetur quàm cum Aquâ Oleum, niſi mediante *Saccharo*, aut Sale aliquo *eſſentiali* Plantarum. Vidi aliquoties & Febre ardente, imò & *nervosâ* etiam Febre, laborantes, meram Aquam perpotantes frigidam, qui mox per Urinas eam reddidêre limpidam omninò, & nullo fere Modo mutatam ——næ magno ſuo cum Damno.

Septimo, nono, vel undecimo, Febris Die, nonnunquam & decimo quarto, Papulæ rubræ, aut Puſtulæ *miliares*, aliave *Exanthemata*, erumpunt ſæpè, morbumque levant apprimè; præcipue ſi florida hæc ſunt, ac illæ vividæ & turgidæ.——Quammaximè tunc cavendum eſt à Frigore, & lenia ſubinde porrigenda ſunt *Cardiaca*, quæ Naturam adjuvent ad lentos acreſque Humores exterminandos, qui, in ultimis *Arteriolis* cutaneis hærentes, Puſtulas has formant. *Exanthemata* fuſca, livida, nigra, peſtiferum Morbum indicant, Sanguinemque corruptum maximè, ac in Saniem ferè converſum: in hoc Statu profectò Sanguis ita diſſolvitur, ut Alvi Dejectiones ſanguinolentæ ſint, ac ſanioſæ, ſæpiſſimè; imò Cruor è Venis emiſſus vix, ac ne vix quidem, in Coagulum abit, notante doctiſſimo *Liſtero*.

In Caſu tam deplorando mox confugiendum eſt ad *Alexipharmaca* aſtringentia, acida, qualia ſint China Chinæ cum Radice Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Elixir vitrioli Mynſichti, Tinctura Roſarum, Vinum rubrum uſtulatum (ut dicitur) *&c.* hæc enim ad conſervandam Vim Fibrarum & *Craſin* Sanguinis apta ſunt maximè.——Valet plurimum ad Gangrænas ſiſtendas Cortex Peruvianus, ut nuperis inventum eſt Experimentis, eumque ad Humorem Putredinem arcendam cum *Alexipharmacis* & Acidis conjunctum utiliſſimum eſſe certò comperi. ——Vix fortè in tali Caſu nobile magis datur Ἀλεξητήριον, quàm Vinum auſterum cum Aromaticis coctum: tutiùs enim & efficaciùs Vires erigit, quàm Spiritus Vini ardentes, quantumvis *Pharmacis* aromaticis imbuti, & Nomine Aquarum *cardiacarum* nobilitati.

Juſcu-

Juſculis interim tenuioribus, *Panatellis, Gelatinis* de Sago, Cornu Cervi, *&c.* nutriendus eſt Æger, ſæpe quidem, at paulatim: in tanto nimirum Periculo vix ulla alia Spes eſt, quàm ut, Impetum Morbi trahendo, aliquis effugiat, porrigaturque in id Tempus, quod Curationi Locum præſtet.

In Statu Morbi porrò, aut paulo pòſt, *Aphthæ* non raro imas Fauces & Os totum occupant; peſſimæ utique ſi nigræ, neque Periculo vacant ſi ſupra Modum albidæ! Modò ex imo Gutture aſcendere videntur, modò per totum Canalem alimentarium deſcendunt, ac Singultum, *Diarrhœam*, aut *Dyſenteriam*, excitant: quicquid eſt difficillimam ſanè *Criſin* plerumque denunciant, potiſſimùm ſi *Dyſenteria* & Singultus accidunt. Melius eſt longè cùm *Salivatio* copioſa oritur; ſæpe profectò hoc modo ſolvitur Febris, Lentore morboſo nempe per Glandulas Salivoſas extantlato.——Ubi *Aphthæ* oriuntur, creberrimè gargarizandum eſt emollientibus & detergentibus, ex Ficu, Mulſo, Decocto Raparum, *&c:* dandum verò interdum eſt Rhabarbarum, maximè ſi Alvus cita & torminoſa urget, adjecto aſtringente aliquo aromatico cum abſorbentibus. Poſt omnem autem Gargarizationem in Ore contineat paululùm, & mox deglutiat lentè, tenuem è Seminibus Pſyllii & Cydoniorum *Mucilaginem*, Syrupo Mororum aut Rubi Idæi admiſto: fovet hæc optimè, ac ſanat Ulcuſcula.

Haud rarò Pituita tenax admodùm totas adeò opplet Fauces, ut Strangulationem penè minitetur: hîc utique nihil magis opportunum eſt, quàm levi *Emetico* Vomitum ſolicitare leniter, idque ſanè quocunque Tempore Morbi. Mirum eſt quantum Levamen hoc affert Ægrotis, quàm immenſa Vis glutinoſæ Colluviei, Albumen Ovorum referentis, ac ſæpe vel eo multo craſſioris, ejicitur: imo mox ſæpe *Aphthæ*, Coma, Nauſea, Singultus, Linguæ terrifica Nigrities, faceſſunt, ut obſervavit olim diligentiſſimus *Sydenhamius*; quod quoque Ego vidi multoties.

Nec minus utilis eſt lenis Alvi Purgatio ſub Morbi Finem, interpoſitis ſubinde *Cardiacis* & *Paregoricis*; hæc enim evacuat putridam Morbidamque Colluviem, per Arterias *meſeraicas* in Inteſtina depoſi-

tam, *Criſinque* Naturæ, utcunque imperfectam, promovet: imò facit ſæpe, ut Febris, quæ huc uſque nullum certum ſervabat Ordinem, remittentis planè, aut intermittentis, Typum induat, Locumque præbeat Medicamentis idoneis.——Atqui ita non *Diarrhœam,* aut *Dyſenteriam,* quas tantoperè timent nonnulli, inducit, ut hoc modo præcaveantur optimè. Fœda namque Eluvies, diutiùs in Viſceribus reſtitando, magis fit acris, magiſque, aſſiduè, & eorum Tunicas extimulat maximè; imò eas corrodit tandem; ac vel funeſtam parit *Diarrhœam,* vel *Dyſenteriam,* horrendam: partim inſuper per Venas Lacteas reſorpta diras iterum Turbas in Sanguine movet. Ut his ergò occurram Malis, Mihi in Uſu eſt frequentem, ac modicam, Rhabarbari Doſin exhibere, alternis ſaltem Diebus: nimium intereà Alvi Motum (ſi Opus eſt) aſtringentibus Aromaticis, atque *Anodynis,* reprimere ſoleo.

OPUSCU-

OPUSCULUM

DE

MORBO COLICO

DAMNONIORUM,

eoque maximè Epidemico,

Anno MDCCXXIV.

U PRÆSTAN-

PRÆSTANTISSIMO VIRO,

JACOBO JURIN, *M. D.*

Collegii Medicorum Londinensis

ET

Regiæ Societatis
Socio,

JOANNES HUXHAM, M. D.
S. P. D.

TUO potiſſimùm Hortatu, Vir clariſſime! Opus ſuſcepi meteorologicum, quod jam perfeci: Tibi adeò debetur, ſi quid inde ſit Utilitatis Publico.—Officia certè in Me plura contuliſti olim, quorum Ego ſemper memor, hoc Tibi Opuſculum, grati Animi Monimentum, dedico.

Valeas diu multumque!

Id. Novemb.
Mdccxxxviii.

DE

MORBO COLICO

DAMNONIORUM, &c.

INEUNTE Autumno, Anno MDCCXXIV, Damnonios undique afflixit Morbus maximè *Epidemicus*, inter Popellum præcipuè ſæviens, & in Hos, quibus minùs lauta fuerat Ratio vivendi. Hujus & Hiſtoriam & Medicinam perſcribere haud erit forſan prorsùs inutile; quoniam etſi non ita vehementer & multo minùs populatim, tamen omni fere Autumno hanc Regionem plùs, minùſve, infeſtat.

Exorſus eſt hic Morbus ab Angore Ventriculi ſummo cum Dolore in *Epigaſtrio* vehemente, Pulſu debili & inæquali, Sudore frigidiuſculo; Lingua interim Muco erat obducta ſubviridi, aut fuſco, Halitus autem fœtidiſſimus. Subſecutus eſt Vomitus enormis, utplurimùm Bilis viridiſſimæ, nonnunquam atræ, magnâ ſemper Pituitæ, quammaximè acidæ ac valde tenacis, comitante Copiâ; imò Colluvies, rejecta Vomitu, ſæpe adeò acris erat, ùt, Gulam Fauceſque excoriando, foret inde ſanguinolenta, ac Dolorem inter deglutiendum excitaret. Hiſce per Diem unam, alteramve, perſiſtentibus, acceſſit Alvus adſtricta admodùm, nec *Catharticis*, δραςικωτάτοις, nec acerrimis Clyſteribus reſpondens: his quippe ſine Flatu aut Stercore rejectis, illis Vomitu.

Imminutâ tunc paululùm Vomitione deſcendebat Dolor, at Umbilici Regionem atrociſſimè torquebat, Lumbos Spinamque Dorſi crudeliter; ita ut Paroxyſmo *nephritico* Ægrum laborare crederes, eoque magis cum & jam etiam urgeret Urinæ ſuppreſſio, at perpetua mingendi Cupiditas: imò vexabat ſæpiſſimè moleſti cujuſdam Ponderis in *Perinæo* Senſus, velut incumbentis Calculi.——Talem in Colicis

Urinæ

Urinæ difficultatem jamdudum notavit Aretæus Cappadox, Capit. de Colicis: Νεφροὶ καὶ Κύστις ξυμπαθέα Πόνῳ καὶ Ἰσχυρίῃ· τελέουσι ἄλλα ἀντ' ἄλλων. Sic Hippocrates Περίῤῥοιαι στραγγουριώδεες, οὐ νεφριτικαὶ, ἄλλα τελέουσιν ἀντ' ἄλλων ἄλλα, Epidemic. Lib. I. Sect. II.

Urina verò erat Lixiviæ inſtar, quæ mucoſa, rubra, non rarò ſubviridia, deponebat permagnâ Quantitate. Abdomen plerumque duriſſimum & maximè tenſum Ægrotos, ne rumperetur ſcilicet, anxios ſolicitavit: erant è contra quibus, *Spaſmo* maximè contractus, vix ullam Sui Formam reliquiſſet Venter: hoc autem rarius. Sæpe Dolor fixus, vehemens, urens in dextro *Hypochondrio*, ubi etiam & Tumor & Durities. In *Epigaſtrii* Regione magna ſæpe & moleſta Pulſatio. Quandocunque Alvus vel proprio irritata Onere (quod raro admodùm) vel Medicamento fuit, duriſſima Σκύβαλα ex viridi nigra, globoſa, parva Ovium Stercora referentia, reddidit; poſt duas dein, treſve, Dejectiones, viridia, vel nigra, nonnunquam Cruore miſta, Teneſmum excitantia permoleſtum: at Alvus ſubſtitit protinùs, quæ poſt Horas aliquot Arte iterùm irritata tales rurſùm Globulos, læves, duriſſimos, dejiciebat.

Hæc fuit prima Morbi Facies; at nec dum deſæviit Tragœdia, nec hic Finis Malorum: quamvis enim ceſſaverint paululùm dira Ventris Tormenta, relictâ verò Cutis Teneritudine ſummâ, Tactûs fere impatientis, jam tamen augetur Dolor per totam Spinam ſummos Humeros adusque immaniter excrucians, inter Omoplatas potiſſimùm; brevique inde Brachia invadens Juncturis præcipuè defixus hærebat, Motumque deſtruebat Manuum prorsùs.——Nec Femoribus, nec Cruribus, contigit Sors multo melior; utpote quæ torqueret Cruciatus acerrimus, mediis quaſi Oſſibus inhærens, Lue veluti venereâ affectis: rariſſimè autem Artuum vel Rubor, vel Tumor, ullus.

Dum ab Inteſtinis ad Membra Exitum ſibi pararet morbida Materia, Pulſus vibrabat fortior, atque febricitabant leviter Ægroti. Nonnulli etiam, hoc Morbi Statu, delirabant, cujus conſtans fere Indicium fuit Urina aliquanto limpida; & (quod notatu dignum) ſi per totum Morbi Decurſum Urinam pallidam ſine Sedimento reddidiſſent,

hos

hos ſubitò corripuit vel Diſtentio Nervorum, vel Delirium, aut Manuum Paralyſis: nunc cum, nunc ſine, Dolore.

Cum jam Morbus occupaverat Artus, Sudor multus fœtidus, acidum ſpirans, Dolores lenivit; &, ſi quis Dolor Ventris etiamnum permanſerit, eo diffluente evanuit. Aliqui Sudore longo, maximo, digeſti Motum Uſumque Manuum amisêre penitus; Tactu ſolùm manente: Doloris miſerum Solamen Paralyſis! vix ullum autem memini, hoc Morbo laborantem, Pedibus *paralalyticè* captum.——Aliquando cum Sudore benigno plurimæ eruperunt Puſtulæ rubræ, prurientes, ac ſæpe moleſtiſſimè urentes, eæque per totum fere Corpus; quo nihil auſpicatius: nam his erumpentibus & Dolor *rheumaticus* & colicus ſe mox ſubduxêre.—Hic fuit equidem optimus Morbi Exitus; at frequentiùs longè colicum Dolorem excipiens *Rheumatiſmus*, *Rheumatiſmum* Viſcerum Tormenta, alternâ Vice, miſeros diu mactabant, Morbo nunc ad Artus, nunc in Inteſtina tranſlato.

Interdum Cruciatus per Dies aliquot ceſſantes æquè vehementer recrudeſcebant; præſertim ex leviſſimò Frigore ſuſcepto, vel *Cereviſiâ*, vel Vino Pomorum hauſto. Icterus nonnunquam erumpens Colicen hanc pro Tempore ſolvit, quo recedente mox redibant Dolores.——In uno & altero Caſu verus permanens Icterus hunc Morbum abſolvit prorsùs, manente tantùm quâdam Artuum Moleſtiâ.

Tametſi Dolores colici *rheumaticos* ſæpius præcederent: frequenter autem Artus primùm adoriebatur Morbus, dein, *Metaſtaſi* factâ, Stomachum & Inteſtina, more deſcripto. Cauponem quendam novi robuſtum miro planè Modo correptum, cujus Brachia Manuſque reſoluta vix ullum Motum, ne vel leviſſimum Pondus movendi Potentiam, retinebant; nullo tamen præcedente Morbi Symptomate, nec per Diem unum, alterumve, inſequente ullo, niſi quod ſolito fuerat languidior: paulò pòſt autem Vomitus Ventriſque Dolor conſequebantur, tandem etiam Membra paralytica Angor *rheumaticus* torſit.

Aliqui, at perpauci, diù multúmque hoc Morbo afflicti, Inſultibus demùm epilepticis correpti, Fato ſuccubuêre: ſed, ut vera dicam, ſeu Morbi Frequentiam, ſeu Durationem, ſeu Vehementiam denique,

 reſpicio,

reſpicio, miror valdè tam paucas Hoſti huic diro occubuiſſe Victimas.

Crudeliſſimè ſæviit hic Morbus fremente Aquilone, quod & de Variolis, tunc Temporis, graſſantibus obſervavi.

Quibus fuſiorem dederat Alvum Natura longè minus ab hoc *Epidemico* paſſi ſunt, quàm quibus aſtrictam: hinc fortè Ratio petenda eſt cur Pueros (quos cita plerumque Alvus exercet) haud æque violenter ac Adultos excruciavit.

Perduravit Colica hæc *epidemica* ab Autumno ad Ver ſequens; Vere autem vigente ſenſim abiit.

En hujus brevem, ſed accuratam, Morbi Hiſtoriam, qui uſque adeò inter Vulgum graſſatus eſt, ut Anno MDCCXXIV omnes fere Plebeculæ Familias invaſerit. Quid quòd in unâ eâdemque Domo quinque vel ſex ex hoc Morbo decumbentes numeravi ſæpiſſimè; atque meherculè vix credo Colicum Morbum tam *epidemicum* extitiſſe antehac unquam: niſi fortè quem Paulus Ægineta Lib. iii. Cap. 43. ſub Finem memorat: qui & noſtro, quod ad quædam ſaltem Symptomata, haud fuit longè abſimilis.—Hic ideò iſtius Deſcriptionem ex Paulo proponam: "*Αρξαμένου μὲν τοῦ Πάθυς ἀπὸ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν*
"*Χωρίων* ϗ *ἐν ἄλλοις δὲ πολλοῖς τῆς τῶν Ῥωμάιων Πολιτείας*, &c. *i. e.*
"quùm Morbus quidem ille cœpiſſet (Colica ſcilicet ab acribus &
"vellicantibus Humoribus) à finitimis Italiæ Regionibus, & alia ple-
"raque Loca Romani Imperii, inſtar peſtiferæ cujuſdam Contagionis
"peragrâſſet: unde non paucis quidem in Morbum Comitialem, aliis
"verò in Membrorum Reſolutionem, ſuperſtite tamen & incolumi
"Senſu; nonnullis autem in utrumque delapſis. magna Pars eorum,
"qui ex hâc Ægrimoniâ in Epilepſiam conciderant, Vitam cum
"Morte commutabant; quorum verò Morbus in Paralyſin tranſierat
"plerique evaſerunt, perinde atque in Criſi, Tranſlatione Cauſæ."

An fortè Morbus hic *epidemicus* à peculiari quâdam Aëris *Diatheſi* Ortum aliquâ ex Parte duxerit haud ſcio: quandoquidem Cœlo ſicco, vel humido, flantibus Auſtris, Boreâve flante, æquè frequens ſævierit. ——Tempeſtate quidem ſiccâ & frigidâ, furente Cæciâ, vel Aquilone,

Tormina

Tormina fuiſſe atrociora notavi: hoc verò accidebat forſan propter diminutam *Perſpirationem*, & Alvum redditam magis compreſſam; ad divini Senis Effatum, αἱ καθ' Ἡμέρην Καταστάσιες βόρειοι τὰς Κοιλίας ξηραίνουσι. Aphoriſm. xvii. Sect. iii. Edit. Hollerii.——Quomodocunque autem hoc ſit, vix credo ullum eſſe, qui hunc Morbum inter contagioſos recenſebit: niſi & idem ille omnem Morbum vulgarem dixerit eſſe contagioſum; quod neque Vis Vocis fert, neque Norma loquendi.——Naſcuntur ſanè Morbi *epidemici* à communi aliquâ Causâ, *Atmoſphæræ* putà Corruptione, Cibo, vel Puto noxio: ſæpe tamen minimè ab ullo *Miaſmate* Morbum ab Ægro hoc illi Sano inferente.

Fuit equidem, ni fallor longè, Cauſa hujus Morbi manifeſta maximè; tanta ſcilicet, tamque incredibilis Pomorum Copia iſto Anno abundans, quanta vix unquam viſá poſt Hominum Memoriam; noſtræ ſaltem ubique Regionis. Pomi nimiùm onuſtæ Ramos propendentes, Fructu fere ad Fracturam uſque gravatos, carpenti, Ponduſque auferenti, quaſi porrexêre. Pretio vel viliſſimo tot emiſſes Poma, quorum Succo expreſſo etiam impleviſſes Culeum, Saccoſque refertos vel ipſo colligendi Labore habuiſſet aliquis Coloni plures, impiè ingrati, benigniſſimo NUMINI, quaſi prodigo, obmurmurantes Vim Pomorum immenſam Porcis objecerunt.——Sed & hoc etiam Porcorum Genus malè tulit Pomorum Ingluviem: contabuerunt enim omnes & periêre plures.——Aliqui magis fortè pii, etiamſi haud ſatis ſobrii, Vini pomoſi totas exhauſerunt Amphoras; imò quoſdam, vel Mercede conductos, ad bibendum invitârunt, ne perirent nempe Dei Dona: & novo iterum, iterumque novo, replebant Cados. Grata forſan temulento Baccho Libamina, at ſummo Divûm Hominumque Patri minimè probanda!—Certum eſt tunc Temporis undique comparata Vaſa, & ex omnigeno fabricata Ligno, vix, ac ne vix quidem ſuffeciſſe ad enormem *Pomacei* Quantitatem continendam.

Cum ergò Horti tantum ubique Pomis exuberaverint, Victum ferè omnem Popello ſuppeditaverunt. Poma variis Modis cocta & præ-

parata omni fuere Cibo; ex his Vinum (Muſtum utique rectiùs dicerem) omni Potui: hoc enim *Cereviſiâ*, etiam tenui, vilius, vel ipsâ Aquâ non multo carius, utrâque longè gratius, læta Plebs hauſit affatim futuri neſcia Periculi.

Diuturnum & continuum Cibi Potûſque pomoſi Uſum dicam, an Abuſum? Cauſam fuiſſe hujus Morbi nullùs dubito; quia Neminem vidi eo correptum, qui ſe his abſtinuerat: nec de meliore Notâ Homines, opiparè viventes, attigit; utpote qui viliora (uti mos eſt) contemnentes raro hæc deguſtabant; vel, ſi id quidem fecerant, plurimâ Carne & Aromate veſcentes, & Vina generoſa potantes aſſiduè, crudis noxiiſque Pomorum Qualitatibus occurrebant brevi.

Longâ certè fuit Obſervatione notatum, quòd abundantibus Pomis Morbi torminoſi plurimos infeſtant: adeò ut his in Oris ſint quaſi & *endemici* & *epidemici* omni fere Autumno; &, ut olim cecinit Horatius, ſentiunt—*pomifero grave Tempus Anno*, Lib. iii. Od. xxiii. Bene memini Anno MDCCXXII, eo etiam maximè pomifero, Morbum Colicum & *Rheumatiſmum* plurimùm ſæviiſſe, at huic, modò deſcripto, ſive Vehementiam reputo, ſive Numerum, illo laborantem, minimè comparandum. Hoc idem ipſum Annis MDCCXXVIII & MDCCXXX, Pomorum etiam maximè feracibus, obſervavi: fuit autem notatu dignum, *Diarrhœam* tunc longè magis increbuiſſe, quàm Anno MDCCXXIV, quæ Colicen ac *Rheumatiſmum* levavit plurimùm; acri nempe acidoque Pomorum Succo nec diu in Inteſtinis, nec in Sanguine, reſtitante, ſed per Alvum protinùs ejecto. Anno autem MDCCXXXIV, Pomis quoque uberrimo, rarior fuit *Diarrhœa*, at Colica ſævior longè, cui frequens ſucceſſit Brachiorum Paralyſis.

Illud interrogari me poſſe ab aliquo, ſcio, unde fit, cur Succus Pomorum, uno Anno, adſtrictam cum atroce Dolore, alio autem, vix aliquo inſigni Tormine comitante, Alvum valdè ſolutam creat. Cui certè vix habeo quod reſpondeam; at ille mihi explicet velim, cur hoc citiùs longè, quàm illo Anno, Poma vel Generis ejuſdem, & quod ad omnia, quantum Senſu ſaltem dignoſcere poteſt, ſimilia putreſcunt: quod tamen ſæpiſſimè obſervatur.—Hoc tantùm, quod omnibus for-

ſan ſatis notum eſt, monebò Poma quo mitiora, eo certiùs Alvum ſolvere, ideoque quo magis humida fuerit & calida Tempeſtas, eò Poma & omnes Fructus Autumni eſſe mitiora, & ad Putrefactionem & ad Alvum ſolvendam, magis apta: quod Obſervatio Tempeſtatum confirmat abundè.

Jam verò ſequitur, ut Muſti pomoſi Naturam paucis exponam.— Humor ex Pomis (vel & Uvis) recens expreſſus Sale *eſſentiali* acido, & valde craſſo, ſive *Tartaro*, abundat, plurimis porrò terreſtribus Particulis, multo, ſed impuro, Sulphure.——Quanto acerbior Fructus, tanto craſſior & copioſior Sal *eſſentialis*, ut in Vino Moſellanico & *Pomatio* noſtro manifeſtum eſt; hoc ad Fundum demittente *Tartarum*, mucoſâ Fæce gravatum maximè, illo ad Dolii Latera Salis ejuſdem *tartarei*, ſive *eſſentialis*, plurimum ſeponente. Nec certè longè differt Vinum Rhenanum à *Pomatio* generoſo, niſi quòd hoc multo plus *Mucilaginis* habeat; quippe quorum Salia nativa videntur maximè congenera, etiam *Microſcopio* conſpecta ejuſdem ſunt planè Figuræ: atqui utriuſque Salia nonniſi poſt longum Tempus comminuuntur ita, ac ſubiguntur, ut Liquor pomoſus ad Potum aptus reddatur, aut ſalutaris.——Imo *Pomatium* ex Pomis agreſtibus & acerbis expreſſum, vix niſi ſecundo, vel & tertio demùm Anno, aut Potioni gratum, aut ſalubre tandem evadit.

Utravis horum muſtea ſi bibis affatim, Doloribus colicis & *rheumaticis* certo certiùs vexabere; nec Arthritidi obnoxii hæcce hauriunt impunè, quippe quos protinus corripit Paroxyſmus. Nec graviores Pœnas luunt bibaces Germani, ad Ripas Rheni & Moſæ Incolæ, Se Vino *tartareo* ingurgitantes, quàm Noſtrates *Pomaceum* avidè perpotantes: ibi enim & hìc Arthritis Morbus eſt *endemicus* & maximè communis; neque tot uſpiam, etiam inter Plebeculam, Podagrâ laborant, quot in Damnoniâ Provinciâ, ob *Pomaceum* notiſſimâ. Ac credere fas eſt, Morbi hujus Frequentiæ Cauſam fuiſſe multum & continuum Vinorum Uſum, *Tartaro* maximè abundantium, qualia ſunt Vina Moſellanica, Gallica, & *Pomacea* noſtra: ex quo enim horum invaluit Uſus, longè magis quàm antè increbuit Arthritis. Vinum

Burdegalenſe, præſentis Ævi Delicias! haud magni fecit Ætas elapſa; & decuplo plus *Pomacei* nunc factum & epotum eſt, quàm Annis abhinc triginta.

Si quis verò dubitat fortè, an Muſto *pomaceo* tanta Vis inſit *Tartari*, experiatur ipſe, Modo ab Angelo Sala optimè deſcripto (*Mucilaginem* nempe à Succo abſtrahendo) quanta Copia Salis *eſſentialis* ab eo colligi poteſt; inveniet utique permultum. *Pomaceum*, more Vini Rhenani, *Tartarum* ad Latera Cadorum haud equidem ſeponit; hoc autem ejus Defectûs minimè Argumentum eſt, cùm nec vel ipſum Vinum Rhenanum, niſi poſtquam mucoſam & terreſtrem Fæcem Fundo demiſerit, ad Vaſis Latera *Tartarum* rejicere poſſit——Pari Ratione Vina Hiſpanica nullum Cadis *Tartarum* dant, ob nimiam ſcilicet oleoſam & tenacem Colluviem, quâ irretitur. Nec ullâ Arte ſeparari poteſt Sal Citrii, ſive Limonis, ab Humore ſuo expreſſo, Sale tamen acido, ſi quis alius Succus vegetabilis, maximè ſcatente; utpote qui permultâ *Mucilaginis* Quantitate implicatur: quod & laudatus Sala in Tartarologiâ ſuâ dudùm annotavit, & ipſe experiundo veriſſimum eſſe didici. ——At *Pomaceo* novello plurimum ineſſe *Mucilaginis*, Argumento eſt Lentor iſte, quem contrahit, Olei inſtar, ſi vel nec debitè fermentatur, nec ſaturatur ſatis Sale actuoſo, *Mucilaginem* ſulphuream attenuante: hujus etenim Defectu, *Pomaceum* ex mitioribus Pomis, intra Anni Spatium in Liquorem viſcidum & pendulum quaſi certiſſimè convertitur. Porrò fere ſemper obſervamus, quod, dum Muſtum pomoſum in Cupis ad deſpumandum aſſervatur, Pelliculæ tenaces formantur, quas Coria putrefacta eſſe crederes: ſimiles etiam Doliorum Lateribus adhæreſcunt.

Videamus jam breviter, quid Mali noſtris infert Corporibus Succi Pomorum crudi, nec fermentati probè, nec defæcati, Ingurgitatio: De Muſto differentem audiamus Hippocratem, Lib. ii. de Vict. Ration. Γλεῦκος φυσᾷ, καὶ ὑπάγει, καὶ ἐκταράσσει Ζέον ἐν τῇ Κοιλίῃ, καὶ διακωρέει· φυσᾷ μὲν, ὅτι θερμαίνει, ὑπάγει δὲ ἐκ τοῦ Σώματος ὅτι καθαίρει, ταράσσει δὲ Ζέον ἐν τῇ Κοιλίῃ καὶ διαχωρέει.——Succus Fructum ὡραίων citò fermentat, inter fermentandum Aër Muſto permiſtus dilatatur maximè

maximè, ut vix Doliis firmiſſimis coërceri poſſit. Si quis ergo Vinum muſteum hauſerit avidiùs, in Ventriculo & Inteſtinis fermentet vehementer neceſſe eſt; hæc dein Flatu diſtendat valde, torqueat, excruciet; Ope Caloris namque Fermentatio & Aëris Rarefactio augetur maximè: at Muſtum fermentans vix continent roburnea Vaſa, quid non inde Malorum Inteſtina hocce referta paſſura eſſe credamus? Nec mirum utique hæc conſideranti, ſi Hiſtoria medica funeſtiſſimos Eventus, Inteſtina nimirùm ab indomabili Gas, ſive Flatu, diſrupta denarrat.

Nec Ventriculo & Inteſtinis ſolùm nocet fermentans Muſtum, quatenùs Aëre furibundo turgidum; habet inſuper ſtimulandi & abſtergendi Vim ſummam: nam vix aliquid Muſto magis ſmecticum datur, fere Cuticulam ejus abradit, qui Muſto Manus abluit. Cuique Anatomiâ vel leviter imbuto notiſſimum eſt, Inteſtina Muco quodam blandiſſimo oblita eſſe, quem (non hìc ſolùm, ſed alibi) ad fallendam Ingeſtorum Acrimoniam providens ſecrevit Natura: hunc autem abſtergit penitùs nimius Succi *ſaponacei* Uſus, qualem maximè præſtant Fructus ὡραῖοι. Hinc Vomitus, Cholera, *Diarrhœa*, *Dyſenteria*, ex horum Ingluvie: deterſo enim Viſcerum Muco, Munimine quaſi Tunicæ nervoſæ, ea quidem minimæ Acrimoniæ impatiens, nedum Salium craſſiorum, quibus abundant tales Fructus, & horum Aculeis lancinata undique, cruciatur admodùm. Atroci adeò Dolore percita Inteſtina, Motu eorum *periſtaltico* plurimùm adaucto, Hoſtem infenſum valdè expellere omni enituntur Ope. Sequitur dehinc Vomitus enormis & Alvus citiſſima; at fauſto utplurimùm Ominè Inimico aufugienti patent Portæ: incarcerato autem fermentante Humore, Interanea tam validè diſtendit, ut nec ſe contrahere, nec Motu *periſtaltico* acres & furibundos Humores depellere queant: Veſicæ urinariæ ad Modum, nimiâ diſtentæ Urinâ, quæ ſe exonerandi omnem Vim perdidit. Horrendus hinc oritur Dolor, deinde Inteſtinorum Inflammationes, quas citò vel Gangræna, vel Diſruptio, excipit, ni promptum adhibeatur Remedium.

Cum

Cum autem, vel à Facultate Pomorum aſtringente (utimur namque ad conficiendum optimum *Pomacei* Genus maximè acerbis & auſteris, ideoque in Regione noſtrâ Horti talibus potiſſimùm abundant) vel à Stomachi, ac Inteſtinorum, Robore nativo eorum, qui *Pomaceum* perpotant novellum, acciderit, ut nec concitetur Vomitus, nec perturbetur Alvus, Mala tamen perſæpe ſequuntur atrocia. Hujus enim longâ & frequente Potatione tanta Vis *Tartari* indomiti ingeritur Sanguini, ut non ſolùm Sanguis ipſe inde reddatur acris valdè, ſed & ab impuro Fonte omnes ab eo ſecreti Humores. Hinc Loco perdulcis & lubricantis Muci, per Glandulas *Haverſianas* percolati, mordax quaſi Coagulum: Dolor hinc Artuum oritur pungens, ac Motûs Impotentia.——Loco blandiſſimi Liquoris, Nervos irrigantis, Latex corrodens: hinc Nervorum Diſtentiones, hinc Inſultus epileptici. Sanguine porrò tantâ Salium Copiâ ſaturato, Corpuſcula ſalina in mutuos Amplexus ruunt, & majores formant Maſſulas, quàm quæ per Arterias *lymphaticas*, vix utique per ſanguineas *Capillares*, perfluere poſſunt: hinc naſcuntur Obſtructiones variæ, atque Propaginis nervoſæ Vellicatio ſumma.

Tandem etiam & vel ipſa Bilis, Balſamum iſtud πολύχρηςον Corporis, corrumpitur, & ab Acido pomoſo ſuperabundante domatur, quæ vel ipſa debet eſſe Acidi Domitrix: pluribus ſiquidem conſtat Experimentis, quòd Bilis, ſi nimio cum Acido, vel vegetabili, vel minerali, commiſcetur, Viribus ſpolietur, iners reddatur prorsùs, & in Coagulum fere abeat.—Ferax hæc Cauſa Malorum! ſtagnante enim in Acinis Ductibuſque Jecinoris inſpiſſatâ Bile, Tumor, vel Induratio, Hepatis ſubſequitur, unde *Circulatio* & Secretio per magnum hoc Viſcus impeditur maximè. Quanta dehinc oritura ſint Mala perſpiciet facile, qui Arteriarum *Meſentericarum* & *Cœliacæ* Diſtributionem, atque, ex harum Ramuſculis, Venæ Portæ Curſum etiam, perpendit probè: at cum hæc deſcribere longum eſſet, miſſa faciam, breviterque tantum conſiderabo Bilem, quatenùs Acido contaminatam, & in *Poris biliariis* & Veſicâ felleâ nimiùm diu ſtagnantem.

Jam

Jam itaque in Hepate ſubſiſtente Bile, nulla fit ejus in *Duodenum* Excretio, unde nec *Chyli* Lentor, nec Aciditas attenuatur ſatis, vel ſubigitur probè. *Chylus* autem glutinoſus per Vaſa Lactea Sanguinem intrans Lentorem ejus adauget, jampridem, ab acido & auſtero Pomorum Succo, nimis craſſi: hinc Secretiones omnes, quæ Lege Naturæ, fluidiores eſſe debuerunt, factæ ſunt juſto craſſiores; multa etiam hinc Mala! Cæterum Inteſtina, proprio Bilis Stimulo privata, Fæces tardiſſimè deponunt, unde Alvus fit aſtricta admodùm.—Certè tum ſqualidus ille luriduſque Color omnium ex hoc Morbo laborantium, tum craſſa eorum & crocea Urina, Indicia erant manifeſta ſatis, Bilem nec debito Modo ſecretam fuiſſe, nec in Inteſtina excretam.

Quanquam Bilis ab Acido coacta in Cyſti felleâ, ac in Ductibus hepaticis, iners velut & torpida per Spatium aliquod hæreat, latet tamen Anguis in Herbâ. Si quis enim Corporis Humor, vel blandiſſimus, extra Aream *Circulationis* effuſus, Calori Corporis humani exponatur diu, & Motu Partium vicinarum agitetur; tenuior indies & acrior factus in acerrimam & Vaſa omnia corrodentem Saniem mutabitur tandem. Nonne pulchram ſæpe Mammam ex ſtagnante ſolo dulciſſimo Lacte depaſcitur Ulcus horrendum? Si hæc Humori ſuaviſſimo, annon eadem, imo & vel graviora longè eventura ſunt Bili, etiam in Statu naturali omnium acerrimo? cui & jam inſuper plurimum Salis acidi adjicitur; qui, quanquam fortè Bilis *alcalinam* Putredinem temperet paululùm, Vi tamen Corporis vitali exagitatus aſſiduè, Acrimoniam demùm exauget maximè.

Bilis niſi ab effuſo Acido haud varideſcit, & quo fortiora admiſcentur Acida, eo intenſior oritur Viriditas, prope ad Nigritiem accedens, ac Coagulatio fortior, ut Colore & Conſiſtentiâ propiùs abſit Miſtura à Fuligine affuſo Atramento: fit hoc clarius ſi cum Felle humano, quod magis forſan *alcalinum* eſt, quàm de alio quovis Animale Bilis, inſtituatur Experimentum.——Hoc certè mihi videtur eſſe Bilis atræ & æruginoſæ Origo longè frequentiſſima: falluntur utique, qui has Bilis Species in primis ſolùm Viis formatas eſſe credunt, cum

qui

qui in Extiſpiciis humanis verſantur, in Veſicâ felleâ, & ipſis *Poris* biliariis, tum atram, tum porraceam, offendant ſæpiùs.

Huic Ratiocinationi adſtipulatur Experientia, quâ ſine vana omnis *Theoria*, bella ſit utcunque. Obſtupui ſæpè videns Bilem æruginoſam, ac, vel ipsâ acriorem longè, atram, Vomitione rejectam, Metalla ipſa corrodentem, & in Pavimentum, haud aliter quam effuſo Spiritu vitrioli, bullientem: quinimò tam acerbè acidam, ut Dentibus cum Horrore ſummo Stuporem incuſſerit, Fauceſque ipſas excoriaverit. Nonne hæc maximæ Aciditatis Argumenta? vix herclè majora facit ipſe Vitrioli Spiritus. Apud Galenum ideò, alioſque, Bilis atræ Characteres (qui & porraceæ itidem conveniunt) ſunt *τὸ δριμὺ, τὸ ὀξῶδες καὶ τὸ διαβρωτικόν.* Curavi olim Nauclerum quendam honeſtum, à Virginiâ reducem, qui torminosâ Alvo primùm, graviſſimis dein Nervorum Diſtentionibus & Delirio correptus, plurimum Bilis viridiſſimæ, ſubinde aterrimæ, ac quammaximè acidæ, evomuit. Huic inter Convulſiones, dum Cochleare argenteum in Ore, ne Linguam ſcilicet demorderet, intruderent aſtantes, Momento quaſi Temporis Colore planè atro infectum retraherent, ac ſi in Spiritu Nitri intinctum fuiſſet.——Hic autem Homo, ut hoc obiter notem, Succo Limonum acerbiſſimo captus valdè, eum in omni fere Potu hauſerat abundè: nec poſſum ſanè quin addam, Me ſæpiſſimè Hos Bile atrâ, aut porraceâ, afflictos eſſe notaviſſe, qui frequenter prius ex Ventriculo, ob corrodens & valde pungens Acidum, laboraverant.—Jamque in Memoriam redit, quòd Annis abhinc quindecim, à generoſo quodam Juvene, Acetariis atque *Pomaceo* impensè dedito, & id propter colicis & *rheumaticis* Doloribus frequentiſſimè vexato, Sanguinem detractum attonitus viderim, cujus Serum, Succi inſtar è Porris expreſſi, erat viridiſſimum: vide porrò Obſervationem noſtram ſecundam Act. Philoſophic. N°. 382.

Haud equidem ignoro, optimum *Sydenhamium*, Bilem porraceam ex Solâ Spirituum Ἀταξίᾳ Ortum ducere affirmâſſe: quod ſi verum erat, tunc in omni graviore Animi *Pathemate*, vel Spirituum à qua-

cunque

cunque Cauſâ vehemente Agitatione, Bilis porraceæ Generatio ſequeretur, quod tamen plerumque falſum eſt. Animi *Pathemata* profectò Bilem movent & exprimunt (idcircò Phraſi aptiſſimâ dicitur, Bilem illi commotam eſſe, qui Irâ incenſus eſt:) at ſi Bilis, enormi Spirituum Motu expreſſa, acido alicui Humori in Viſceribus occurrit, fit illicò viridis; quæ perſæpe in magnis Animi Perturbationibus evomitur. Nonne autem hunc Hominem, jam, ex vehemente Animi Motu, viridem evomentem Bilem vidimus, qui paulo poſt fortè, à graviore Commotione flavam omninò vomebat? Nonne Ille, in perturbato Mari navigans, hodie Bilem viridiſſimam rejicit, qui poſtridie tamen croceam prorsùs ejecturus eſt; & è contrà? Bilis utique extra Corpus, ab Agitatione vel fortiſſimâ, haud virideſcit, nec niſi admiſto Acido, vix intra itaque.——Quod ſentio dicam; Spirituum Agitatio vehemens, ſive graviora Animi *Pathemata*, Concoctionem lædunt maximè, atque ſic *Chylus* in Stomacho aceſcit, cui profluens admiſta Bilis evadit viridis: dumque Stomachus eſt infirmus, quicquid intùs aſſumitur haud probè digeritur: unde diu in Inteſtinis & Ventriculo Pituita acida dominari poteſt.

Bilis igitur, ſeu viridis, ſeu atra, in Veſiculâ felleâ & in Ductibus hepaticis congeſta diu, & Corporis Calore fota, tandemque liqueſcens, vel ab extremis Venæ Cavæ Ramuſculis abſorpta in Maſſam rapirur ſanguineam, vel per Ductum *Choledochum* in Inteſtina effunditur. At cum utraque jam facta ſit ſummè acris, Sanguine confuſa, mira excitat mala: nempe Genus omne nervoſum irritando Dolores, Anxietates, Spaſmos, infert. Vaſcula pariter rodit teneriora, &, in Cerebrum tranſlata, illi eſt perquàm infenſa.——Inteſtinis verò aliena maximè enormes concitat Vomitus, atque horrenda Tormina.

Bilis autem atra, acida, acris ſit utcunque, nequaquam tam funeſta eſt humanæ Fabricæ, quàm Bilis atra *alcalina:* Acidum enim fortiſſimum haud æquè potenter Vaſa, Parteſque Corporis erodit, ac Lixivium fortiſſimum *Alcalinum*, quod dicto citius Subſtantias animales diſſolvit penitùs. Imò verò Bilis putreſcens, ni ab Acido mitigetur Virus, in Saniem acerrimam, omnia corrodentem, mox abit. De

hâc adeò tantùm Bile intelligendus eſt Hippocrates, Senſu abſoluto, in Aphoriſm. 22, 23, 24. Sect. iv. & Coac. Prænotion. 74. Lib. i. Edit. Duret. itemque ab Hippocrate Celſus, Lib. ii. cap. viii. "Tor-"mina ab atrâ Bile orſa mortifera." Eſt enim *gangrænoſa* Sanies Icterum, vel *Hepatitidem*, malè judicatam conſequens. Diros hujus interdum notavi Effectus, quondam præcipuè in Matronâ quâdam, Spiritibus vinoſis addictâ maximè, quæ & inde in icterum nigrum inciderat: illa namque paulo ante Mortem vomuit multa, atra, fœtidiſſima, brevique poſt multo cum Sanguine, ἄνω ϗ κάτω rejecto, (exeſis nempe Vaſculis ſanguineis) reddidit Animam.—Atque meherclè ob Acrimoniam putrefactæ Bilis, quæ omnia Vaſa deſtruit confeſtim, accidit, quod *Hæmorrhagia* Ictericis Symptoma fere ſemper funeſtum eſt.

Eſt & alia Bilis atræ (dictæ) Species, priore longè, longèque mitior, quæ Recrementum quaſi ſanguineum eſt: de hâc poſteriore ita Galenus, in Commentar. ad Aphoriſm. Hippocratis 53. Lib. vi. Μεμνῆσθαι γὰρ χρὴ τῶν περὶ τῆς μελαίνης Χολῆς, &c. *i. e.* "Meminiſſe enim "oportet eorum, quæ in aliis Scriptis noſtris de atrâ Bile definita "ſunt; nempe quod quædam ex flavâ Bile ſuperaſſata fiat, quæ om-"nino eſt maximè pernicioſa; alia vero, ut ita dicam, ex Cœno & "Fæce Sanguinis, quæ quidem craſſiore quàm illa eſt Subſtantiâ, ſed "multum à Qualitatis Malignitate recedit."——Idem vero rectiùs hanc vocat Χυμὸν μελαγχολικόν.

Has idcirco Bilis atræ Differentias protuli, nequis, ejus Species malè confundens, me de Bile mitiore, ſeu potius Succo *melancholico*, ea denarrâſſe exiſtimaret, quæ de Bile atrâ, acidâ, ſolummodò vera ſunt.

Tanta, tamque gravia, Hominibus accidunt mala, ex immodico & perlongo Fructuum ὡραίων Uſu, eorumque Succo, nec fermentato probè, nec bene defæcato; Pomorumque præſertim, quæ non ſolùm Succum habent acidum valde, ſed & auſterum inſuper.—Hunc autem longa, ac debita, Fermentatio Potum reddit jucundum ſanè & ſalutarem. Perpetuo enim & inteſtino Fermentationis Motu Sales *tartarei* craſſiores comminuuntur maximè, &, ſubtiliſſimi tandem facti, ad

per-

permeanda vel minima Corporis Vaſcula apti redduntur.——Cum verò Particulæ alicujus Momentum, in aliud impingentis, à Quantitate & Velocitate conjunctim oriatur, minima Corpuſcula leviſſimo Impetu feruntur, ni moveantur ociſſimè: Sales ergo, valde ſubtiles facti, leviter tantùm irritant Nervos, eoſque titillant potius quàm lacerant.——Præter hæc crudum muſti Oleum attenuatur maximè, Salibuſque *tartareis* intimè conjunctum, iis Vaginulas quaſi ſulphureas præbet: ita tandem Pomorum *Tartarum* fit veluti Sal quoddam *volatile* oleoſum, & Liquor pomoſus gratus valde Potus & ſatis ſalubris.

Vix utique datur ad *alcalinam* Acrimoniam præſtantius Remedium: Nihil magis, aut efficax, aut jucundum, Nautis *ſcorbuticis*; nam fœdis eorum Ulceribus brevi medetur, ac Putredinem Gingivarum fœtidiſſimam delet prorsùs: plurimos certè vidi, à Navigatione longâ teterrimis obſitos Ulcuſculis, & Lue *ſcorbuticâ* tantum non confectos, ſolo Uſu Pomorum, mox reſtitutos.——Ac nullus dubito, quin generoſum *Pomaceum* foret ſaluberrimus Potus ad Indias navigantibus: imò plures jam ſatis experti ſunt ſalutares hujus Effectus.—Hoc habeo etiam addendum, quod, ex quo, apud omnes fere Noſtrates, tanto fuit in Uſu, evanuit pene & tetra Scabies & horrida Lepra, quæ Oras has maritimas olim infeſtaverunt maximè, Cornubiam potiſſimùm.

Res nunc & Ordo poſtulant medendi Methodum.

Quod ad Sanguinis Miſſionem attinet, utcunque ea ſit neceſſaria prorsùs in Colicâ (uti dicitur) bilioſâ; ac Jure merito, apud *Sydenhamium*, alioſque, primum obtinet Locum, ubi Dolor vehemens, pulſus fortis & citatior, atque Ardor febriculoſus, hanc poſtulabunt, (ne ſcilicet gravis Inflammatio Viſcerum accederet:) in hoc tamen, quem jam deſcripſimus, Morbo, adeò nil prodeſt, ut etiam plerumque noceat. Debilis enim tarduſque Pulſus, & Spiritus graviter oppreſſi, *Symptomata* in hoc Morbo perpetua, Sanguinis Diſpendium vix tolerant, nedum requirunt.——Et vel ipſe Sydenhamius, contra quod in Colicâ bilioſâ præceperat, ubi Morbus colicus Fructibus *horariis*, nimis avidè ingeſtis, Originem debuerat, non niſi poſt ſumptum *Emeticum* & *Anodyna* Venam ſecari juſſit. At certè vix video, cui Bono

Sanguis tunc emittendus ſit, niſi nimia ejus Quantitas, Velocitas, aut Calor, Venæ Sectionem ante omnia poſtulaverint: quandoquidem, niſi Sanguine miſſo, in Corpore *plethorico*, non levi cum Periculo moveatur Vomitus.

Fateor equidem, me antequam Morbi Naturam perſpexeram penitùs, quibuſdam Sanguinis Miſſionem imperâſſe, ad Dolorem nempè atrociſſimum leniendum: at Effectus fuit Opinione longè minor; nam omnes penè in gravem Animi Deliquium inciderunt. Quid quoque hoc efficere potuit in Artuum Dorſique Dolore experiebar, at Succeſſu utique haud meliore, quinimò infauſto utplurimùm Eventu: quibus enim Sanguis largâ manu detractus fuit, omnes fere, *paralytico* Affectu correpti, Vim prorsùs Motumque Manuum perdiderunt, nec Uſum earum, niſi poſt longum Tempus, recuperaverunt tandem; ac quod dolendum certè, aliqui hoc Tempus aduſque Reſolutione Manuum laborant. Ex hoc profectò Errore, vel leviſſimum Accidens fuit diu durans Tumor Pedum hydropicus.——Paucis igitur: Si fortè Venæ Sectio, propter Sanguinis nempe Multitudinem, eſt præcipienda, debet id fieri incipiente Morbo, & priuſquam *Narcotica* adminiſtrantur: nam non in hòc ſolùm, ſed & in omni fere Morbo, perpetuum eſt, quod Ægri faciliùs longe Miſſionem Sanguinis ferunt ante, quàm poſt Opii Uſum.

Quamvis Venæ Sectio huic Morbo rariſſimè conveniebat, Medicina tamen vomitoria fuit ſemper utilis, in Principio utique perneceſſaria: ſive enim *Anodyna* dederis, ſive *Cathartica*, aut Vomitu rejecta protinùs, aut Pituitâ tenaciſſimâ implicata, neutiquam vel Dolorem lenirent, vel moverent Alvum, ſi ea præſertim in Formâ ſolidâ exhibuiſſes. ——Memini profectò me conſultum fuiſſe à Pharmacopolâ quodam Gallico, pro Uxore cujuſdam Pictoris, cui dederat ſaltem (partitis autem Vicibus) Pilul. ex Duobus ʒij, quibus & adjecerat etiam Calomel. ʒſs, eaque omnia incluſerat Potione largâ Infusûs purgantis fortioris; quid inde? Vomuit equidem, parciùs autem, at ne vel minimè reſpondit Alvus. Ego verò *Emeticum* propino ſtatim, hauſtâque dein, pro more, affatim Infuſione Salviæ & Florum Chamæmeli immenſam planè

planè ejecit Quantitatem Muci quam maximè viſcidi, cum ipſiſſimis Pilulis, nullo fere modo mutatis, quanquam plures ante Horas deglutitæ fuerant.

Hîc jam obiter venit notandus Error eorum, qui *Cathartica* reſinoſa exhibent, nec cum Sale aliquo ſolvente, nec Ovi Vitello, commiſta; quæ faciant ut Reſina ſit in Viſceribus diſſolubilis: Si quis enim ſinceram, aut Jalapii, aut Scammonei, Reſinam alicui porrigit, pituitoſis & aquoſis Humoribus in primis Viis abundanti, haud magis Alvum movebit, quam ſi meras miniſtrabat Quiſquilias, & hujus Actionem ita non juvat (quod Vulgus tamen ſolet) juſculi avenacei larga Potatio, ut eam prorsùs impediat.——Plantas ideò reſinoſas, optimè præparatas, porrexit alma Natura Sale nempe proprio ſolvente divites, quem certè, dum Reſinam conficit male feriatus Chemicus, perdit omninò.

Sed è Diverticulo in Viam.——Imprimis itaque, hoc Morbo laboranti, ad hunc Modum præſcripſimus.

℞ Rad. Ipecacuanh. ʒi vel ʒiſs. Sal. Abſynth. ℈ſs. coq. ex Aq. font. ℥iv. ad ℥ij. dein coletur Decoctum, cui adde Aq. Flor. Chamæm. Comp. Syrup. è Spin. Cerv. ana ℥ſs. m. f. Potio emetica.——Ad Vomitum promovendum hauriat affatim Pulli gallinacei Decoctum, vel, quod magis probo, Infuſum Salviæ & Flor. Chamæm.

Emeticum hoc noſtrum, præ omnibus, quæ probavi unquam operando videtur leniſſimum, at detergendo potens ſatis & Effectu certiſſimum; citò enim Vomitum ciebit, nec longâ in Inteſtinis Morâ Tormina creabit: (quod, Ipecacuanh. in Pulvere aſſumptâ, ſæpiſſimè evenit) huic, dum violentius volo, *Tartari emetici* Grana aliquot, aut Cochleare unum, alterumve, Vini benedicti adjicio.

Vomitus hoc Modo provocandus eſt alternis Diebus, vel ad quartam nonnunquam Vicem: cùm etenim maximâ Copiâ Pituitæ tenaciſſimæ obruitur Stomachus, cùm magna Vis corruptæ Bilis eum opprimit, quis Medicinæ Profectus expectandus eſt, niſi hæc expurgantur penitùs? Quod rectiùs longè ſurſum, quàm deorſum, faciendum eſt: licet enim ponatur ea ejici poſſe per inferiora, nonne tamen longè commodiùs per vicinum Os evomenda ſunt, quàm per longum Inteſtinorum iter de-

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turbanda? Quinetiam, dum per Inteſtina depellitur putrida Ventriculi Colluvies, Pars iſtius tenuior ab Oſculis Venarum Lactearum reſorpta, Sanguinem inquinabit, dum Pars craſſior, in Plicis Viſcerum hærens, atrocia excitabit Tormina: atqui ſi omnia expurgari potuerunt, inter deſcendendum tamen Tunicam Inteſtinorum nervoſam cruciarent maximè. Conſtat igitur ineptum eſſe velle per Alvum purgare Stomachi Colluviem.

Nec ſolùm ad hunc Morbum proficit Vomitio, quatenus perpurgat Ventriculum, ſed & inter vomendum Partes Stomacho proximiores concutiuntur & vellicantur maximè: quicquid ita Humoris in Hepate, vel Pancreate, ſtagnaverit exprimitur, ac Vomitu proinde ejicitur.— Cum autem ſtagnando corrumpatur omnis Corporis Humor, atque inde Acritudinem contrahat aſſiduè; ſi per Alvum excernendus foret, tum Inteſtina torquendo, tum Vaſa Lactea ſubeundo, plurima produceret Mala. Vomitione ergò optimè exantlatur Bilis, ſive porracea, ſive atra, utraque in hoc Morbo frequentiſſima.——Quinetiam ſæpe certè notavi, ex peractâ Vomitione, vel ipſos Artuum & Humerorum Dolores ceſsâſſe, pro Tempore ſaltem; ad divini Senis Effatum Lib. ii. Prædictorum, quod ſic reddit Celſus noſter, Lib. ii. cap. 8. "Humerorum Dolores, qui ad Scapulas, vel Manus, tendunt, Vomitu atræ Bilis ſolvuntur."

Cum jam Vomitus conquieverit, quod exhibitis *Paregoricis* citò efficitur, danda ſunt protinùs Medicamenta per Alvum purgantia; iiſque rectiſſimè addenda ſunt *Anodyna:* ſiquidem obſtinata Alvus & Dolor Ventris graviſſimus ſunt in hocce Morbo *Symptomata* perpetua. ——Ideò ubi colicus Dolor ſævit admodùm, *Opiata* Purgantibus adjici debent; nempe ut Dolor reddatur tolerabilis, ut Inteſtinorum Relaxatio deinde ſequatur, atque ut eorum Motus periſtalticus fiat conſtans & regularis, nec interruptus, nec perverſus.——Dolor omnis agit ut Stimulus, vel rectiùs Stimulus ſenſum Doloris excitat: Stimulus autem omnis ad Contractiones concitat Fibras, eaſque in *Spaſmos*, ſi ſit vehemens, adigit. Cum itaque Dolor colicus atrociſſimè urget, Inteſtina in quibuſdam Locis Convulſionibus afficiuntur, & Faſciâ quaſi conſtringuntur, adeò ut, niſi Tormento ſopito, nec Alvus nec

Flatus infrà tranſmitti poſſit: hâc adeò de Causâ, Dolor colicus vehemens ſecum plerumque habet Comitem Alvum valde aſtrictam. Rectiſſimè ergò in omni Colicâ graviore *Anodyna* purgantibus adjiciuntur; nec certè hoc novum eſt, experientiſſimus enim Riverius in Capit. de Dolore colico præſcripſit Aloes ℥i, Scammonei gr. vi, quibus Laudani Opiati adjunxit Grana duo: imò in Obſervatione primâ Centur. 2dæ iiſdem admiſcet Grana quinque Laudani.——At cum id ſe facere ex Auctoritate Hippocratis opinatur, meâ quidem ſententiâ fallitur; nam Vox Μηκωνὶς, in Loco à Riverio citato, non Succum ſomniferum Papaveris (niſi fortè τῆς ἀφρώδεος ſive ſpumei Dioſcoridis, quod vehementer ſatis purgat) ſignificat, ſed Πέπλον, ſive Πέπλιον *, Genus ſcilicet Medicamenti Alvum purgans: hoc idem etiam Μηκώνιον ſignificat apud Hippocratem ſæpiſſimè (niſi quando Epithetum ὑπνωτικὸν adjicitur, ut Lib. ii. de Morb. Mulierum, p. 670. Edition. Foëſii) ita quoque Μηκωνὶς, ſive Μηκωνίτις, à Galeno explicatur in Exegeſi Vocum Hippocraticarum, Μηκώνιον τὸν Πέπλον καλέμενον· ὃν καὶ Μηκωνίτην ὀνομάζει.

Sed ad Rem.——Vomitu peracto, Ego uti ſoleo ſequentibus ℞ Pil. Coch. min. ℈i. vel ʒſs. Calomelan. ℈ſs. Laudan. ſolid. gr. i. Ol. Caryoph. gutt. i. m. f. Pilul. vel ℞ Rad. Jalap. ℈i. vel ʒſs. Spec. Diambr. gr. viij. Calomel. ℈ſs. Syrup. de Spin. Cerv. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus.——Pilulæ autem non ita facilè rejiciuntur——Poſt duas dein, treſve, Horas Senæ Infuſionem, vel Mannæ Solutionem, atque id Genus Medicamenta, præcipio; quibus & interdum adjicio Oleum Amygdalinum, aut Olivarum, niſi ubi Stomacho Oleum valdè alienum eſt. Horum Doſin & augeo & repeto, pro Ratione *Symptomatum:* Hiſce verò pacatur Dolor, relaxantur Inteſtina, ad Dejectiones ſtimulantur leniter, & oleoſis lubrica redduntur. At ſi ne ſic quidem Alvus reſpondet, totum Abdomen foveri jubeo Fomento emolliente, idque potiſſimùm ubi Venter tenſus eſt admodùm & durus, vel *Spaſmo* maximè contractus. Hoc blando Vapore Abdominis Integumenta penetrat, ac Inteſtina ipſa demulcet, rigidas hoc emollit Fibras, eaſque nimis ten-

* Πέπλον καὶ Πέπλιον ἐγγυτάτω μὲν τὴν Ἰδέαν ἀλλήλων ἐς τὸ καθάραι. Ruf. Epheſ.

ſas

as relaxat. Mirandum planè Succeſſum ſæpe notavi ex Applicatione Fotûs hujuſmodi. ℞ Rad. Altheæ, Sem. Lini—Fœnugræc. ana ℥iij. Flor. Chamæmel. M. iij. Capit. Papav. alb. ℥iv. coq. ex Aq. font. & Lact. dulc. ana P. æqual.——At Effectus longè feliciores expectandi ſunt, ſi Æger in Semicupium demittatur ex iiſdem paratum. Mihi, hæc aſſerenti, facilem dabit Aſſenſum quiſquis feliciſſimos Balnei emollientis in Doloribus nephriticis Effectus obſervavit.—Haud rarò profectò vidi ſæviſſimum Paroxyſmum *nephriticum* ſolo Balnei Uſu derepentè ſolutum, cum nec prælarga Sanguinis Miſſio, nec Laudani Doſes, eæque haud mediocres, vel profeciſſent Hilum. Imò permultis didici Experimentis, nihil ad Dolorem ſedandum, ac Calculum per Ureterem demittendum, æquè conducere ac Balneum tepidum & emolliens.

Accidit autem ſæpiſſimè, quod Fæces alvinæ in hâc Colices Specie, valdè indurantur, & in Valvulis Coli hærentes, Flatibus & Stercori Repagula ſunt, adeò ut, dum omnia ibi ſiſtuntur, nihil ultrà tranſmitti poſſit: hâc ſolâ de Causâ ſæpiſſimè oriuntur graviſſimi Dolores, ubi præſertim Inteſtina Purgantibus irritantur. Quamobrem ſi poſt Horas aliquot, ab aſſumpto *Cathartico,* Alvus nihil reddit, oleoſum & emollientem Clyſterem injici præcipio, quo & Inteſtina reddantur lubrica & Stercora molliora: dein (ſi opus erit) Alvus acriore *Clyſmate* duci poteſt.

Si quis alius Morbus, hic profectò, de quo jam agitur, frequentem *Catharſin* Alvumque diu ſolutam requirit: Medicamenta ergò leniter purgantia per Dies aliquot continuos exhibenda ſunt; inter quæ laudo potiſſimùm Rharbarbarum, Pilul. Ruffi, Tinctur. Sacr. quibus ſubindè adjungi debent Calomelanos Grana aliquot. Terebinth. etiam Veneta aut Cypria, Ovi Vitello ſubacta & Aquæ alicui *Cardiacæ* admiſta, Alvum purgat commodè, & plurimum facit ad *rheumaticos* Dolores, Colicen comitantes. Intereà tamen *Anodyna* quædam liberali Manu porrigenda ſunt; neque enim aliter ſæviſſimos compeſcere Dolores, neque iiſdem occurrere potes, recurſuris alioquin promptiſſimè, niſi repetitâ Doſi Lacrymæ Papaveris Tormenta reprimas.—

Quod tamen ad Opii Doſin attinet, nihil certi ſtatui poteſt, cùm ipſiſſima Doſis alterum ſoporet maximè, alteri det contrà dulce furere.

Longam hanc & frequentem *Catharſin*, ut-ut nova videatur, neceſſariam eſſe comprobavit Experientia: Alvus enim aliter mox fieret aſtricta valde, & graviſſima Tormina certo certiùs ſuccederent, ob acres ſcilicet Humores in Inteſtina perpetuò influentes.

Non ſolùm ad hunc Morbum profligandum primas Vias perpurgare neceſſe eſt, diluenda eſt inſuper Sanguinis Acrimonia ſalina: nam ex polluto Fonte haud puri diffluunt Rivuli. Diluentia ergò propinanda ſunt abundè, inter quæ ἄριστον μὲν Ὕδωρ; neque enim aliud datur Salium Solvens, neque magis purum & incorruptum aliquid.—At ex omnibus Aquis laudo maximè Aquam Pyrmontenſem, aut Spadanam: hæc ſiquidem, Principio prædita *Chalybeato*, non tantùm Sales diſſolvit optimè, ſed & *Craſin* Sanguinis firmat, ac Fibrarum Tonum roborat.

Cùm per hæc Sanguis ſit dilutus apprimè, omni Ope evocandus eſt Sudor. Nil verò ad hoc idoneum magis expertus ſum quàm Camphoram, ac divinum illud miſerorum Solamen, Laudanum: his aſſumptis ad Sudores eliciendos largiter calidèque hauriri debet vel Salviæ, vel Roriſmarini, Infuſio, aut, quod Stomacho forſan arrideat magis, Serum Lactis vinoſum.

Qui Conſenſum Inteſtina inter & Cutim, qui fœtidos acreſque Sudores, vel Cuticulam ipſam erodentes, obſervaverat; haud ita multum obſtuperet, videndo tum colicos Dolores, tum *rheumaticos*, poſt Sudationem penitùs fere ſublatos, pro Tempore ſaltem.—Iſtud certè fuit Naturæ Veſtigia premere, cui Medicus, ejus Miniſter, prudenter obſecundare debet: frequenter enim Sudores, ſponte erumpentes, hanc Ægritudinem allevabant admodùm.—Hiſce apprimè convenit Baglivi Aphoriſmus Capit. de Colicâ: "Colica habitualis & endemica, à "Vino acido præſertim oriunda, ſolis ſanatur Sudoriferis; Veſperi "tamen interpoſito anodyno Remedio."—Atqui miror ipſummet Baglivum, in eâdem etiam Sectione, Uſum Opii in Colicâ improbâſſe: ſive enim Sudores moveat, ſive non, in vehemente Colicâ perneceſſarium eſt, ac longè longèque anteferendum Pulveri Foliorum Ficûs

ſylveſtris, utcunque ſit in Terrâ (quod permagni eſt haud dubio) non in Muro nata, & licèt cautè (quod præcipit) Foliis Ulmi admixta.—Sed *quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.*—Sudores equidem non ſunt Paralyſeôs Cauſa, ſed Effectus: cum enim Materiæ morbidæ *Metaſtaſis* in Genus nervoſum facta eſt, vel Reſolutione, vel Convulſione, afficiantur Nervi neceſſe eſt. Relaxatis ideò Nervis ſubcutaneis, per patula nimis & hiantia Cutis Emiſſaria diffluunt Humores (quod in moribundis etiam eandem ob Cauſam obſervatur:) quid quod & Sudores diu poſt ortam Paralyſin durant.—Mihi certè videtur Corpus reticulare Malpighii (ſi mavis Ruyſchii) eum ob Finem effectum fuiſſe, ut foret quaſi Sphincter univerſalis Ductibus Sudoriferis, per ſua Foramina emiſſis; dumque conſtringitur fortiùs (quod Cute Aëri frigido expoſitâ accidit) tota Cutis, Puſtulis quaſi aſpera corrugatur, & Cuticulæ anſerinæ inſtar evadit: dum verò relaxatur nimium, profluunt Sudores. Sed hæc hactenus contra Doctrinam Baglivi.

Poſt Sudationem Diluentia, præ cæteris autem, Aqua quædam ferruginea, ſi ea non eſt, quàm puriſſima, iterum præſcribenda ſunt, diuque epotanda; ut corruptæ nimirum nova puraque Materia admiſceatur, ut debitus ſervetur Sanguinis Fluor, & ejus corrigatur Acrimonia. Nec verò intereà omittenda ſunt, quæ & imbecillum Stomachum juvant & Viſcera confirmant: ſic tamen ut ſubinde aſſumi debeant Rhabarbarum & Tinctura Sacra, (quæ & ipſa Inteſtina corroborandi Facultatem habent, eaque expurgant commodè) ne in illis ſcilicet coirent acres aliqui Humores—Idcircò Pulveres (utì dicuntur) teſtacei ad hunc Morbum proficiunt, quod acres abſorbeant Humores; at niſi ſalem. Abſynthii, aut Tartari fixum admiſces iiſdem, ac Rheum barbarum, vel ἐκκοπρότικα quædam ſubinde exhibes, eorum uſus non diu continuandus eſt; ne in Canali Inteſtinorum, diu morando, in lapideam penè abirent Duritiem. Quod ſanè plus ſemel obſervavi, in Puerulo præſertim Aurificis cujuſdam, cui, ob *Teſtacea* plurima exhibita, Alvi Fæces in tantum erant induratæ, ut exſiccatum Gypſum planè referrent, illaſque ex Ano, ope Inſtrumenti, neceſſe eſſet extrahere.—Hoc de *Teſtaceis* exhibendis Præceptum, niſi ubi cita

Alvus aliquos exercet, perpetuum eſſe debet. Tutiùs ideò, imò & efficaciùs longè, ad acidos corrigendos Humores datur Aqua Calcis vivæ tenuiſſima, maximè idoneis imbuta *Stomachicis*, quæ & Acidum in primis Viis, ac in Sanguine delet.

Quæ ad Dolores *rheumaticos* expugnandos, cùm Morbus Artus invaſerit, utiliſſima probavi, fuere Cinnabarina, Gummi Guaiaci, Tinctura Antimonii, Potiones è Terebinthinâ, aut è Balſamo Copaybæ, quæ quoque ad paralyticas Affectiones plurimum poſſunt. Sed ante omnia fere, minuta Calomelanos Doſis, repetita ſubinde; quod, ſi octavâ, vel decimâ, Vice ſublimetur, nobiliſſimum ad plures Morbos evadit Remedium: idque, ad Grana duo, triave, ſcilicet, præſcripſit eruditiſſimus noſter *Muſgravius*, ὁ μακαρίτης, Aſclepiadeæ Familiæ, dum viveret, egregium Decus & Ornamentum.——Calomelano frequenter adjicio Camphoræ pauxillum, quæ, ex Particulis longè ſubtiliſſimis conſtans, anguſtiſſimos Corporis Canaliculos penetrando, Pennaſque quaſi *Mercurio* addendo, Vires ejus intendit maximè. Quinetiam eadem Camphora corrodentem *Mercurialium* Præparationum Qualitatem delenit, earumque Spicula obtundit: quod probè jamdudum novit *Bateus*, eandem, in Præparatione Mercurii præcipitati griſei, Turpetho minerali addendo. Utiliſſimas quoque *Mercurii alkalizati* Dotes probavi nuper, addo & tutiſſimas.

Porrò ad crudeliſſimos *Rheumatiſmi* Cruciatus, eoſque diu permanentes inter Scapulas præcipuè, nihil magis prodeſſe novi quam *Veſicatoria* ſuperimpoſita; quæ ad Paralyſin etiam præcavendam, eamque, ſi jam facta fuerit, profligandam, maximè faciunt. Membra autem reſoluta, totaque Spina Dorſi, à ſummis Cervicibus Os Coccygis aduſque, Galbaneto Paracelſi (quod apud Cratonem, vel Riverium vide) aut quod, me Judice, melius eſt, Balſamo Galbaneto Hartmanni perfricanda ſunt, adjectâ quoque Camphorâ: habet id utique Vim penetrandi & aperiendi maximam. Eſtque hoc inſuper utile Remedium, ubi Abdomen vehementer extenſum eſt, aut Spaſmo maximè contractum: totus autem Venter eo inungi debet poſt Fomentationem idoneam. At notandum! melius longâ & clauſâ Digeſtione, quàm

Deſtillatione, (quod vulgò faciunt) præparatur: deſtillatum ſiquidem magis *cauſticum* eſt, & nonnunquam, ſi ſit tenerior præſertim, erodit Cutim. At ſi Umbilicus excoriatur, difficillimè utique ſanatur, ac diſcruciat maximè: quod quoque caveri certè debet, cùm Emplaſtra de Galbano, vel *hyſterica* dicta, medio Abdomini admoveantur; Umbilicum nempe obtegendo involuto Serico.

Cùm Dolores colici & *rheumatici* ceſſaverint paululum, tum demum uti Cibo pleniore oportet, ſed neque in lante neque valido, ne Viſcera adhuc imbecilla lædantur. Conveniunt potiſſimùm *Gelatina* de Sago, è Cornu Cervi raſo, ſeu, quæ faciliùs paratur, de Pedibus vitulinis, Ova ſorbilia, *Panatellæ*, atque id Genus alia, quæ per totum etiam Morbi Decurſum, parciùs aſſumpta, ad Vires reficiendas utilia ſunt.—Potui nihil dari debet præterquam Aqua pura, aut *chalybeata*, Vini albi verò generoſi pauxillo ſubinde adjecto; nam ſive quid flatulentum, ſive acidum eſt, id huic Morbo affectis alienum eſt maximè: facile enim redire conſuevit ex leviſſimo Diætæ Errore.——Porrò ad *Craſin* Sanguinis reſtituendam, & confirmanda Viſcera, *Chalybeata* quædam *Stomachica* idonea ſunt maximè: Infuſione ſequente utor ſæpiſſimè. ℞ Radic. Gentian——Galang. ana ℥ſs.—Zedoar.—Calam. aromat. Cort. extern. Aurant. Hiſpalenſ. ſicc. ana ℥iiſs. Caryoph. Indic. ʒii. Chalyb. cum Tartaro ppt. ℥iii: hiſce affunde Vini alb. Olyſſiponenſis ℔iiiſs, Aq. Abſynth. Comp. ℔iſs. f. Infuſio clauſa per Dies ſaltem duodecim, in Vaſe vitreo, id ſæpiùs agitando.—Ubi Viſcera infirma ſunt, & pituitoſa Colluvies redundat, maximè conducit hocce Medicamentum, minimè tamen alienum eſt Stomacho.—Semina Cardui, in Tincturâ amarâ Chalybeatâ *Loweri*, ingratum admodùm Lentorem fundunt; neque aliquid Gentianæ, præter Nomen, eſt in Aquâ Gentianæ compoſita, quam recipit Infuſio Loweriana.

Ultimum in hoc Morbo Auxilium Equitatio eſt: neque enim ulla Res Viſcera magis & Inteſtina confirmat. Ea ſiquidem, vario admodùm, ac frequentiſſimo Corporis Succuſſu, totum Abdomen concutit leniter: quicquid adeò Inteſtinis hæreat, Preſſu & Agitatione continuâ depellit; quicquid Lentoris in Vaſculis ſanguineis retardetur exprimit,

Cir-

Circuitum Sanguinis per Vaſa *meſenterica* & Venæ Portæ Ramulos promovet maximè, ubi Sanguinis Curſus tardiſſimus eſt. Sanguinem itaque partim Vi Morbi, partim longâ ibi Morâ, concretum fere perpetuâ velut Conquaſſatione diſſolvit. Obſtructiones adeò Glandularum Hepatis, Pancreatis, Meſenterii, Inteſtinorum, expedit; porrò Actionem Splenis, Jecinori inſervientis, multum adjuvat. Plurimis denique conſtat Experimentis, *Perſpirationem* maximè augeri Equitatione: ita noxios Humores in aliam Partem avertendo, ac per Cutim eliminando, non in hoc ſolùm, ſed & in omni fere Morbo *chronico* prodeſt. Profectò quos vix operoſa Medicina ſervavit, ſola utique Equitatio reſtituit penitùs: cùm igitur Equo inſidere valet Ægrotus, eo guadet quotidie, *Vireſque acquirat eundo.*

Hæc quæ conſcripſi modò de Ratione medendi Morbo colico Damnoniorum, haud malè fortaſſe accommodari poſſunt Colice Pictonum dictæ, Indias Occidentales infeſtanti ſæpiſſimè: quæ ex eâdem fere Cauſâ pendens, nimio nempe Uſu acerbiſſimi Limonum Succi, Curam forſan haud abſimilem poſcit.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONUM

DE AËRE, &c.

VOLUMEN ALTERUM.

PRÆFATIO.

PERFECI tandem Obſervationum *de Aëre & Morbis Epidemicis* Volumen alterum (ab Initio ſcilicet Anni 1738 ad Exitum uſque 1748) in quo quidem eodem uſus ſum Ordine, atque Notis, in priore deſcriptis *.

Quàm fuerunt plena Laboris hæcce Opera ſolus ille nôrit, qui talia conſcripſerit—Lubentiùs autem ſecundum hoc Opus ſuſcepi, quòd & prius Publico bene acceptum perceperim, & mihi porrò, id meditanti, haud inutile—Dum enim Cœli atque Aëris Mutationes notarem diligenter, varioſque Morbos has conſequentes, eorum ſanè Cauſam, ac Naturam, multò meliùs dignoſcebam; quales enim Tempeſtates, tales etiam ſunt Morborum Conſtitutiones, ſicut notavit olim *Hippocrates* †, & fida dudum docuit Experientia—Multus ideò eſt divinus Senex in præcipiendo diligentem Aëris atque Tempeſtatis Obſervationem, optima quinetiam dedit Exemplaria, præcipuè in Libro primo & tertio *Epidemicorum*.

Hujus etiam Laboris aliud mihi fuit Incitamentum: quoniam ſcilicet Obſervationes hujuſmodi, quæ per longam Annorum Seriem, uno eodemque Loco factæ ſunt, meliùs longè iſtius Regionis *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutionem, Morbos vulgares, eorum Succeſſiones, Relationes, imò & curandi Rationem oſtendunt, quàm ſi per unum ſolummodò, alterumve Annum detur Hiſtoria: monet ideò rectiſſimè cla-

* Porro in Volumine 2do notavi, quolibet Menſe, Diem novæ, necnon plenæ, Lunæ.

riſſimus

riſſimus *Ramazzini*, "Nil foret in Arte medicâ utilius, quàm ſucce-"dentes ſibi ad invicem Conſtitutiones conferre, ut recta medendi "Methodus inſtitui poſſet, quoties eadem Tempora, ac iidem Morbi, "recurrerent *"—Paulò etiam ultrà proceſſit expertiſſimus *Hoffman*, hortando nimirùm ardenter "Omnes & ſingulos Medicorum corda-"tiores, quibus Curæ Cordique Salus Hominum eſt, ut in annotan-"dis Morborum Hiſtoriis, ſi epidemii Morbi graſſantur, & diligen-"tiſſimi & accuratiſſimi ſint; & quiſque in ſuo Loco Temporum & "Tempeſtatum præcedentium, & præſentium, Conſtitutionem, item "in Barometro Mercurii Motum, ac Gradum Caloris ex Thermo-"metro, ſimul adjiciant, integraſque & plenas Hiſtorias cum Methodo "curandi & Eventu exhibeant †."

Noſtram profectò ad Vitam ſuſtentandam omnium maximè neceſſa-rius eſt Aër, cæteris utiquè per plures Horas carere poſſumus, hoc ne vel Tempore quàm breviſſimo—An igitur purus ſit, vel impurus, ſummi procul Dubio eſt Momenti, ejuſque adeò bonas, necnon pravas Qualitates ‡, probè perdiſcere debet Medicus.—Aëris autem Nomine hìc volo Terræ *Atmoſphæram*, non merum, utì dicitur, Elementum: quæ cum ex variis admodùm Rebus componatur, variis etiam Modis officere nobis, ac proficere, poteſt—Diverſæ ergo hujus Conſtitutiones, tum ad Sanitatem tuendam, tum ad Morbos depellendos, aſſiduè ſunt obſervandæ.

Res erit Exemplo clarior—Sicca valdè & frigida Tempeſtas, perflante diu Boreâ, aut Aquilone, Corporis Habitum conſtringit, Fibras roborat, Vaſcula arctiora & fortiora facit, Humores etiam magis denſos; porrò Globulos ſanguineos accumulat, & compingit validè; *Celſi* Verbis, totum Corpus ſpiſſat, & mobilius atque expeditius reddit; ideòque, ex *Hippocratis* || Opinione, omnium Ventorum Aquilo

* Conſtitut. epidemic. urban. 1691, ipſo Initio.

† *Frid. Hoffman.* Medicin. rational. Syſtemat. Edit. *Francofurt.* 4°, 9 Vol. 1738, Patholog. general. Part. 3, Cap. 7, p. 430, Tom. 2°.

‡ Haud pauca de his dixi in Prolegomen. ad Vol. I. *de Aëre*, &c.

|| Lib. de Morbo Sacro, Sect. 15. Edit. *Vander Linden Lugdun. Batav.* 2. Vol. 8. 1665.

eſt

eſt ſaluberrimus—At ſi diutiùs talis perſtat Tempeſtas, ſolida fiunt ſtricta perquàm, & *elaſtica* nimìs, Fluida verùm craſſa valdè & glutinoſa, imò ad Vaſcula minutiſſima permeanda multò minùs idonea; namque non tantùm Humoribus inducit Lentorem, ad Inflammationes aptum, ſed & ità quoquè condenſat rubros Sanguinis Globulos, ut difficillimè per ultimos Arteriarum Ramuſculos promoveantur; duros nempè plus æquo, & haud facilè Formam rotundam in oblongam mutantes ad Tranſitum ſcilicet faciliorem; cum & jam etiam ipſæ *Arteriolæ* à Frigore coarctantur & Diſtentioni reſiſtant plurimùm.—Hinc Obſtructiones, hinc Inflammationes, Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ, Anginæ, *Rheumatiſmi*, Morbi denique, qui à craſſo, viſcido, ac inflammato Sanguine pendent, prævalidâ Vi Cordis & Arteriarum adacto: quò magis etenim arctantur à Frigore Vaſa, quò magis *Atmoſphæræ* comprimuntur Pondere, eò velociùs, cæteris paribus, moventur contenti Humores, unde Frictio major, ac proinde Calor; quæ tandem Sanguinem incraſſant & condenſant maximè——Certa hæc ſunt omnia & conſtantia, Sanguis enim, tali perdurante Aëris Conſtitutione, denſus eſt admodùm, atque glutinoſus plerumque, vel ſi è Saniſſimis emittitur, multò magis ubi Febris accedat.

Verùm enimverò nec protinùs oritur morbidus hic Lentor, nec in omnibus, fit namque gradatìm, cùm diu nimirùm regnaverit aquilonia & ſicca Tempeſtas, neque enim intereſt quales Dies ſint, ſed & quales etiam antè præceſſerint.—Atqui laxis nimiùm & pituitoſis Hominibus adeò non nocet hæcce Conſtitutio, ut vel ſit apprimè utilis, firmos hos magis, ac vegetos, efficiendo; una ſic Naturâ, Præceptore optimo, notante *, ad Hyemem, alia ad Æſtatem, benè aut malè ſe habet.—Hinc inſuper eſſe videtur quòd una Febris *epidemica* fortibus eſt funeſta & robuſtis, parcitque imbecillis, alia verò, ſub humido tepidoque Cœlo nata, in hos teneros maximè ſævit.—Ex magnis igitur *Atmoſphæræ* Mutationibus vel mutatur maximè Morbus popularis, vel ſupprimitur prorsùs; quòd perſæpè videmus.

* *Hippocrat.* Aphoriſm. 2. Sect. 3

Ad Mala autem ſiccæ & frigidæ Tempeſtatis præcavenda (imò & tollenda) utendum eſt multâ, diluente, emolliente, tepidâ Potione, Victuque molli & relaxante, neque unquam antè progredi quis debet quàm tepidum aliquem Potum aſſumpſerit, ſive Pedibus, ſive Equo, eundum eſt contra Ventos aquilonares; at ſi inhorreſcat aliquis indè, ac febricitet, mittendus eſt actutùm Sanguis, potiſſimùm ſi Thoracis, aut Lateris, Dolor impetat: idque ſanè mox repeti debet ſi Febris invaleſcat—Hoc utiquè perpetuum eſt quòd Sanguis nunquam tutiùs, aut feliciùs, in Morbis acutis mittitur, quàm frigidas inter & ſiccas Aëris Conſtitutiones, altiùs perſtante *Barometro:* nec in Pleuriticis ſolùm & Peripneumonicis conſentaneum hoc eſt, ſed in aliis plurimis, utpotè *Variolis*, *Morbillis*, *Rheumatiſmo*, Colicâ, &c.—imò in ipſis Febribus intermittentibus, quotidianis putà, ac tertianis, opportuna tunc ſæpe eſt Venæ Sectio, per Initia ſaltem, ex facili aliter in continuas ardentes, aut *inflammatorias*, haud rarò mutantur.

E contrario, humida tepidaque *Atmoſphæræ* Κατάστασις Fibras relaxat nimiùm, Vim Vaſorum enervat, Sanguinem debito ſolutiorem, pituitoſum, inertem facit, totumque Corpus hebes, humidum, languidum, Febribus lentis, putridis, intermittentibus longis, obnoxium—Hìc ergo contraria prorſus Diæta, atque Medicina, eſt adhibenda; quæ ſolidas Corporis Partes firmare, quæ Fluidorum *Craſin* conſervare, quæ validè compingere Globulos ſanguineos poſſint, indicantur; Potus nempè ſubauſterus, frigidus, generoſus, Victus valentior, deſiccans, aſtringens, Balneum frigidum, ejuſque Generis alia.—Ad hujus autem Conſtitutionis Febres parùm utiquè confert Sanguinis Detractio, quinimò nocet admodùm, ſi ſit effuſior, oriuntur namque ab imminutâ Cordis & Arteriarum Potentiâ, à laxâ nimiùm Sanguinis Texturâ, & lenteſcente Lymphâ; tendit hinc ad *Staſin* atque Putredinem Liquidum Vitale, unde Febres intermittentes, lentæ, putridæ, malignæ, hujus Tempeſtatis ſemper ſunt Soboles; in quibus equidem curandis, quæ Vires foveant deſiderantur, quæ minuant neutiquàm—Sæpiſſimè etiam, dum talia permanent Tempora, quotidianæ, ac tertianæ, in

longas continuas putridas Febres degenerare ſolent, haud levi cum Ægrotantium Periculo, quas ſi tandem effugiant in Icterum, atque Hydropem, incidunt plerumque.—Nunquam profectò citiùs, neque feliciùs, * reſtituuntur Ægrotantes, quàm ſudo effulgente Cœlo, altèque in *Baroſcopio* ſtante *Mercurio*; hoc ego obſervavi conſtanter, idemque olim notavit percelebris *Frid. Hoffmannus*, in Medicinâ faciundâ diutiſſimè verſatus, lentiſſimè contrà convaleſcunt, dum nubilis perflat ac pluvioſus Auſter.

Cæterùm & haud parùm inſalubris eſt gelidus humidùſque *Atmoſphæræ* Status, multis quippè Modis obeſt, præcipuè frigidos inſinuando in Corpus Humores, atque *Perſpirationem* inhibendo plurimùm †—benè tunc nobis cingendum eſt Veſtibus, luculento etiam Foco, debitoque Vitæ Regimine, ab algidis Vaporibus, quantum poſſibile, cavendum eſt; omnibus denique Modis *Perſpiratio* eſt promovenda, inter quos frequens totius Corporis Frictio ad Ignem confert plurimùm, necnon Exercitatio quotidiana ‡, eaque etiam paulò fortior.

Semper adeò pugnare debemus contra peculiarem Aëris Intemperiem.

Eluceant magis forſan, quæ dixi ſuprà, ſi Morbos *endemicos* perpendamus; horum namque Pars longè major haud Dubio naſcitur à ſingulari cujuſque Loci, ubi infeſtant, *Atmoſphæræ* Depravatione; in Locis videlicet cavis, paluſtribus, uliginoſis, graſſantur ſemper Febres lentæ, putridæ, intermittentes irregulares, quæ nullis ferè cedunt Remediis, niſi mutato prorsùs & Loco & Aëre, ibi quoniam *Atmoſphæra* humidis perpetuò & noxiis abundat Vaporibus, qui Vim Fibrarum debilitant, *Perſpirationem* ſupprimunt, corrumpunt Humores —ideòque ſi quis Advena, udis in his Locis, craſſoque verſatur Aëre,

* Neque ſolùm in bono Tempeſtatum Habitu certior valetudo eſt ſed pejores morbi quoque ſiqui inciderint, leviores fient, & promptius finiuntur. Celſus, Lib. i. Cap. 1.

† Vel paucæ ſubitaneæ Nubes ſub fervido Cœlo Perſpirationem impediunt plurimùm. Vid. Obſervat. accuratiſſimæ *Joh. Lining*, M. D. *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* N°. 470.

‡ Quantum promovet Perſpirationem. Vid. elegantiſſima Experimenta *Georgii Rye*, Armigeri, in Medicinâ Staticâ Hybernicâ; ad Calcem Libri Doctiſſ. D[ris] *Rogers* de Morbis epidemicis.

per Dies vel pauciſſimos, certò ferè certiùs ægrotabit—ſi retentum namque *Perſpirabile* nec per Alvum, nec per Urinam, neque per ipſos Cutis Meatus, intra perbreve Tempus expellitur, Febris * mox creat plùs minùſve; eòque fit gravior, quò major fuerit retenti Quantitas, quò acrior Qualitas ejuſdem †.—Æſtate igitur vel Autumno, magno dum Calore acriores multò facti ſint Humores, intercepta *Perſpiratio* maximè nocet.

Contrà qui Montes habitant aridos, Aquilonem ſpectantes, Febribus *inflammatoriis* Pleuritide, Peripneumoniâ, Anginâ, affliguntur plurimùm: Has utique in Locis editioribus frigidis, Septentrioni expoſitis, crebrò notavi eſſe perfrequentes, cum per Valles autem rarus fuerit admodùm aliquis Pectoris Morbus—Quid quod & interdum vidi Febrem *Catarrhalem epidemicam*, *Pleuro-peripneumoniæ* Naturam induiſſe per Loca montoſa & algida, dum in humilioribus ad lentam proximè (ſeu *nervoſam* ut dicitur) Febrem acceſſit—Hinc equidem haud obſcura videtur Ratio, cur uno, eodemque, regnante Morbo populari, variis in Locis, diverſus celebratur Modus medendi.

Sed & hìc quoquè Ratio Ventorum habenda eſt plurimùm, *Atmoſphæram* quippe maximè mutant: Boreas nimirùm ſiccam, frigidam, ac ponderoſam, facit; Auſter verò humidam, levem, atque tepidam: magnam adeò Vim habent Loca reddendi ſalubria vel inſalubria & diverſo planè Modo afficiuntur Incolæ, hoc perflante, vel illo, Vento—Qui frigidis ergo læduntur & ſiccis, humectare, ac tepidâ ſubinde Potione fovere, Corpora debent, qui humidis ſiccare; ſemperque peculiari Aëris Inclementiæ Victu, Regimine, atque Medicinâ, obſiſtendum eſt—Neque hoc ſolùm, ſed & noxios adverſus Ventos, quantum fieri poteſt, muniendum eſt, Ædificia ſcilicet extruendo ſic, ut quàm minimè ſint objecta Flatibus pernicioſis—Peſtilentiæ quondam, Corcyræ graſſanti, occurrebat *M. T. Varro*, occluſis Feneſtris Auſtrum ſpectantibus, aliis ad Arctum apertis ‡—Magna ſanè fuit Priſcorum Diligentia in

* *Sanctorii* Aphoriſm. 11. Lib. 1.

† ——— ——— 46. ibid.—35. Sect. 2.

‡ *Varro* Lib. 1. Cap. 4. inter Scriptores de Re ruſticâ, ex Edition. *Geſneri. Lipſiæ*, 1735. 2 Vol. 4°.

Ædibus

Ædibus condendis & Oppidis, ut proſpera foret Incolarum Valetudo; Viſcera etiam Animalium, iis in Locis paſcentium, ubi Ædes ponere ſtatuebant, ſedulò perſcrutabantur, an nempè ſana eſſent, vel inſana; atque ità proſpiciebant futuræ Habitantium Saluti, omnibus Modis quærentes Salubritatem *—Nunc verò Dierum, in Ædificationibus, plerumque pluris æſtimatur Lucrum atque Mercimonium, quàm Salubritas—de quibuſdam herclè, ut de Mitylene olim *Vitruvius* †, verè dicendum eſt, "Auſter cum flat Homines ægrotant, cum Corus "tuſſiunt, cum Septentrio reſtituuntur in Sanitatem, ſed in Angiportis "& Plateis non poſſunt conſiſtere propter Vehementiam Frigoris"—Haud pauca Ædificia quidem in Convallibus paludoſis ità malè locata ſunt, ut nunquam non Morbis infeſta ſint; quorum Poſſeſſoribus utiquè Conſilium commendo laudati *Varronis* ‡, "ea vendant quot "Aſſibus poſſint, aut, ſi nequeant, relinquant."

Sed hæc obiter; qui vult plura de Situ Locorum adeat magni *Hippocratis* Librum *de Aëre, Aquis, & Locis*; porrò Librum ſecundum de *Diætâ*, ubi etiam de diverſorum Ventorum Naturâ—perplurima certè in his lectu ſunt digniſſima.

Quanquam aliquæ Febres *epidemicæ* à Contagione ducant Originem, oriuntur attamen plures ab Intemperie Aëris manifeſtâ, neque enim probabilis magis videtur communis Morbi Cauſa, quàm ipſe Aër omnibus communis—Per humidas equidem tepidaſque *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutiones, permanentes diu, Febres lentæ, putridæ, malignæ, ſemper graſſantur, ſicuti obſervavit tota Medicorum Schola ab ultimâ Antiquitate ad hoc uſque Tempus; nec profectò ceſſant tales niſi omninò mutatâ Aëris Temperaturâ, quod etiam perſæpè ſupprimit brevì ipſas contagioſas: —imò ipſæ Peſtilentiæ utplurimùm occurrit ſiccum Frigus hybernum; frequenter autem nimìs, ſub humido calidoque Cœlo, Vim maximam accipit.—Atque Ego quoque novi ſæpiùs Febres pu-

* *Vitruv.* Edit. *Philandri*, 4°. Lib. 1. Cap. 4.

† *Vitruv.* Edit. *Philandri*, 4°. Lib. 1. Cap. 6.

‡ *Varro* de Re ruſticâ, Lib. 1. Cap. 12.

tridas,

tridas, malignas, per æſtuoſam ac nebuloſam *Atmoſphæram*, tum Vi, tum Numero, auctas maximè, mox tamen, ſicco flante Boreâ gelidoque, extinctas penitùs—Imò ipſæ Procellæ ſæpe juvant admodùm morbida diſſipando *Miaſmata:* haud minùs corrumpitur ſtagnans Aër, quàm Aqua ſtagnans, quæ citò, niſi movetur ſubindè, putreſcit.

Quidam inſuper Morbi ſingulis Anni Tempeſtatibus reſpondent, Pleuritides nempè, Peripneumoniæ, Anginæ, tertianæ Febres, Tempori verno, Autumno autem quartanæ, putridæ, malignæ, Cholera, *Dyſenteria*; quod nimirùm ſolita, iſtis Temporibus, Aëris Diſpoſitio his producendis Morbis, aut illis, faveat—Atqui ſi intempeſtivè ſe habuerint Tempeſtates, Morbi proindè variabuntur maximè ita ut iſti, qui Autumno ſunt proprii, per calidùm humidumque Ver dominari poſſint, per Autumnum verò frigidum Febres Veri magis peculiares, utpotè Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ *, *&c.*—Sed plerumque in Febribus autumnalibus, qualeſcunque ſint, Humores longè magis ad Putreſcentiam tendunt ob prægreſſam Æſtatis Calorem, nec adeò largum admittunt Sanguinis Diſpendium.—Suppreſſa, ex ſuſcepto Frigore, *Perſpiratio* Vere Febres *inflammatorias*, Autumno putridas plerumque, aut malignas, generat †—imò ſi, per Autumnum, infeſtant Alvi Fluxus, multò magis acres ſunt, ac bilioſi, quàm Tempore verno, ut ſatìs ſuperque Medicis notum eſt—Æſtatis ſiquidem Ardor *Perſpirationem* auget maximè, Corporis humidiſſima difflat, Sales Oleaque animalia exaſperat, undè naſcitur ſenſìm magna Sanguinis Acrimonia; quæ ad Autumnum uſque increſcit, niſi diluentibus idoneis, atque demulcentibus, temperatur quotidie.

Sed audi de his Rebus Coum Oraculum ‡, Naturæ Interpretem:—“ Omnium Generum Morbi profectò omnibus Temporibus fiunt,

* *Hippocrat.* Lib. *de Humor.* Sect. 7.

† *Sanctor. Aphor.* 35. Sect. 2.

‡ Citavi plerumque *Hippocratem* ex Editione *Lindeni*, non quòd hanc valdè probo (nam *Foëſianum* huic longè antefero) ſed quia Textum *Hippocraticum* in varias diſtribuit Sectiones; quo faciliùs inveniuntur Loca citata.

qui-

"quidam verò in quibuſdam magis gignuntur, & exacerbantur, *Aphor.*, "19°. Sect. 3.—Qualia Tempora (Ὧραι) tales Morborum Conſtitu- "tiones—Tempora tempeſtiva, & benè ordinata, Morbos regulares "(εὐςαθέας) & judicatu faciles faciunt. Lib. *de Humorib.* Sect. 7. & "*Aphoriſm.* 8. Sect. 3—Atqui, prout variaverit Tempus, ſimiles, aut "diſſimiles erunt Morbi, qui in hoc oriuntur, Lib. 1. *de Humor.* Sect. "7.—Converſiones Temporum * (Anni) maximè pariunt Morbos, & "in ipſis Temporibus magnæ Mutationes, Frigoris putà, aut Caloris; "& ſic de cæteris, *Aphoriſm.* 1. Sect. 3. Lib. *de Humorib.* Sect. 8.— "Conſtitutiones Hominum aliæ ad Æſtatem, aliæ ad Hyemem, benè "aut malè ſe habent, Morbi porrò ad Tempora, *Aphor.* 2. 3. Sect. "3. Lib. *de Humor.* Sect. 8.—In Anno autem aliquando Hyems ma- "ximè prævalet, aliquando Ver, modò Æſtas, modò Autumnus, Lib. "*de Natur. Homin.* Sect. 16.—Hyeme Pituita in Homine augetur, "ibid. Sect. 12—Vere Pituita magis dominatur, at Sanguis increſcit, "ibid. Sect. 13.—Æſtate Sanguis adhuc viget, ſed & Bilis exaltatur; "per Æſtatem etiam, ac Autumnum, Bile Corpus abundat; Autumno "autem atra Bilis plurima eſt & fortiſſima, Sanguis verò parciſſimus, "ibid. Sect. 14."

Quicunque Morbi Hyeme augeſcunt, Æſtate ceſſant, qui per Æſtatem increſcunt, deſinunt Hyeme, Lib. 3. *Epidemic.* Sect. 3 & *de Natur. Hominis,* Sect. 17.—Sin autem diu productam Hyemem inſequitur Ver perfrigidum, hyberni fiunt Morbi, Tuſſes, Peripneumoniæ, Anginæ:—quinimò ſi Ver proceſſerit More Autumni Morbum regium producit, licèt propriè ſit Morbus autumnalis, Lib. *de Humor.* Sect. 7.—Siquidem verò hæc, vel illa, Anni Conſtitutio duraverit, diutiùs, Morbi huic congruentes diutiùs quoquè permanebunt, atquè eò erunt fortiores, quò magis prævaluerit & perduraverit Tempeſtas peculiaris; etiam & communiſſimi graſſabantur, & perlongo Tempore perſtabunt, *Aphoriſm.* 7. Sect. 3. Lib. *de Humor.* Sect. 9.—Ex Anni Conſtitutionibus Siccitates (Αὐχμοὶ) ſunt pluvioſis ſalubriores, ac minùs

* Αἱ Μεταβολαὶ τῶν Ὡρέων.

lethales,

lethales, *Aphor.* 15. Sect. 3.—Etſi per magnas Siccitates Febres acutæ, ibid. *Aphor.* 7—Sed in valdè pluvioſis Febres longæ, putridæ, Alvi Fluxiones, Anginæ, Apoplexiæ, ibid. *Aphor.* 16.——Auſtri Caput gravant, Corpus diſſolvunt, & humidum, languidum, hebes faciunt *—Aquilo Tuſſim movet, Fauces exaſperat, Ventrem aſtringit, Horrores excitat, item Dolores Lateris & Pectoris, attamen Corpus compactum, firmum, agile reddit, & benè coloratum, ibid. *Aph.* 5. 17.—& Lib. *de Humor.* Sect. 8.—Aquilo enim omnium Ventorum eſt maximè ſiccus, atque ideò ſaluberrimus; Auſter verò quoad omnia huic contrarius, Lib. *de Morbo Sacro* Sect. 15—Si Hyems ſit moderata, nec valdè frigida, Vere porrò, ac Æſtate, tempeſtiva decidat Pluvia, Annum eſſe ſaluberrimum conſentaneum eſt Lib. *de Aëre Aquis & Locis*, Sect. 25.—At ſi ſicca ſit Hyems, atque aquilonia, Ver autem pluvioſum, & auſtrale, erit Æſtas Febribus abundans; nam, Æſtu mox accedente, non poteſt fieri quin acutiſſimæ Febres perplurimos invadant, præcipuè pituitoſos, Dyſenteriæ verùm Mulieres & Viros humidiores, ibid.—Atqui ſi circa Caniculæ Exortum accedunt Pluviæ, frigidique Aquilones †, Spes Ceſſationis eſt, necnon Autumni ſalubris, ibid. Sect. 26.—Si quando Æſtatem pluvioſam, atque auſtrinam, ſimilis ſequitur Autumnus, plurimos Morbos excitat Hyeme—Siccæ autem Æſtati, Boreâque perflatæ, pluvius, & auſtralis, ſuccedens Autumnus, Hyeme producit Capitis Dolores, Cerebri Corruptiones ‡, Gravedines, Raucedines, Tuſſes, imò & Tabem, ibid. Sect. 28.—Quòd ſi aquilonius ſit Autumnus & ſiccus, neque Pluviæ ſub Cane, nec vel ſub Arcturo, decidunt, confert equidem pituitoſis, humidis, ac Mulieribus; bilioſis verò nocentiſſimum eſt, quòd humidiſſima Corporis diſſipat, craſſiſſima autem & acerrima relinquit, ibid. Sect. 29.—Medicus ideò ſic Morbis occurrere debet, ut reſpiciat ſemper cum Hominum Conſtitutiones, tum etiam varias Tempeſtatum

* Νότος καρηβαρικὸς, ideò aptiſſimè hunc plumbeum vocat *Horatius*, Lib. 2. Satyr. 6.

† Καὶ χειμὼν καὶ οἱ Ἐτήσιαι.

‡ Σφακέλους τοῦ Ἐγκεφάλου.

Mutationes, contraria nempè contrariis curando; oportet igitur laxa nimìs conſtringere, ſolvere ſtricta, Lib. *de Natur. Hominis* Sect. 17, 18.

Nec tantùm reverà diverſos diverſarum Tempeſtatum Morbos deſcripſit optimè divinus Senex, ſed optimum quoquè Regimen, atque Medicinam, ad hos præcavendos, ac curandos, præſcripſit, præcipuè in Lib. *de Salubri Victûs Ratione,* necnon per Initia Lib. 3. *de Diætâ*—Sed iſta jam nunc perſcribere longum eſt—Hæc pauca verò paſsìm ex Scriptis *Hippocraticis* excerpſi, & paulò forſan tranſtuli liberiùs, cum eo tamen (ni fallor maximè) ut Senſum ſemper Auctoris tradiderim fideliter—Sed propiùs ad Fontes accedite, Medicini Tyrones, atque haurite affatìm, percipietis indè quàm ſagax, quàm admirabilis fuit Priſcorum Diligentia—videbitis utiquè non minùs ingenioſam fuiſſe antiquitùs Obſervationem, quàm nunc Rationem; ut pulchrè de Veteribus olim dixit *Caius Plinius,* Hiſtor. Natural. Lib. 18. Cap. 29.

At enim ſi quis fortaſsè his objiciat, quòd Obſervationes ab *Hippocrate,* ſuâque Scholâ per Græciam factæ, ad Noſtrates pertinent parùm; ſciat ille velim, ſimilem eſſe ubiquè Hominum Naturam, ſicco nempè Frigore ſemper & conſtringuntur Corporis humani Solida, & condenſantur Fluida, hæc porrò utraque humidus Calor ſolvit ſemper; nuſquam non minuit *Perſpirationem* uda frigidaque Tempeſtas, hanc nuſquam non promovet tepida Serenitas: adeòque magnæ Aëris Mutationes, quòd ad Calorem, aut Frigus, Siccitatem, aut Humiditatem, magnos paritèr ubiquè Terrarum ſortiuntur Effectus—Nec profectò multùm differre videntur, factâ diligenter Comparatione, Obſervationes *Hippocraticæ* ab illis, quæ captæ fuerunt nuperis Annis, & in Locis à Græciâ longè longèque remotis, inter etiam

et penitùs toto diviſos Orbe Britannos.

Sed diluit hanc Objectionem optimè clariſſimus *Wintringhamus* in Prolegomenis ad Commentarium ſuum Noſologicum:—Subjiciam verò & ipſe, quòd etiamſi Græciæ Regiones Cœlo magìs clemente gaudeant quàm Inſula noſtra, haud levibus tamen Aëris Mutationibus ſubjectæ ſunt frequenter; imò in ipſis Conſtitutionibus, ab *Hippocrate*

deſcriptis, leguntur ſubindè, Ὕδατα πολλὰ, Αὐχμοὶ, Χειμῶνες μεγάλοι, Χιόνες μεγάλαι, Οὐρανὸς λαιλαπώδης, ἐπινέφελος, &c; quin ejuſdem planè Generis Febres populares apud *Hippocratem* paſsìm occurrunt; quibus & noſtra quoquè *Britannia* plectitur ſubindè—*Epidemica* quippe Febris Effectus tantùm eſt Cauſæ *morbificæ,* iſta autem Cauſa plerumque peculiaris *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutio; adeòque hanc gignit aquilonia, illam auſtrina, ubicunque nimirùm hæc, vel illa, diu duraverit.

In ſequente (necnon in præcedente) Morborum *epidemicorum* Hiſtoriâ, non tantùm Febres populatìm graſſantes expoſui, ſed & hos etiam Morbos, qui unà cum iſtis ſparsìm intercurrebant; eo ſcilicet Animo, ut ſingulorum indè Natura clariùs innoteſceret; ſequens in hoc utiquè magni Præceptoris Veſtigia, qui in deſcribendis Aëris & Morborum Conſtitutionibus hanc tenuit Rationem.—Sæpè quippè ſæpiùs accidit, dum Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ per ſiccam valdè & frigidam Tempeſtatem ſæviunt, Anginæ quoquè, *Ophthalmiæ, Rheumatiſmi,* Cruciatus Inteſtinorum, eodem etiam Tempore, multos infeſtant; atque utplurimùm haud minùs ab inflammato, ac viſcido Sanguine pendent quàm ipſæ Pleuritides, nec minùs Sanguinis Miſſionem poſtulant; aliis quanquam Temporibus meliùs multò Purgantibus diſcutiantur.—pone jam aut *Variolas,* aut *Morbillos,* tunc unà graſſari, longè tum ſanè liberiùs, cæteris paribus, Venæ Sectionem, his in Morbis, conſulerem, quàm ubi non talis prævaluerit frigida *Atmoſphæræ* Temperies, nec proindè tam viſcida Sanguinis *Diatheſis.*

Si noſcimus equidem qualem Sanguinis *Craſin* hæc progignit, vel illa, *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutio, ſatìs benè conjectare poſſumus, quales indè Corporis Affectiones ſint futuræ, qualiaque poſcant Remedia; Morbi enim, ut monet *Hippocrates,* non derepentè Hominibus accedunt, ſed paulatìm ſunt collecti, licèt erumpant ſubitò;—* Exempli Gratiâ, robuſtis & exercitatis Hominibus inſitus eſt naturaliter Sanguis denſus atque tenax, adventante jam aridâ, & aquiloniâ Tempeſtate, Fibræ vaſaque magis adhuc conſtringuntur, magiſque denſa atque

* Lib. 1. de Diætâ Sect. 3.

craſſa

craſſa redduntur Fluida, uſque eò ut Sanguis tandem fiat valdè glutinoſus; his jam ita conſtitutis, mox oritur facillimè, ex Frigore ſuſcepto, Labore nimio, Ingluvie, aut quolibet fermè, in Vitâ, Errore, Lentor inflammans, qui infixus nunc Pulmoni Peripneumoniam, nunc Pleuræ Pleuritidem, nunc Inteſtinis colicam Inflammationem, generat.

Vides adeò, Lector amice, quantum ad Prophylaxin valeant Obſervationes meteorologicæ, quantumque etiam ad Morborum Curationes.—His igitur fruere modò, tandemque meliores ede.—Quatenùs nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixiſſe teſtemur †.

† *Plinii* Epiſt. Lib. 3. Epiſt. 7.

DE AËRE,

ET

Morbis Epidemicis,

ANNO MDCCXXXVIII.

Nova Luna Die 9° JANUARIO. *Plena Luna* 24°.

ORIENTE Anno totum obducitur Cœlum Nubibus, quæ continuas ferè deſtillant Pluvias, furente ſubindè Procellâ. Hoc verò per Initia Menſis, pòſt enim Pluvia parcior, at durat uſque Conſtitutio Aëris craſſiſſima, ac maximè humida, quæ *Barometrum* ad Stationem præaltam ſuſtinet; quod quidem ſæpiſſimè accidit dum *Atmoſphæra* * eſt valdè nebuloſa; Vapore nempè unà cum Aëre premente.

Rarum hoc Menſe Gelu, nec Frigus ſolitum, Ventus plerumquè inconſtans, Malacia nonnunquam.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{1}$. $\overset{//}{2}$. $\overset{/}{3}$. 4. 5. $\overset{/}{6}$. $\overset{/}{7}$. 8. $\overset{///}{9}$. 10.—12. $\overset{/}{13}$. $\overset{/}{16}$. $\overset{//}{21}$. 22. 23.
Dig. Dec.
30 = 2.974.

Nox procelloſa 2. W S W 4. Procella 5. p. m. S W 4. Fulgur, Tonitru, & Turbo vehementiſſimus 6. Horâ ſextâ p. m. Procella 7 p. m. S W 4, gravis Procella 9. p. m. & totâ ferè Nocte S W 4. Nix & Grando 11. Gelu 14. 15. N N W 1. Magna *AB*. 14. H. 10. p. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 17. 30.5 N. 1.
——— minim. 9. 29,0. S W 4. } media 29.9$\frac{20}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 15. 66. N N W 1.
— tepid. 23. 48. Malacia. } media 54$\frac{7}{29}$.

* Vide Menſ. Januar. 1728.

Febris

Febris *Catarrhalis* & *Rheumatiſmus* paſſim, *Pleuritides* aliquæ, *Peripneumonia* notha * verò longè frequentior eſt; Tuſſis creberrima; gravis Arthritis torquet permultos. Febris lenta, *nervoſa* frequens, quæ nonnunquam, rubris urentibus Puſtulis, Die nempè nono, undecimo, aut decimo quarto, erumpentibus, ſolvi videtur, maximè ſi craſſæ, ſubſidentes Urinæ concurrunt. Haud multum utiquè Boni ſperandum eſt ab Eruptione Puſtularum dum Urinæ crudæ prorsùs & tenues perſtant; in ipſis etiam *Variolis* ac *Morbillis* peſſimè ſignificant: Ne vel ullus Sudor ſalutifer habendus eſt, dum aquoſa fertur Urina.

Nova Luna 7° FEBRUARIO. *Plena Luna* 23°.

Perſtitit ad quintum Februarii Diem humidiſſimus *Atmoſphæræ* Status, tunc Boreas diſcuſſit Vapores rigido accedente Gelu: à decimo ſexto ab Occidente plerumque Ventus, ac alia Rerum Facies.

Pluvia 8. $\overset{//}{16}$. 17. $\overset{//}{18}$. 20. $\overset{/}{22}$. 24. 26. 27. = 0.928. Dig. Dec.

Nix ſuper Montes 14, nulla hìc autem.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	6.	30,4.	E N E 1.	media 29,8.$\frac{4}{28}$.
——— minim.	18.	29,0.	S W W 3.	
Dies frigid.	13.	75.	N E 1x.	media 58$\frac{3}{28}$.
— tepid.	1.	49.	N W b W 1.	

Tuſſis & Angina inter Equos valdè frequentes, haud pauci ſuffocantur.—*Pleuritis*, aut *Peripneumonia*, multos corripit Homines, ſpuria tamen eſt ut plurimùm; Tuſſes permultæ.

Tempeſtas quidem haud inſalubris eſt, at plures jam *Phthiſi* tabeſcunt pulmonariâ, cui dedit Originem malè judicata Febris *catarrhalis* † hìc maximè ſæviens ultimo Novembri & Decembri. Periclitantur admodùm qui Aſthmate olim, aut Tuſſiculâ ſiccâ, laborabant, quorum in Pulmone nempè delituerant Tubercula; quæ, cùm ſint Impedimento trananti Sanguini, facilè inflammantur, ac in ulcera tandem degenerant; vel, negatâ, his in Locis obſtructis, Sanguini Viâ,

* Vide quæ de Peripneumoniâ nothâ dixi, *Eſſay on Fevers.*

† Poſt nimias Deſtillationes Tabes, *Celſ.* Lib. II. c. 7.

nimius

nimius ruit ad alias Pulmonum Partes, unde *Hæmoptöe* ſequitur deniquè, aut Inflammatio, aut tabifica in *Bronchiorum* Cavâ Deſtillatio.

Non omnis utiquè Tabes pulmonaria ab Ulcere pendet (rarior enim eſt hic Caſus quàm vulgò putatur) plures enim quotidiè per longum Tempus immenſam Muci ſalſi, dulcis, vel etiam planè inſipidi, Copiam per Tuſſim rejiciunt, cui nec Fœtor ineſt, nec purulenti aliquid, Glandulis nimirùm cum Ductibus Aſperæ Arteriæ relaxatis nimiùm. Hoc tamen ſæpè, licèt Ægros diutiùs trahens, haud lethale minùs fit quàm ſi vel ipſam Saniem expuiſſent. Haud abſimilis interdum Laticis vitalis eſt Profuſio *Diabete* laborantibus; ſimile quid ſæpè *Diarrhœâ* tabeſcentibus, ubi ne vel minimum Ulcus, ut inciſis Cadaveribus patuit. Nuper trimulum incidi Puerulum pertinace admodùm Alvi Fluxu peremptum; hujus Inteſtina peralba, tenuiſſima, ſedulâ quaſi arte deterſa inveni, minimè autem ulcerata.

Augetur ſemper hoc Malum ex leviſſimo ſuſcepto Frigore, occluſis ſcilicet Cutis Spiraculis, maximum fit in Pulmones Influvium; haud alitèr ſanè quàm perſæpè videmus retentum *Perſpirabile* per Nares depluere. Contra ſicca frequenter urget Tuſſis, & ſpirandi Difficultas, obſtructis adeò & induratis Pulmonum Glandulis, ut in lapideam penè abeant Duritiem *, dum *Bronchia* præ nimiâ Siccitate rigeſcant, Muco naturali deficiente. Quis non videt quàm diverſam prorsùs Medicinam poſcunt hæc duo Mala, utcunquè in Praxi faciundâ haud ſemper ſatìs probè ſervatur Diſtinctio? Nec pauci ſunt equidem, qui in omni ferè Tuſſi, ſit ſicca, ſit humida, *Oleoſa*, *Emollientia*, *Dulcia*, *Ecclegmata* porrigunt. Id quidem in priore rectè ſatìs, modò *Incidentia* aliqua commiſta ſint; ſecùs longè ubi ſeroſa Colluvies inundat Pulmonem: Relaxant enim nimìs, Humoribus Lentorem inferunt, & *Perſpirationem* impediunt; unde augetur vel ipſe Morbus. Cibi inſuper Appetentiam & Concoctionem peſſundant, demumque *Diarrhœam* colliquantem inducunt. Rectiùs multo blandè moventia Sudores †, inter Scapulas *Epiſpaſtica*, ac lenia ſubindè *Cathartica*

* Haud ita pridem Juvenem generoſum, tabidùm, vidi Lapillos aſperos extuſſientem, qui, Tracheam lacerantes, haud leve Sanguinis Sputum movebant.

† Vide *Bennet.* Theatr. Tabidor. Sect. 28. 39, &c.

præcipienda ſunt, interpoſitis crebrò *Anodynis*; maximè ſi ſit tenuis admodùm ac irritans Illuvies, hanc enim demulcent & incraſſant, quo faciliùs longè per Sputa emolitur. Porrò ad hoc Genus Valetudinis plurimùm facit Decoctum Corticis *Peruviani* cum Ligno *Guiacino* & Styrace, quod in altero Caſu foret nocentiſſimum: Nec inutiles hìc ſunt Suffitus * deſiccantes idonei, qui quidem in Deſtillationibus haud parùm valent.

Ubi verò *Tracheæ* & *Bronchiorum* Glandulæ obſtruuntur, nec ſatìs oleoſi Mucoris ſecernunt ad lubricandas eorum Membranas; atque, utì ſæpè fit, Lacerti muſculoſi Aſperæ Arteriæ † & Bronchiorum rigidi ſunt, ac nimìs contracti, ibi lenis, emolliens, tepida Potio, ejuſque Vapor, hauſta ſæpiſſimè proficiunt maximè oleoſis, & relaxantibus ſubindè aſſumptis.

Nova Luna 9° MARTIO. *Plena Luna* 24°.

Principio Ventus *borealis* afflavit, mox irruebat Auſter madidus, à decimo autem ad decimum ſextum Aquilo ſiccam fecit *Atmoſphæram* & frigidiorem: Libs inde ut plurimùm, Pluviâ ſæpè cadente.

Pluvia 5. $\overset{''}{\overline{8}}$. 9. 11. $\overset{'}{\overline{17}}$. 18. 19—22. $\overset{''}{\overline{23}}$. 24. $\overset{''}{\overline{28}}$. $\overset{'}{\overline{29}}$. 30.
Dig. Dec.
Grando 1. = 1.730.

Levis Procella 8. p. m. S S W 4_x.—gravis Procella 19 Mane S 4^x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 31. 30,1. N N W 1. } media 29.5$\frac{24}{30}$.
——— minim. 8. 28,8.

Dies frigid. 16. 62. N N E 1. } media 54$\frac{6}{30}$.
— tepid. 22. 46. S S W 2.

Frequens *Ophthalmia*; Tuſſes plurimæ & acres admodùm, quæ utique Exitio ſunt pluribus, illis maximè, qui *Aſthmate* vetere laboraverant, aut quibus infelix Exitus *epidemicæ* Febris hyemalis obſtructum Pulmonem, & Pectoris Oppreſſionem intulerat, citâ nempe *Phthiſi* abreptis.

* Vide *Bennet*. Theatr. Tabidor. Sect 28. 30, &c.

† *Andr. Laurent*. Hiſtor. Anatomic. Lib. 9. c. 14, porrò *Jo. Bapt. Morgagni* Adverſar. Anatomic. Sect. 25.

Pleuri-

Pleuritides & *Peripneumoniæ* frequentes; ſæpè etiam & Latus vehementer affectum eſt & Pulmo; Morbum vocant *Pleuripneumoniam* *, in quo, dum ſævit Lateris Dolor, urget ſimul Tuſſis & Pectoris Gravitas: Fit evidentior ſi Sputa ſanguinolenta exantlantur.

Jam certè multa Sputa cocta, facilia, non multo Sanguine tincta, Morbum ſolvunt feliciter; ſæpè tamen vel tenuis prorsùs & acris Colluvies ejicitur, vel vana ſunt omninò Naturæ Conamina, eludente nimirùm pertenui & incocto Humore Vim Pulmònis: Peſſimum certè ubi nihil excreatur, aut nil niſi crudum & ſpumòſum †.

Nunc quoquè in his Malis pulmoneis haud raròo erumpunt Puſtulæ magnæ, urentes, imò etiam interdum dolentes valdè, circa Pectus, Scapulas, Cervices, quinto circiter aut ſeptimo plerumque Die, quarum aliquæ plurimùm acerrimum fundunt *Ichorem* ‡: Felix hoc ſemper ferè & fauſtum fuit Ægrotis.—Diligenter utiquè in Morbis notandum eſt, quò Natura ſuâ Sponte vergit; adeò cum Puſtulas excitet, aut Furunculos in Humeris, aut Cruribus, per eas quoque Vias Arte tentandum eſt Morbum levare, admotis *Epiſpaſticis*, Cucurbitulis, &c.—In omni itidem Naturæ Molimine, ſive ſit per Cutim, ſive per Alvum, aut Urinæ Vias, aut libera Sputamina, invigilandum eſt Medico ut idonea & concurrentia adhibeat Auxilia.

Nova Luna 8° Aprili. *Plena Luna* 23°.

Varius fuit Ventus variaque Tempeſtas hoc Menſe, Imbre, ut ſolet, decidente frequenter: Exeunte Menſe Eurus ſpiravit plerumque, iſque frigidus valdè.

Dig. Dec.

Pluvia 1. 4—6. 11. 12. 14. 15. 19. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25=1.110.

Glacies 20. 24. ENE 1. Levis *AB*. 5. H. 10. p. m. 10. WNW 2.

* Vid. Librum Noſtrum de Febribus, &c. (*Eſſay on Fevers*) Cap. de Perip. &c.

† Ibid.

‡ Φλύκταιναι, Hippocrat.

C c ☿ Alti-

☿ Altitud. maxim. 17. 30,2. E b N 1. } media 29.6$\frac{1}{10}$.
——— minim. 23. 28,8. W S W 2.

Dies frigid. 20. 56. E N E 1. } media 47$\frac{1}{3}$.
— tepid. 13. 40. S W 2.

Plures *Ophthalmiâ* vexantur: Tuſſes plurimæ; haud pauci jam acri Tuſſi & *hecticâ* Febre conſumpti pereunt. Id utique perpetuum eſt, quòd ſæviente *epidemicâ* Tuſſi *Aſthmatici* & pulmonarii peſſimè ſe habent; novo nimirùm accedente Malo veteri Morbo.

Qui *Phthiſi* laborant periclitantur maximè ineunte Æſtate, quoniam augeſcente indies Tempeſtatis Calore Sanguis expanditur, unde tranſit difficiliùs per obſtructos Pulmones, hinc etiam augetur *hectica* Febris & Sudor colliquans. Tales ideò Ægrotantes hortor, ut ſe tunc Ruri recipiant, ubi Aura purior & frigidiuſcula, lenis & accurata Diæta, forſan & miſſus paulatim Sanguis, ſi nimiùm ebullit, rapidum Morbi Curſum reprimere poſſunt.

Nova Luna 7° Maio. *Plena Luna* 22°.

Ventus auſtralis, perpetuus ferè ad Diem vigeſimum Menſis, Argentum vivum in *Barometro* ſuppreſſit, Aëremque fecit denſum ac humidum: inde per tres Dies Boreas, poſteà Zephyrus.

Pluvia 3. 4. 6. 9. 10. 12. 13. 14. 15. 17. 18. 20. 22—24. 26. 27. 30. = 1.544.
Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 21. 29,8. N E 1. } media 29.4.
——— minim. 5. 29,0. S S W 1.

Dies frigid. 2. 54. S S E 2[x]. } media 38$\frac{8}{29}$.
— tepid. 21. 30. Malacia p. m.

Tuſſes, Gravedines, & *Ophthalmiæ* humidæ frequentes: Quoſdam *Apoplexia*, quoſdam *Paralyſis* corripit; *Pleuritis* & *Peripneumonia* multos præcipuè ineunte Menſe: Febres intermittentes paſſim.

Nova Luna 6° Junio. *Plena Luna* 20°.

Conſtans fuit ab Occidente Ventus per totum Junium, nunc ad Auſtrum, nunc ad Septentrionem flectens; inde Pluviæ, ſatìs & Frigoris; Aër interim factus eſt craſſus valdè & humidus.

Pluiav

Pluvia 2. 4. 7. 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 20. 22—24.
Dig. Dec.
Grando vehemens 12. 13. = 2.398.

Circius admodùm ferox 1. p. m. Procella 14 primâ Nocte S W 4. —20 Mane S W b S 4. Fulgura 11 Nocte.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 30. 29,9. N W 1. } media 29.4$\frac{13}{28}$.
——— minim. 16. 28,9. S W 2.

Dies frigid. 18. 42. W. N W 1ˣ. } media 34$\frac{15}{28}$.
— calid. 30. 24. Malacia p. m.

Tuſſes acres & implacabiles ferè ſunt valdè frequentes, multæ quoque *Peripneumoniæ*, & veræ & nothæ; crebri, atque fortes interdum, Impetus *apoplectici*.

Qui Capite magno ſunt & breviore Collo facti, multoque abundantes Sanguine, ex facili in *Apoplexiam* incidunt, quâcunque de Cauſâ nimiùm caleſcant Humores.——His Curæ ſit ideò præcedente Vere, ac invaleſcente Calore, & Sanguinem mittere, & leni, & parco Victu, præcavere Morbum; maximè ſive Vertigo incidit, ſive Capitis Dolor, aut Tinnitus Aurium, aut falſi ac ſubiti Splendores; hæc, ni caveantur maturè, certa ſunt ſæpè ſæpiùs ſubitaneæ Mortis Prænuncia.

Nova Luna 5° Julio. *Plena Luna* 19°.

Magna jam Cœli facta eſt Mutatio, fuit enim hic Menſis & ſiccus & calidus valdè, flante plerumque ab Oriente, vel Septentrione, Vento, qui *Barometrum* erexit, ac diſcuſſit Vapores.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 11. 12. 14. 19. 20. 21. 23. 28. = 0.590.

Fulgur & Tonitru 20 primo Mane, Dies valdè fervidi 4. 17.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 3. 29,8. E 1. } media 29.6$\frac{5}{28}$.
——— minim. 19. 29,2. S W 2.

Dies frigid. 31. 33. N 1. } media 24$\frac{4}{28}$.
— fervid. 4. 17. Malacia.

Graves Capitis Morbi adhuc paſſim, & Tuſſes plurimæ; *Colica* bilioſa frequens; Sudores maximè profuſi omnes ferè debilitant valdè.

Perplures jam Mulieres largiſſima patiuntur Menſtrua ſummo cum Virium Languore; an fuſo Sanguine, an rarefacto duntaxat?

Nova Luna 4° AUGUSTO. *Plena Luna* 18°.

Redit pluvia Tempeſtas, quæ porrò pro Anni Tempore eſt admodùm frigida, unde Meſſis infelix: Corus ſubindè flavit, Libs ſæpè, nonnunquam Vulturnus, interdum Aquilo.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{3}$. 5. 7. $\overset{//}{8}$. $\overset{//}{9}$. $\overset{/}{10}$. 12. 14. 17—$\overset{/}{22}$. 23. $\overset{///}{24}$. 25. $\overset{/}{27}$. 28 = 2.210. Dig. Dec.

Grando 10. Levis Procella & Fulgura 7 Nocte S b W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	29. 29,9.	N 1.	} media $29.6\frac{4}{36}$.
——— minim.	8. 29,2.	S W b S 3.	
Dies frigid.	27. 39.	N N E 1*.	} media $32\frac{6}{30}$.
— calid.	9. 27.	S W b W 2.	

Cholera, & Morbus colicus paſſim: Anginæ, & Febres putridæ haud paucæ. *Variolæ* jam frequentes à miſeris *Saltzburgenſibus*, Patriâ expulſis, huc advectæ.

Jure merito inter Morbos maximè contagiòſos ponuntur *Variolæ*, adeò ut vel unus Puerulus hiſce correptus, fortè longè latèque ſæpiſſimè Luem diſpergit: Atqui niſi etiam unà conſpiret, Contagium fovens, Aëris Conſtitutio, ſæpè vel intra unum, alterumve Domicilium, in ipſis quaſi Incunabulis, extinguitur Morbus.—Hoc utiquè vel in ipsâ Peſte quandoque notatur, quam Hyems frigida coercet *.

Nova Luna 2° SEPTEMBRE. *Plena Luna* 16°.

Pluvia ferè perpetua ad medium uſque Septembrem, Africo ſubindè fremente, Vulturno interdum; à decimo octavo autem Ventus Orientem inter & Septentrionem perſtabat.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{/}{3}$. $\overset{//}{5}$. 6. $\overset{///}{7}$. 8. 9. $\overset{//}{10}$. 11. $\overset{///}{14}$. $\overset{//}{16}$. $\overset{//}{18}$. $\overset{//}{27}$. 28. = 2.912. Dig. Dec.

Procella 10 p. m. S W b W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	30. 30,0.	E b N 1.	} media $29.6.\frac{20}{29}$.
——— minim.	10. 29,3.		
Dies frigid.	29. 48.	E N E 1.	} media $29\frac{22}{29}$.
— tepid.	1. 32.	S W 3.	

* *Hodges* de Peſte per Initia.

Multæ

Multæ *Variolæ*, *Morbilli* & Tormina frequentia; Febris *Catarrhalis* Pueros infeſtat: Menſis verò fuit parùm morboſus.

Nova Luna 2° OCTOBRI. *Plena Luna* 16°.

Ineunte & exeunte Menſe Ventus ab Oriente prævaluit, intermedio autem Tempore fuit varius admodùm, ſæpè turbidus Auſter perfremuit, labente *Baroſcopio*, & Pluviâ ruente; à viceſimo tertio tamen nulla prorsùs.

Pluvia 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 10. 11. 12. 15. 18. 20. 22. 23 = Dig. Dec. 3.330.
Procella 13. W S W 4.—20. p. m. necnon inſequente Nocte S 4.
Maxima Procella 23 Nocte S 4^x. Maximæ Pruinæ 16. 17.
AB. 21. H. 10. N W b N 1—24. H. 9. W N W. 1—25. N N W. 1—27. H. 9. W b N 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 16. 30,4. E N E 1.
——— minim. 6. 28,7. S W b S 3^x. } media $29.4.\frac{24}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 22. 55. N N W. 1.
— tepid. 5. 40. S W b W 2^x. } media $45\frac{2}{3}$.

Variolæ & *Morbilli* ſparſim, *Ophthalmiæ*, *Rheumatiſmi*, & Morbi colici frequentes: Febres lentæ *nervoſæ* paſſim.

Nova Luna 31° *ultimo* NOVEMBRI. *Plena Luna* 15°. *Nova Luna* 30°.

Parca admodùm Pluvia ante Diem decimum ſeptimum decidit, dum vel Subſolanus ſpiravit, vel Ventus *borealis*, ſurgente *Barometro*; poſt irruit nimboſus Auſter, multaque Pluvia; quod *Atmoſphæram* humidavit plurimùm, quæ fuit ante ſicca ſatìs & tenuis.

Pluvia 8. 17. 18. 19. 20. 23. 24. 25. 26. 29. 30. Grando gravis 27 primo Mane = Dig. Dec. 1.874.
Procella 19 à Diluculo ad ſeram Veſperam S. W 4.
——— 20 p. m. W S W 4^x—vehemens 25 p. m. S 4^x.
Maximus Halo circa Lunam 10. 11. primâ Nocte E S E 2.

☿ Alti-

☿ Altitud. maxim. 9. 30,3. E N E 1. } media $29.7\frac{23}{30}$.
——— minim. 25. 28,8. S 4^x.

Dies frigid. 9. 66, rigidum Gelu. } media $53\frac{1}{3}$.
— tepid. 20. 47. S W 3^x.

Pleuritides, *Peripneumoniæ*, & *Ophthalmiæ* frequentes, præcipuè Menſis Initio: Multi *Rheumatiſmo* laborant, aliqui lentâ Febre. Tuſſes, Anginæ, Coryzæ, Gravedines undiquè. *Variolæ* adhuc, *Morbilli epidemici*.

Plena Luna 15° Decembri. *Nova Luna* 29°.

Per Initia Menſis Aër tepidus & humidus, Libs ferè perpetuus & pluvioſus; ab undecimo ad viceſimum quartum Boreas perflavit, qui & *Barometrum* ad Altitudinem enormem evexit, & frigidam fecit *Atmoſphæram* & paulò ſicciorem: Ventus erat poſteà varius, frigidus, & pluvius.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime}{\overline{1}}$. 2. 3—5. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{6}}$. 7—9. 12. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{20}}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{\overline{25}}$. 26—30. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{31}}$. Grando cum Fulgure & Tonitru 7. Nix 21 Nocte. = 2.404. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 14. 30,7. N N E 1. } media $29.8\frac{23}{31}$.
——— minim. 3. 29,1. S W 2.

Dies frigid. 24. 72. E N E. valdè rigidum Gelu. } media $57\frac{17}{31}$.
— tepid. 2. 47. W S W 2.

Ophthalmiæ *, *Rheumatiſmi*, ac *Morbilli* plurimi adhuc, *Variolæ* paſſim: Multi Vertigine corripiuntur. Anginæ, pleuriticæ & *peripneumonicæ* Febres valdè frequentes; haud paucæ lentæ *nervoſæ*; longè plures tamen acutæ ab acri & inflammante Viſcido; quod, dum ad varias transfertur Partes, varios producit Morbos, *Pleuritidem* puta, *Peripneumoniam*, *Anginam*, *Ophthalmiam*, &c. prout nempè in hâc, vel illâ Parte conſiſtat obſtruens Lentor. Nec mirum ideò quòd *Ophthalmiam* in Anginam interdum mutatam videmus, Anginam in *Peripneumoniam*.—Τῶν ὀδυνέων ϗ ἐν πλευρῆσι, ϗ ἐν ϛήθεσι, ϗ ἐν τοῖσιν ἄλλοισιν μέρεσιν ην μέγα διαφέρωσι, καταμαθητέον.

Hippoc. Aphor. Sect. 6.

* Per frigidas & humidas Aëris Conſtitutiones diu durantes Ophthalmias eſſe perfrequentes obſervavit *Frid. Hoffman*, Medicin. rational. Tom. 4. Part 1. Cap. de Inflam. Oculor.

Tota

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas, quæ Ann. MDCCXXXVIII. decidit, fuit = 24.004. Dig. Dec.

Plena Luna 13° JANUARIO. *Nova Luna* 28°.

Per Anni Initia Pluviæ multum & Procellæ, cadit hinc *Barometer*, paulò tamen poſt, elucente Sudo, reſurgit, dum Corus intervenit; mox autem Libs nubilus; brevique iterum Corus; variante ſic perſæpè Vento variat quoque Cœli Facies: atqui per totum Menſem Aër fuit valdè craſſus & longè humidus, ac plerumque tepidior ſolito.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 10—13. 19. 20. 21. 23. 24. 25. 26. 28. 29. 31. Grando 1. 5. 25. Nix 2. = 3.962. Dig. Dec.

Procella 3 Nocte & totâ Die 4. W S W 4—6 Nocte W S W 4x.
——— 24. S W. 4—29 Nocte S S E 4x. Fulgur & Tonittu 4. 25.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 11. 30,3. W N W 1.
——— minim. 4. 28,7. W S W 4. } media 29.7.

Dies frigid. 2. 66. N W 1x.
— tepid. 31. 50. S W 3x. } media $54\frac{16}{19}$.

Morbilli Epidemici, *Variolæ* ſparſim & Ruri & in Oppido: Plures acerbo admodùm & pertinaci *Rheumatiſmo* laborant, multos vehemens & diu durans Arthritis excruciat. *Peripneumonia* & vera & ſpuria paſſim: Tuſſis *convulſiva* inter Pueros frequens; acerrimè quidem ſæpè poſt *Morbillos* ſævit, vix utiquè compeſcenda niſi Miſſione Sanguinis tollatur *Diathеſis phlogiſtica*, ac Colluvies acris lenibus expurgetur, miti nempè Vomitione, & blandâ *Catharſi*, ſervatâ interim molli, diluente, accuratâ Diætâ: peſſimus ſanè Nutricularum Mos eſt Carnem mox & Piſcem poſt *Morbillos* porrigere, hinc enim ſæpiſſimè Febris *Peripneumonica* inſequitur.

Plures gravi Anginâ cum acuto Aurium Dolore capti ſunt, cui non rarò *Parotis* acceſſit ſæpè in interiore Aure, aut Faucibus Abſceſſus, imò nonnunquam *Phrenitis* & Strangulatio ſubita: Duos, treſve breviſſimè abreptos novi, attonitos quaſi & prorsùs ſtupidos, quibus

3 Vox

Vox primò mirè admodùm ſtridula, mox omninò intercluſa fuit; horum tamen unus faciliùs multò quàm quis crederet oblata quæcunque deglutiebat.—Dirum hoc Symptoma quàm maxime ſemper timendum eſt, quòd Inflammationem Muſculi *Arytænoïdis*, & ſuperiora Aſperæ Arteriæ denotat; unde, occluſâ penitùs Rimâ *Glottidis*, Spiritus protinùs eliditur: eſtque ſtridulus hic Clangor hujuſce Inflammationis Signum *diagnoſticum*. —In Morbo hoc peſtifero opportuna *Bronchotomia* Ægrum interdum vindicat ab imminente Morte: Vana tamen eſt omninò, atque irrito celebratur Auſo, dum Inflammatio Pulmones etiam corripuit, utì funeſtum ſæpè docuit Experimentum. Hujus Signa præcipua ſunt Pectoris Oppreſſio, ſumma Anxietas, perpetua *Orthopnœa*, & ſuffocans quaſi Tuſſicula. Ità tamen non pertimeſcenda eſt hæc Operatio, ut vix Vena faciliùs tundatur; modò idoneus ſit Artifex. Quid quod memini, triginta abhinc Annis, Diſcipulum quendam Chirurgicum veſano Puellæ cujuſdam Amore percitum, qui *Cartilaginem Thyroideam* ter, quaterve Scalpello pertudit, adeò ut Lucernam extingueret illicò Flatus erumpens, dum officiosè conſueret Vulnuſcula Magiſter Chirurgus: quem monui, tandem advocatus, deſiſteret, potiùſque, Brachiis Juvenis Lectulo alligatis, prohiberet ne violentâ Manu Vitam impeteret rursùs; inde Emplaſtro ſolùm adhærente, Vulnera probè contegente, ex facili ſanatus eſt.

Si quâ unquam & Cautelâ & Feſtinatione ſimul eſt Opus, in Anginâ quidem ſuffocante neceſſarium eſt. Hoc triſti olim Exemplo perſenſi in quodam Amico: erat hic ſexagenarius ferè, agilis, rubicundus, & *Pſychroluſiâ* gaudens ferè quotidie.—Mane, Die Saturni, frigido uſus eſt pro More Balneo, poſt Meridiem gravi Horrore correptus penè obriguit, paulòque poſt incaluit vehementer, mox acceſſit Ardor Faucium intolerabilis, ac Dolor ſummus: Veſperi miſſus eſt Sanguis; mediâ Nocte vocatus detrahi iterùm ℥xvi juſſi, Clyſterem emollientem cum multo Sale marino injici, *Mannam*, *Cremorem Tartari*, *Nitrum* ex *Decocto laxante* exhiberi affatìm, *Epiſpaſtica* largiora & acria Cervicibus admoveri. Mane, Die Solis, omnia pejora, adeò ut vel Liquidi vel Solidi Deglutitio ferè impoſſibilis, multò minùs *Mannæ*, &c. ſatìs ad Alvum ſolvendam.

dam. Hinc Humeris Cervicibuſque affixis Cucurbitulis extractus eſt Sanguis ad ℥x, Lociſque ſcarificatis applicata Veſicantia, injectumque acrius *Enema*; ſed nec ſic quidem ullatenùs levatum eſt Malum, imò jam Vox evaſit ſtridula valdè, etiam & ſubindè intercisa prorsùs; unde de *Bronchotomiâ* ſuggeſſi aliquid; id verò quaſi eſſet Hominem jugulare non ſervare muſſitabant adſtantes: timidulus factus, junior tunc Medicus, deſtiti, ne Ægrotum occidiſſe viderer niſi ſervâſſem. Secta adeò rursùs eſt Vena, ac repetitum *Enema:* Jam paulò facilior Deglutitio, multòque minùs Doloris, aſt Vox argutiſſima, * ſubindè nulla; porrò *Dyſpnœa* maxima, Anxietas ſumma, Pulſuſque vacillans admodùm, ſæpè intermittens prorsùs cum Sudore frigidulo.—Jam tandem mihi maximè pœnituit neglectæ *Bronchotomiæ*, ſatìs ſuperque percipiens Pulmones jam morbo eſſe obrutos penitùs, factâ *Metaſtaſi* lethali. Dum deliberavi quid ultra faciendum erat, Vir bonus, inſcius, Alvum egeſſit, † mox Diſtentione nervorum correptus occidit; vix elapſis triginta & ſex Horis à primâ Morbi Inſulturâ.

Eſt utiquè funeſti plerumque Eventus dum augetur Spirandi Difficultas vaneſcente ſubitò Anginâ, Fauciumque Tumore; idque notat ab *Hippocrate* ‡ *Celſus*, "Si Angina ſubitò finita eſt, in Pulmonem id Malum tranſit, idqué ſæpe intra Diem ſeptimum occidit."—imò multò ante Diem ſeptimum, ſi ruit Morbus ad Laryngem & Tracheæ Lacinias muſculoſas, primo ſcilicet, aut ſecundo, aut tertio Die; id ipſum quoquè monente divino Sene *Lib. Prognoſtic.* necnon *Coac. Prænot.* 1. Sect. de Anginâ *Edit. Dureti:* quinimò notante || *Aretæo* etiam eodem Die: nec mirum utiquè cum & præcludatur Spiritus, & Sanguinis per Pulmones Tranſitus.—Omni igitur Ope nitendum eſt ut ad extra Tumor vergat, admotis acribus

* Ὀξυφωνίη κλαυθμώδης, πονηρόν. Lib. 1. Prorrhetic. Sect. 6.

† Οἷσι διὰ σφοδρότητα πνιγμοῦ, Κόπριον ἐξαπίνης διαχωρέει θανάσιμον. Coac. Prænot. 7. Cap. de Anginâ *ex Edit. Dureti.*

‡ Lib. 2. Cap. 7.

|| Vid *Aret.* de Morb. acut. Lib. 1. Cap. 7. ubi accurata admodùm habetur Anginæ Deſcriptio & Diſtinctio.

Cataplaſmatis, imò acerrimo ad Collum anteriùs applicato Veſicante; quod quidem, etſi haud uſitatum, eſt tutum ſatìs & valdè efficax Auxilium: Nec certè omninò ſpernendum eſt * *Celſi* Conſilium "incidere ſatìs altis Plagis ſub ipſis Maxillis, ſupra Collum, & in Palato "circa Uvam, vel eas Venas quæ ſub Linguâ ſunt, ut per eâ Vulne-"ra Morbus erumpat." Atque hanc *Methodum* à *Cælio Aureliano* laudatam video, utcunquè molliter plerumque *Methodici* tractabant Ægros. Venæ quidem ſub Linguâ in Anginâ ſæpè ſecantur feliciter, at ſi vehemens urget Morbus, Febriſque itidem, non ſatìs Sanguinis fundunt: ideò à Brachio priùs debita Quantitas emitti debet, rectèque monet † *Aretæus* ex largo Vulnere, & ad Animi ferè uſque Deliquium, ut gravis Inflammatio nempè citiùs tollatur, ægrum aliter brevì ſuffocatura. Porrò in graviore Caſu ſuaderem Cucurbitulas ſcarificatas Cervicibus apponendas atque ſummis Humeris (Occipitio, Palis, & Pectori etiam vult ‡ *Cælius Aurel.*) mox his ipſis Locis *Epiſpaſtica*; Nihil enim negligendum eſt in tanto Diſcrimine, ubi quàm breviſſimo Tempore de Vitâ agitur, & ubi ſæpiſſimè parùm valdè agendum eſt per Remedia Ore aſſumpta: Clyſteres adeò laxantes, irritante quodam Sale adjecto, marino putà aut *Cathartico* communi, injiciendi ſunt ſubindè—non quod non Purgantia refrigerantia protinùs exhibenda ſunt, ſi fieri poteſt, *Nitroſa* quoquè diluentia & *Emollientia* affatìm, hauſto interim Vapore tepido relaxante perpetìm, Fauces etiam colluendo, ac fovendo, Liquore: Gargariſationes verò fortes & frequentes utiquè minimè laudo, quod & Dolores augent & Inflammationem.

Eſt tamen quædam Anginæ Species ubi Gargariſmata, imò & acriora, valent plurimùm, à Deſtillatione nempè falsâ & pituitosâ in Fauces & *Pharyngem*, quæ tument quidem plurimùm, at ſubalbidæ ſunt & Muco plurimo obductæ; atqui Febris tantùm modica ſubeſt, Reſpiratio autem eſt ſatìs difficilis & Deglutitio obſtructa plurimùm.

* Lib. 4. C. 4.
† De Curatione Anginæ.
‡ Lib. 3. C. 3.

In

In tali equidem Caſu non multâ Sanguinis Miſſione Opus eſt, ſed *Epiſpaſticis* & *Catharticis:* Suadet etiam *Elaterium Aretæus*; habemus tamen mitiora multò, at efficacia ſatìs: Sinapi interim ex Mulſo & Aceto coctum & idoneum facit Gargariſma & perutilem Vaporem, quodque mirè elicit Colluviem. Attamen fugienda ſuut omninò hæcce ubi magna ſubeſt Inflammatio, Ficus enim hìc & Nitri Decoctio ex Aquâ & Lacte, melius multò eſt Gargariſma & tutius longè, etiam & haud inutilis Potio.

Sed hæc hactenùs de Anginâ; cujus quidem variæ cùm ſint Species * variam quoquè poſcunt medendi Methodum. At ea ſanè, quæ longis accedit Morbis, vel lentis Febribus, ubi nec Tumor eſt extrà, nec in Faucibus aliquid conſpicuum, ſed aridæ ſunt quodammodò & pallidæ, Sanguinis Diſpendium & Alvi Purgationem minimè fert, nedum indicat: *Cardiaca* contra idonea atque Victum inſtaurantem poſtulat, his enim ſolis ſi ullis, levatur Malum. Eſt tamen ut plurimùm certus Exitii Nuncius.

Plena Luna 12° FEBRUARIO. *Nova Luna* 26°.

Altam plerumque Stationem tenuit *Barometer* hoc Menſe, etſi Libs ſæpè furebat, Pluviâ quoquè haud parcâ cadente; immenſa tamen *Atmoſphæræ* Denſitas Mercurium ſuſtinuiſſe videtur; porrò Corus interfuit ſæpè, Subſolanus interdum. Vix ullum Gelu hoc, aut elapſo Menſe: Aër craſſiſſimus ſemper ac humidiſſimus.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{1}}$. 3. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{5}}$. 6—$\overset{\prime}{\overline{8}}$. 9. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{10}}$. 11. 13. 14. 17. 18. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime\prime}{\overline{19}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{26}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{27}}$.
Dig. Dec.
28 = 2,876.

Maximus Halo circa Lunam 5. H. 9. p. m. Magna *AB.* 23. H. 7. p. m. E 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 23. 30,3. E 1 } media 29. 8[illegible]
——— minim 19. 29,4. S S W 1. }

Dies frigid. 6. 59. N W b N 1^{x}. } media 51[illegible]
— tepid. 27. 47. S W b W 3^{x}. }

* De his Vide *Celſum*, Lib. 4. C. 4.—Necnon *Aretæum* de Morb. acut. Lib. 1. C. 7.

Ophthalmiæ, Pleuritides & *Peripneumoniæ* paſsim. Tumores Colli Fauciumque cum acerbo ſæpè Dentium Auriumque Dolore valdè frequentes: Haud raro naſcuntur in Meatu auriculari *Apoſtemata*, vel in Tonſillis, ſubindè *Parotides* diu dolentes, tandemque aliquando ſuppurantes.

Rheumatiſmus & Arthritis ſævit maximè: *Variolæ* plurimæ.

Morbilli puſtuloſi, & maximè eminentes, admodùm ſunt *Epidemici*; at, neſcio unde, magis funeſtos edunt Effectus quàm vel merè maculoſi; mox enim ab Initio vehemens invadit Tuſſis, & perpetua ferè Sternutamenta cum maximâ ad Oculos Nareſque Fluxione, protinùs ardens accedit Febris cum Delirio plerumque, & permagnâ Præcordiorum Oppreſſione; quæ fit etiam, Morbi ſtatu, multò violentior, adeò ut tunc Affectio ſæpiſſimè evadat prorsùs *Peripneumonica*. Hinc Stupor accedit, vel ſæviſſimi Dolores *Colici*, ſæpè *Dyſenteria*; Tuſſis autem uſque ingraveſcit, unde haud rarò expuitur Sanguis, rupto in Pulmone Vaſculo, interdum etiam ex Naribus plurimus effunditur—Sanguinis Miſſio *Colicam* æquè levat ac *Peripneumoniam*; perneceſſaria eſt utiquè, ſine quâ quidem vix aliquid proficit, poſt autem *Cathartica* lenia Morbi Reliquias expurgant feliciter, modò parcus ſit Victus & idoneus. Plures equidem Pueros hic Morbus opprimit, vehementi Pulmonum Inflammatione, aut lentâ Tabe & importunâ admodùm Tuſſi conſumptos.—Qui Artuum Laſſitudinem * ac Dolorem graviter diuque plorabant, imminente Morbo, ſævum admodùm perpeſſi ſunt: quod in *Variolis* quoquè ſæpiùs notavi. An Humorum Acrimoniam indicat hoc *Symptoma*, an Globulos ſanguineos in Vaſculo Sero Sanguinis duntaxat idoneo impactos, *&c.?*

Plena Luna 14° MARTIO. *Nova Luna* 28°.

Et ineunte & exeunte Martio ſublimis fuit *Barometer*, Ventus ab Oriente, aut Septentrione, per totum ferè Menſem, unde Sudum plerumque: atqui inter 14 & 25, ſubſidente Mercurio, Nix multa,

* Ὀστεοκόπος. Hippocrat.

Pluvia.

Pluvia frequens & Grando, atque algida Tempeſtas: rigidum Gelu 18. 19. N E 1.

Pluvia 6. 14. 18. 21. 22. 23. 24. Nix 11. 15. 16. 18. 20.
Dig. Dec.
Grando 17. 22 = 1.512.

Magna *AB*. 1. H. 10. p. m. N E 1.—magna variata *AB*. 15. H. 7. N. b W. 2^x fuit tamen majore ex Parte Coloris Ferri igniti: hujus Radii lucidi vel à S W & S E jaculati fuere pone: maxima rursùs lucida verſicolor *AB*. 30. H. 10. N b W 1. Centrum Coronæ (ut dicitur) certiſſimè ad Plagam orientalem Lineæ meridionalis divergebat per Gradus ferè quindecim, totidemque ſaltem ab ipſo *Zenith* ad Auſtrum declinabat.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 30. 30,4. N b W 1. } media 29.7.
——— minim. 22. 29,1. E S E 2. }

Dies frigid. 16. 66. N b W 2. } media 55.
— tepid. 31. 46. N b W 1. }

Morbilli adhuc *Epidemici: Variolæ, Ophthalmiæ, Pleuritides* & *Peripneumoniæ* plurimæ: non hìc tantùm ſæviunt omnes hi Morbi ſed & undiquè Tuſſes *convulſivæ*, vehementes, ſuffocantes, *Morbillos* ſæpe & *Variolas* inſequuntur, quæ magnam ſanè edunt Stragem.—Cum 4° ab Eruptione Morbillorum Die probè deſquamatur Cuticula, quaſi Furfure craſſiore aſperſa, læta Spes effulget; at parva certè, ubi Puſtulæ lividæ, aut luridæ fiunt. Tunc, autem *Epiſpaſtica* haud parcè admovenda ſunt, & Frictiones calidæ per totum Corpus mox adhibendæ; intereà Serum Lactis vinoſum, tepidum, ſorbillandum eſt affatìm, paucis *Sp. C. C.* Guttis, ſi languet Pulſus, inſtillatis.

Coryzæ, Raucedines, Faucium Collique Tumores, apud omnes ferè; haud pauci etiam Anginâ corripiuntur, quæ tamen eſt plerumque mucoſa, nec multâ Febre, nec magnâ Spirandi Difficultate ſtipata: *Paraſynanchen* hanc Anginæ Speciem vocabant Veteres. Pendens autem à multâ Colluvie ſeroſâ rectiùs *Epiſpaſticis*, blandis Sudoribus, & Alvum purgantibus, diſcutitur, quàm largâ & repetitâ

San-

Sanguinis Miſſione; utcunquè ſit prudens, in ipſo Morbi Initio, Venam ſecare: Hìc etiam detergentia & paulò acriora Gargariſmata proficiunt, quibus quoquè aſtringentis aliquid immiſcetur utiliter. Sæpè equidem nimii ſumus in *Emollientibus* ubi Fluxio ſeroſa quaſi Fauces inundat, quia plus Humoris ibidem invitant.

Longè tamen alia debet eſſe Ratio medendi ubi urget peſtifera *Cynanche*, hìc enim plerumque Febris eſt acutiſſima, rubet tumetque Vultus, uſque eò ut interdum etiam liveat, torvi ſunt Oculi & inflammati, pulſant dolentque admodùm Tempora; mox ſuccedit Phrenitis, aut Stupor ſomnolentus, difficillimè trahitur Spiritus, imò vix reſpirare valent niſi prorsùs erecti, protinùſque ſuffocantur niſi juvat cita, larga, & repetita Sanguinis Miſſio.

Plena Luna 12° APRILI. *Nova Luna* 26°.

Aquilo perflavit ſæpiſſimè hoc Menſe, interveniente ſubindè Cauro, interdum Vulturno, unde valdè frigida Tempeſtas: Nix, Grando, Gelu, frequenter per Initia, ſub Finem Pluvia, ſpirante Auſtro.

Pluvia 1. 2. $\overset{\prime}{7}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{11}$. 15. 21. 22. 24. 25. 26. $\overset{\prime}{27}$. $\overset{\prime}{28}$. $\overset{\prime}{29}$. Nix 3. 4. 8. $\overset{\prime}{9}$. Grando 8. 9. 10. Acre Gelu 5. N E 2 = 1.698. (Dig. Dec.) Magna ignea *AB*. 20. H. 9. E N E 3. Procella 8. N N W 4_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 11.29,8. N E 2.
——— minim. 24.29,1. S E 2. } media $29.4.\frac{25}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 5. 64. N E 2
— tepid. 30. 44. S W b S 2. } media 50.

Ophthalmiæ, *Pleuripneumoniæ*, Anginæ, valdè frequentes, multòque magìs vehementes. *Variolæ* graſſantur plurimùm, at multò magìs *Epidemici* ſunt *Morbilli* magiſque etiam funeſti.—Tuſſi graviſſimâ infeſtantur Pueri; febricitant ſæpe haud leviter; ægrèque admodùm exantlatur tenax Pituita, unde haud pauci Diſtentione Nervorum corripiuntur: Miſſione Sanguinis levantur & Uſu *Oxymel. Scillit. Expreſſione Milleped.* &c. Tempeſtas eſt valdè funeſta Tabidis. Longæ & difficiles *Apthæ*, ac Faucium Ulcera pertinacia haud rarò febri-

febricitantibus * accidunt: *Hecticis* & *Phthiſicis* utiquè ſunt certa, imò & cita, Mortis Præſagia.

Febres tertianæ aliquæ; Arthritis & *Rheumatiſmi* ſæviſſimi.

Plena Luna 12°. Maio. *Nova Luna* 26°.

Menſis Initio Ventus ab Auſtro non parcam demiſit Pluviam: à 13° Subſolanus ſæpè, mox Vulturnus, tunc Aquilo, Corus interdum: 15° Fulgur, Tonitru, Pluviæ, Vento omni Modo, & omni Horâ, variante: 16° Aquilo velox, nulla Pluvia; Nocte tamen Vis immenſa, etiam inter Horam Noctis undecimam & Meridiem 17^{i}, Pluviæ Digitus integer decidit, minimè intereà ſubſidente Baroſcopio. Perſtitit Aquilo ad 19^{m}; inde Ventus inconſtans micante ſubindè Fulgure: ſub Finem Aquilo rursùs, qui, contra quod ſolet, fuit hoc Menſe plerumque Auſtro tepidior.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. $\overset{///}{2}$. 3. 5. $\overset{/}{7}$. $\overset{//}{9}$. $\overset{///}{10}$. 11. $\overset{//}{15}$. $\overset{////}{17}$. 18. 19. $\overset{//}{24}$. 30. = 3.210. Dig. Dec.

Procella 2 Nocte S S E 4$_{x}$ Fulgur & Tonitru 18.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	25.	30,0.	N E 1.	media 29 5$\frac{20}{29}$.
——— minim.	10.	29,2.	S S W 3.	
Dies frigid.	2.	47.	S b E 3^{x}.	media 38$\frac{7}{29}$.
— tepid.	27.	28.	E N E 1.	

Opthalmiæ, Anginæ, *Pleuritides*, *Peripneumoniæ*, & veræ & ſpuriæ, frequentes: *Variolæ*, *Morbilli*, ac Febres *Miliares* paſſim. Tuſſis *convulſiva* plurimos infeſtat Pueros, aliquos protinùs ſuffocat. Plures ſolito à *Pleuripneumoniâ* malè judicatâ fiunt *empyici* †, rupto interdum in Latere Abſceſſu, haud rarò intra Pulmonem; qui faciliùs purulenta expuunt ſervantur, ſin aliter brevì totus abſumitur Pulmo, magnâ accedente Raucitate, & Gutturis Aſperitate.—*Raucedo* frequenter utiquè Pulmonarios vexat, eaque pertinax admodùm; quod ſanè inter confirmatæ *Phthiſeos* Signâ rectè numeratur, nec profectò longê Mors abeſt ſi *Apthæ* accedunt, aut Gutturis Ulcera: pertimeſcenda eſt adeò

* φάρυγξ ἑλκωμένη, σὺν Πυρετῷ, δεινόν. *Hippocr*. Prognoſtic.

† De Signis Empyematis perlege *Hippocr*. Prognoſtic. & Libri, de Locis in Homine, Sect. 28.

in

in Morbis Pulmonum Raucitas, maximè ſi viridia ſint Sputamina aut quaſi cœnoſa.

Plena Luna 10° Junio. *Nova Luna* 25°.

Infauſta, pluvia, frigida Tempeſtas toto ferè Junio, Ventus ab Occidente plerumque, ad Auſtrum ſubindè vergens, haud raro etiam ad Septentrionem.

Pluvia 1. 2. $\overset{/}{5}$. 6. $\overset{//}{7}$. $\overset{///}{9}$. $\overset{////}{10}$. 11. $\overset{//}{15}$. 18—20. $\overset{///}{23}$. 24. $\overset{//}{25}$. $\overset{//}{26}$. 27. 30. = 4.218. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru 5° Noctu. Levis Procella 26 Mane S S W 4_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 16. 29,8. N N W 1.
——— minim. 10. 29,0. S S W 3. } media 29.4$\frac{18}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 3. 38. N b E 1.
— tepid. 29. 27. W N W. 1. } media 32$\frac{2}{3}$.

Variolæ & *Morbilli* adhuc frequentes: Febres *Miliares* compoſitæ (ut dicuntur) haud raræ: Multos torquet *Rheumatiſmus*, & Laterum Dolor; nec paucos opprimit *Peripneumonia*, at plerumque notha. Tuſſis ſæviſſima paſsim apud Pueros, quæ vix ſedatur niſi poſt Vomitus frequentes, & repetitas *Rharbarbari Doſes*; tunc vero *Decoct. Cortic. Peruviani* brevì fugatur.

Plena Luna 9° Julio. *Nova Luna* 24°

Perdurat uſque frigida, ac humida Tempeſtas, Aër plerumque craſſus valdè & nebuloſus, Pluviæ quidem plus ſatìs; unde Fructus ὡραῖοι crudi prorsùs & inſuaves. Ventus ab Occidente prævaluit, ad Auſtrum ſæpè flectens, ſæpiùs tamen ad Septentrionem, interfuit Boreas interdum, aliquando Malacia.—Raræ admodùm Papiliones, rariſſimæ Cicadæ.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. 3—5. 9. $\overset{///}{10}$. $\overset{//}{11}$. $\overset{///}{12}$. $\overset{///}{13}$. 14. 15. $\overset{//}{18}$. 25. $\overset{//}{27}$. 28. 29. $\overset{/}{30}$. $\overset{//}{31}$. = 3.172. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru 12 a. m. Malacia.

☿ Altitud.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 20. 30,1. N b W 1^x. } media 29.6$\frac{14}{29}$.
——— minim. 11. 29,2. W S W 2_x. }

Dies frigid. 13. 40. N N E 1 } media 31$\frac{9}{29}$.
— calid. 23. 24. Malacia. }

Variolæ epidemicæ, haud tamen valdè lethales, *Morbilli* aliqui, Tuſſis *convulſiva* atrox adhuc: Diu duravit Angina quædam *apthoſa*, quæ omnibus penè Morbis acutis accedit, præcipuè puſtuloſis; jamque etiam *peripneumonicos* vexat.—Moleſtum ſanè, ac ſæpè periculoſum eſt *Symptoma,* ubi in Febribus Membrana Faucium inflammatur, ac Puſtulis obſidetur: Paucæ utiquè *Variolæ,* in ipſo Faucium Iſthmo, multò plus nocet quàm mille extrà.

Plena Luna 7° AUGUSTO. *Nova Luna* 23°.

Prior Auguſti Pars fuit læta ſatìs, poſterior infelix admodùm Pluviâ ferè perpetuâ cadente, quæ Segetes corrumpit maximè: *Atmoſphæra* porrò, quæ vigeſimum uſque fuit ſicca ſatìs, jam facta eſt craſſiſſima ac humidiſſima, Libs intereà perflavit; Corus autem prævaluit Initio.

Pluvia 1. 2. 5. 6. 12. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.—27. 28. 29. 30. 31 = 2.016.
Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru 23. Permagnus igneus Halo circa Lunam 5 H. 10. p. m. W 1^x. Procella 21 Nocte S S W 4_x—24 Nocte S W 4_x—26 Nocte S W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 18. 30,0. N 1. } media 29.6$\frac{2}{30}$.
——— minim. 29. 29,2. S W b W 3. }

Dies frigid. 31. 42. W N W 2^x. } media 31$\frac{13}{30}$.
— calid. 15. 20. N N W 1_x. }

Variolæ epidemicæ, Tuſſis *convulſiva* adhuc frequens, præſertim in *Cornubiâ* citeriore: Anginæ, & *Peripneumoniæ* nothæ paſsìm, multis Puſtulis, rubris & aquoſis, Statu Morbi, erumpentibus, iiſque plerumque ſalutiferis. *Rheumatiſmus* vexat Plurimos, qui multò nunc fæliciùs *Catharſi* cedit quàm Venæ Sectioni.

Magnus Languor omnes opprimit; imò vel Aviculæ contriſtantur, ſilet ipſa Cicada.

Plena Luna 6° SEPTEMBRI. *Nova Luna* 21°.

Pluvioſus porrò ac frigidus ſequitur September; Libs furibundus ſæpè ineunte Menſe, poſt xvi Vulturnus plerumque, intercurrente nonnunquam Malaciâ—Nimio Squalore obruta tabeſcunt plurima Frumenta.

Pluvia 1. 3. 5. 6. 7. 8—10. 11. 12. 15. 17. 19. 20. 21. 22. 26. 27. 28. 30 = 3.452. Dig. Dec.

Levis Procella 3 Noctu S W 4_x—gravis 10 Nocte S W 4^x—11. a. m. W S W 4.

Fulgura & Tonitrua 7 Nocte—Fulgura perpetua ſine Tonitru 10 Veſperi—21 Veſperi—perpetua ſine Tonitru quoquè 23 ab Horâ 6 p. m. ad mediam Noctem & ultra. *AB.* 12 & 13. Horâ 8â p. m. N W b N 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 14. 29,8. N N E 1.
——— minim. 11. 29,0. W S W 4. } media 29,5$\frac{3}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 14. 48.
— tepid. 22. 32. S S E 1. } media 38$\frac{2}{3}$.

Variolæ uſque vagantur, hìc autem benignæ ſatìs ſunt, aliis tamen in Locis haud rarò lethales. Tuſſes *convulſivæ* etiamnum frequentes: Febres lentæ *nervoſæ* atque *miliares* paſsìm, aliquæ etiam putridæ, aliquæ intermittentes.

Icterus & Hydrops, jam ſæpè quidem unitis Viribus, plures opprimunt.

Tuſſes plurimæ, Fauciumque Tumores, Colli. *Parotidum*, Maxillarum, levi ſæpè cum Anginâ, ubiquè permoleſti ſunt.

Plena Luna 5° OCTOBRI. *Nova Luna* 21°.

Ab ultimo Septembris Diem ad uſque viceſimum ſecundum Octobris Boreas perflavit aſſiduè, unde ſublimior *Barometri* Statio, & ſicca Tempeſtas; porrò inter xiv & xxiii frigida valdè: ſub Finem Menſis infremuit pluvius Vulturnus. Gelu rigidum 18.

Pluvia 2. 13. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28—31. Grando 28 = 1.516. Dig. Dec.

Procella 29—30. S E b S 4. *AB.* 19. H. 8. p. m. E N E 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	8. 30,3.	E N E 2_x.	} media $29.7\frac{29}{31}$.
——— minim.	31. 29,1.	S E 3^x.	
Dies frigid.	18. 65.	E N E 2.	} media $52\frac{15}{31}$.
— tepid.	1. 44.	N N E 1.	

Ubiquè ferè dominantur *Variolæ*, plerumque tamen ſunt benigniores. Febres aliquæ, putridæ, intermittentes aliquæ, ceu potiùs remittentes quæ faciliter *Eccoproticis* lenibus abiguntur, epoto ſubindè *Hauſtu ſalino* cum *Corticis Peruviani* tantillo—*Ophthalmiæ*, Anginæ, Coryzæ, Tuſſes humidæ, creberrimæ; *Pleuritis*, ac *Peripneumonia*, & vera & notha, frequens.

Spuria Pleuritis plerumque nihil aliud eſt quàm Affectio Muſculorum externorum Pectoris, quæ *Rheumatiſmi* utiquè Species eſt; at ubi ipſum Coſtarum *Perioſtæum* inflammatur, Dolor ſæpè vehemens urget, & pertinax admodùm, unde Reſpiratio haud raró impeditur maximè*—atqui jam ex facili diſcutitur, molli exiſtente Pulſu, Fomentis idoneis, & leni *Catharſi.*

Plena Luna 4° NOVEMBRI. *Nova Luna* 19°.

Ipſo Menſis Initio gravis decidit Pluvia, Auſtro fremente; à vi ad x Aquilo frigidiſſimus prævaluit, mox Vulturnus Diem ad uſque xvii durans; frigidus hic quoquè, ac ſæpè nimboſus & pluvius. xxi Veſperi gravis irruit Procella, Libanoto furente vehementer, dum perplurima corruit Pluvia; duravit hæc per integrum ferè Triduum, quo maxima fuit, imò & inſolita, *Baroſcopii* Depreſſio, Æſtus autem Maris immenſi †: ad Finem verò Caurus *Mercurium* erexit.

Pluvia $\overset{////}{1}$. $\overset{/}{3}$. 4. 5. 7. 8. $\overset{/}{11}$. 12. $\overset{/}{13}$. 14. $\overset{/}{15}$. $\overset{/}{17}$. 19. 20. $\overset{///}{21}$. $\overset{///}{22}$. $\overset{//}{23}$. $\overset{/}{24}$. 25. $\overset{/}{26}$. $\overset{/}{27}$. 28. $\overset{//}{29}$. Grando 23 & 29 = Dig. Dec. 4.574.

Levis Procella 12 Nocte S E b S 4_x. Procella 21 Veſperi S S W 4—totâ Die 22 S W b W 4^x—23 Mane S W 4. Fulgur & Tonitru 21 Nocte—23 Nocte.

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers*, Cap. de Pleuritide. † De his Vid. Vol. I.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	14. 30,1.	S E b E 3.		media $29,4.\frac{12}{28}$.
——— minim.	23. 28,2.			
Dies frigid.	10. 70.	N N E 1.	Gelu valdè rig.	media $58\frac{10}{56}$.
— tepid.	1. 48.	S 3.		

Pleuritides & *Peripneumoniæ*, & veræ & ſpuriæ, haud infrequentes, nec Febres *nervoſæ*, ac *miliares*; præcipuè in *Cornubiâ*: Crebra Tuſſis *convulſiva* inter Pueros. Anginæ & Tumores Facium, *Parotidum*, ac Maxillarum undiquè, qui ſæpè ſuppurantur & intùs & extrà.

Variolæ epidemicæ hìc, & ubiquè, jamque multò pejoris ſunt Notæ, ſæpè cum lividis & nigris *Petechiis*, ſæpè ſeſſiles ſunt prorsùs & ſubnigræ, ſæpè vacuæ omninò, ſæpiùs acri admodùm ac crudo *Ichore* turgidulæ: Plures ſanè jugulant: Qui evadunt plurimis moleſtiſſimis Furunculis & Ulcuſculis frequenter admodùm infeſtantur—Haud rarò immenſâ fit, ipſis primis Morbi Diebus, *Salivatio*, tenuis quidem ea & acris maximè unde Fauces & totum Os mox exulcerantur. Semper mihi ſuſpectus eſt utiquè præmaturus hic & crudus Fluxus*, Tædii quippe plurimum Ægrotis ac Doloris facit, arcetque protinùs Somnum; unde nec fauſtè replentur Puſtulæ, nec maturantur benè. Porrò magnam hoc Sanguinis indicat Acrimoniam; quod quoquè valdè frequens Sternutamentum denotat, & enormis Narium ac Oculorum Fluxio: unde hæc rectè inter mala Signa ponuntur—Nihil huic Malo ſuccurrit magìs, imò & ſæpè occurrit, quàm tempeſtiva, ſummos inter Humeros & pone Aures *Epiſpaſticorum* Applicatio, quibus acris evocetur Humor.

Plena Luna 4°. DECEMBRI. *Nova Luna* 19°.

Tempeſtas hoc Menſe fuit planè mirabilis; ad Initium Boreas, rigidum Gelu, mox pluvius & turbidus Auſter, paulò pòſt Libs furens, multaque Pluvia, ſurgente tamen Baroſcopio: xiv ac xv Corus, xvi Boreas Geluque recurrunt: xix & xx Vulturnus velox; Libs iterùm nimboſus xxi; inde Eurus ad xxviii, intercurrente tamen Boreâ perfrigido xxv & xxvii: Hinc ſæviſſima Procella ab Oriente ad Finem uſque cum rigidiſſimo Gelu & Nive perpetuâ minutiſſimâ; brevì

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers*. C. de Variolis.

omnia

omnia penetrabile Frigus adurit intùs atque foràs, vel generoſiſſima Vina congelans; quicquid Aëri expoſitum eſt dicto citiùs conglaciat—ad Ignes luculentos rigentes, etiam in Lectulis algidi, adeò ob Frigus horrendum torpemus ut vix ferè ſimus vitales.

Vehementiſſima Tempeſtas ad Finem Decembris perplurimas Aves & Aviculas abs Terrâ abripuit, illaſque ad immenſam à Littore Diſtantiam abegit; quæ defeſſæ prorsùs perlongo Volatu ad Naves ſe contulêre medio in Oceano, & à Nautis erant facillimè captæ: Mirum utiquè Genus Aucupii!—Ipſe vidi, Januarii ſequentis Initio, fortè tunc viſitans nobiliſſimum *Comitem Deloraine*, in Navi præſidiari *(the Weymouth)* ægrotantem, Artocream ex Aviculis confectam, quas Nautæ in Reditu ab Olyſſipone ad Portum noſtrum captâverant, longè longèque ab ullâ Terrâ.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{3}$. $\overset{//}{4}$. $\overset{///}{5}$. $\overset{/}{6}$. 7. $\overset{/}{8}$. $\overset{//}{9}$. 10. 11. $\overset{//}{12}$. $\overset{///}{13}$. $\overset{///}{14}$. 15. 20. $\overset{///}{21}$. $\overset{/}{22}$. $\overset{///}{23}$. 24 = 4.102. Dig. Dec.

Multa Pluvia 21. 22. 23. etſi *Barometer* erat ad 30.1. Libs porrò perfurebat, atqui Aër fuit longè craſſiſſimus ac humidiſſimus, immensâ ſcilicet Vaporum Copiâ per *Atmoſphæram* diffusâ.

Non potui Nivis Quantitatem æſtimare, quippe quæ fuit à Vehementiâ Ventorum è Recipiente difflata.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	16.	30,2.	N E 1.	} media 29.8.	
——— minim.	4.	29,1.	S S W 3x.		
Dies frigidiſſima per Hominum Memoriam	31.	90.	E N E 4x.	} media $61\frac{26}{28}$.	
— tepida ———	10.	52.	S W b W 3x.		

Febres *miliares* & *nervoſæ* aliquæ, Variolæ paſsìm, Anginæ & Ophthalmiæ crebræ: Tuſſes, *Rheumatiſmi*, *Pleuritides* ac *Peripneumoniæ* ſunt frequentes.

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas Anno MDCCXXXIX. = 36.308. Dig. Dec.

Plena Luna 2°. JANUARIO. *Nova Luna* 17°.

Perſiſtit adhuc frigus enorme, quale quidem in hâc Regione haud perceptum fuit antehàc unquam: Primo licèt Menſis Die maxima fuit

fuit Nivis Solutio, decidente Pluviâ, mox tamen recurrit Boreas, ac Gelu acerrimum, ad Finem uſque Menſis perdurans—Quamvis enim omnia Solis Ardore liquantur interdiù, conſtringuntur Noctu rigidiſſimo Gelu. *Atmoſphæra* fuit plerumque craſſa valdè & veluti offuſcata Fumo, inter x verò & xvii tenuiſſima. Dies frigidiſſimi erant 11. 15. 16. 17. 18. 26. 27. 28; adeò ſævum regnabat Frigus ut Vina omnigena, foràs expoſita, mox congelarentur; imò ac vel ipſum ad Littora Mare, quod utiquè hìc accidit rariſſimè. Plantæ & Arbores innumeræ pereunt, vel & ipſæ duræ Geniſtæ, vix vides viridem Herbam. Innumerabiles huc advolant Aves aquaticæ, perplurimæ etiam ab exteris Regionibus, vix unquam hìc viſæ.

	Dig. Dec.
Pluvia ″ 1. 2. 9. Nix & Grando 8.9 =	0.416.

Nullum vidi Lumen boreale toto hoc Menſe, etſi Ventus ferè perpetuus è Septentrione ſpiravit.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	14.	30,4.	E N E 2.	} media $30.1\frac{14}{31}$.
——— minim.	1.	29,1.	S W 2.	
Dies frigidiſſimus	26.	84.	N N E 1.	} media $75\frac{11}{31}$.
— tepidus	31.	69.	S E b E 3x.	

Variolæ adhuc *epidemicæ* ſæpè parvæ ſunt admodùm, ſeſſiles & ſubnigræ, ſæpè lethales; Ægroti, his correpti, parùm tument, perpaululùm expuunt, unde non raro 8, aut 9 Die ſuffocantur. Perpetuùm eſt ferè, quod per ſiccas ac frigidas Aëris Conſtitutiones, diu durantes, *Varioloſi* parciſſimè expuunt *; unde tali prævalente Tempeſtate ſuaderem Gargariſationem emollientem ac frequentem, Potus tepidos, relaxantes, continuos, Vaporem aquæ tepidæ, aut Lactis dulcis, Ore hauſtum, ut per hæc, laxatis Fibris, attenuato Sanguine, reſeratis Salivæ Ductibus atque abſterſis, eliciatur *Salivatio* libera, quæ in hoc Morbo maximi ſemper eſt Momenti.

Tumores Faucium, *Parotidum*, Tonſillarum, &c. apud omnes ferè, qui & Tuſſi quoquè vexantur & acri Deſtillatione. Anginæ,

* Vide *Eſſay on Fevers.*

Odon-

Odontalgiæ, *Pleuritides*, *Peripneumoniæ*; ſunt undiquè frequentes. Perniones innumeris moleſti ſunt, ſæpè etiam in Adultis ulcerant.

Febres lentæ, *nervoſæ* aliquæ, aliquæ *miliares*; *Aſthma* grave admodùm ſævit plurimùm, haud paucos Senes jugulat.

Plurimi in Viciniâ, & hìc quoque, Tumore Faucium, Colli atque Capitis corripiuntur, mox Inguinis & Teſticulorum Dolore acuto, ac Tumore: hunc Morbum tamen Sanguinis Miſſio, & lenis Alvi Purgatio, ex facili diſcutit—Sanguis ſubflavo Glutine, haud autem valdè tenaci, obducitur.

Plena Luna 1°. FEBRUARIO. *Nova Luna* 16°.

Siccus quoque & frigidus valdè fuit hic Menſis, utcunquè enim per Initia Vulturnus Brumam aſperrimam temperavit aliquantulùm, rediit tamen mox Aquilo cum duriſſimo Gelu: Ad Finem verò Ventus auſtralis ſpirabat, qui pluviam fecit *Atmoſphæram* ac multò tepidiorem. *Barometer* altam tenuit Stationem toto Menſe: Aër fuit interdum pertenuis, plerumque tamen craſſus valdè & fumoſus, intercurrente ſubindè Malaciâ: Maximæ ſæpè ſæpiùs Pruinæ; medio nempè Die à Solis Fervore relaxata Terra plurimos exhalavit Vapores, quos Frigus nocturnum mox condenſavit, imò & gelavit Formâ Pruinæ.—Mare ad Littora ſæpiùs congelatum fuit hoc Menſe.

Pluvia 16. 19. 26. 27. 28. 29. Nix aliqua 12 = 0.482. (Dig. Dec.)
AB. 11. H. 8. p. m. N. 1ˣ. Enorme Frigus 14; Thermom. 84.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 23. 30,5. E N E 1. } media $30.1\frac{2}{29}$.
——— minim. 28. 29,8. S W 2. }

Dies frigidiſſima 14. 84. E N E 2ˣ. } media $68\frac{11}{29}$.
— tepid. 29. 56. S S E 2. }

Pleuritis, *Peripneumonia*, Angina, *Rheumatiſmus*, maximè frequens undiquè; miſſus ex his laborantibus Sanguis craſſus eſt valdè & glutinoſus, parùm habet Seri ſublutei. Perplurimi *Tuſſi*, *Catarrho*, *Aſthmate* ſævo premuntur: Multi *Xerophthalmiâ* laborant. Innumeri, etiamque Seniores, Pernionibus dolentibus, aliquando exulceratis, cruciantur. Febris quædam *Catarrhalis* cum acuto Capitis Dolore & Ver-

Vertigine, accedente etiam aliquando *Phrenitide*, multos detinet—*Phthiſici* & *Aſthmatici* jam peſſimè ſe habent—*Variolæ* adhuc paſsìm.

Scabies fœda jam regnat undiquè inter Popellum.

Plena Luna 2° MARTIO. *Nova Luna* 16°.

Perſtat uſque alta *Mercurii* Statio, Aër craſſus valdè & frigidus plerumque, Malacia frequens, præſertim Menſis Initio. Primo Die flante Vulturno, multa decidit Pluvia, pòſt autem Ventus inter N W & N E conſtitit: Gelu ſæpè hoc Menſe & maxima Pruina.

Pluvia $\overset{'''}{1}$. 3. $\overset{'}{5}$. 7. 11. $\overset{'}{14}$. 18. 23. 26. 27. Grando 12 = $\overset{\text{Dig. Dec.}}{1.278}$.

Circus vehemens 8 Mane. Magna *AB*. 12. H. 9. N N E 2. levis *AB*. Veſperi 13 N N W 1.—14 H. 9. N W 2: Perfrequenter ſanè notavi *AB*. per duas, treſve Noctes conſequentes Vento à Plagis Septentrionalibus ſpirante.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	30.	30,3.	N 1_x.	media $30.0\frac{4}{31}$.
——— minim.	1.	29,7.	S E b E 1_x.	
Dies frigid.	13.	67.	N N E 1.	media $55\frac{18}{31}$.
— tepid.	18.	51.	N W b N 1.	

Anginæ frequentes & Faucium Tumores; *Rheumatiſmi* multi, & gravis ſæpè Arthritis: *Variolæ* adhuc. *Aſthma* ſæviſſimum, diuquè admodùm durans, permultos premit; plures *Phthiſici* moriuntur. *Pleuritides* & *Peripneumoniæ* plurimæ, perrarò autem Sanguinolenta expuuntur, ne liberè quidem & copiosè aliquid, unde haud parùm in Morbo Diſcriminis.

Sanguis, ex omnibus *Pleuriticis* & *Rheumaticis* miſſus, eſt denſus valdè & tenax, & non Sero ſatis imbutus.

Neſcio unde, ſed per plures Menſes, Juniores, atque etiam haud pauci Adulti, Lumbricis teretibus infeſtantur, qui per Morbos ſæpiſſimè dejiciuntur—An à corrupto Frumento *, necnon immaturis & crudis Fructibus, Progenies hæc verminoſa?

* Vid. Menſ. Auguſt. Anni 1739.

Plena

Plena Luna 1° APRILI. *Nova Luna* 15°.

Siccus fuit hic Menſis & frigidus maximè, ſtetit plerumque Ventus Orientem inter & Septentrionem, Malaciâ interdum interveniente; Pruina ſæpiſſimè, & nonunquam Gelu, ad xv Nix ſæpè, & Grando pòſt; permanſit Nix ſuper Montes ad xxvi uſque.

Pluvia 8. $\overline{12}^{\prime}$. $\overline{13}^{\prime\prime}$. 14. 25. 26. 29. Nix 20. 21. 22. Grando 26. 27 = 0.802. (Dig. Dec.)

Levis Procella 23 p. m. N N W 4^{x}.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 17. 30,2. Malacia	} media $29.8\frac{2}{27}$.	
——— minim. 12. 29,3. E 2.		
Dies frigid. 14. 62. E N E 2^{x}.	} media $51\frac{3}{27}$.	
— tepid. 19. 45. N N W 2.		

Perdurante adhuc eâdem Aëris Conſtitutione, iidem prorsùs ſæviunt Morbi, jamque multo ſunt ſeveriores; pereunt permulti Ruri & in Oppido.

Morbis acutis jam ſæpè accedunt *Petechiæ*, etiam ipſis *Peripneumonicis*, hoc tamen accidit præcipuè inter Nautas; Horum verò Sanguis parùm glutinoſus eſt, ſed magìs putridus, ac lividus quaſi, ejuſque Serum aut viride eſt, aut turbidum maximè ac veluti Luto fœdatum; purulenta quoquè protinùs expuunt & perſæpè fœtida: à *Scorbuto* * forſan hæc qui longè longèque, his in Oris ſaltèm dominatur.

Variolæ paſſim, & *Pleuritis* quædam acerbiſſima, quæ haud paucos jugulat More *paraphrenitico*, quarto vix elapſo Die; horum Sanguis extractus merum ferè Gluten refert.

Plena Luna 30 *ult.* *Nova* 14°. MAIO. *Plena Luna* 30°.

Permanet uſque ſicca atque frigida Tempeſtas, Ventus ferè perpetuus ab Oriente, flectens plerumque ad Septentrionem, ad Auſtrum etiam aliquando, ſæpè velox, mox tamen omninò ſilens, maximè ſub

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

 Noctem,

Noctem, inſolitum & planè ſtupendum fuit Frigus pro Anni Tempore Die v, vi, & vii Menſis; imò haud parùm Nivis decidit quinto. —*Atmoſphæra* fuit perquàm craſſa,. etſi tam Pluviæ parùm decidit.

Pluvia 4. 5. 12. 14—17. 20. 23. 26. Nix 5. Grando 4. 5. 6. = 0.538. Dig. Dec.

Procella 25. a. m. E. 4. *AB*. 27. Veſperi N W b W 1.

☿ Altitud	maxim.	9. 30,1.	N E 1.	media $29.7\frac{11}{39}$.
———	minim.	4. 29,3.	N N E 2x.	
Dies frigid.		6. 62.	N b W 2.	media $42\frac{22}{30}$.
—	tepid.	30. 32.	Malacia.	

Perfurunt uſque Febres pulmonariæ, magiſque multò jam ſunt malignæ Maculis nigris, lividis, fuſcis ſæpè ſtipatæ; dolent vehementiùs Caput Dorſumque, Præcordia premuntur maximè; nunc quoquè ſemper ferè accedit Phrenitis effera, ac perſæpè Angina quædam ulceroſa vel ab ipſo Initio, totas Fauces ſenſim perreptans: Vel cruda prorsùs, vel ſanioſa expuunt: Cruda, lurida, turbida Urina, peſſimè ſignificans, Nihil unquam deponit. Fauſtè interdum, ſub Morbi Finem, Puſtulæ erumpunt & Furunculi—ſæpè verò jugulat Ægros hic Morbus, dirâ Anxietate jactatos, perpaucos intra Dies, More quaſi *Paraphrenitidis*; imò etiam haud raro *Hepatitide* correptos: nam & Situs Doloris & Color ictericus & intenſa Urina Flavedo hoc indicare viſa ſunt.

Jamque etiam graſſatur Febris putrida *petechialis*, quæ plurimos Nautas Orco demittit, atque inter Popellum multos. Hæ febres ſæpè complicatæ videntur & unitis Viribus ſæviunt, pulmonaria nempè atque *petechialis*.

Variolæ nunc magìs frequentes ſunt, ut plurimùm tamen mites, licèt parcè admodùm expuitur: At diſcreti ſunt plerumque Generis, quod mirum utiquè videtur, quandoquidem alii Morbi acuti Monſtri jam quid maligni alunt.

Tuſſis vehemens inter Equos cum Anginâ ſuffocante & Febre plures obruit; imò & bubulum Pecus tali etiam effectu ſæpè abripitur.

I —Grex

—Grex lanigera ſummâ Macie & aridâ Tuſſi maximè laborat; pereunt Oves innumeræ, quarum omnium Jecur tumet multùm & indureſcit, Veſicula Fellis autem, ſubatrâ Bile turgida, ad enormem creſcit Magnitudinem.

Nova Luna 13° Junio. *Plena Luna* 28°.

Major fortè nunquam obſervata fuit Siccitas, Fontes areſcunt prorsùs, & Flumina deſiccantur; *Pabula caneſcunt, cum Frondibus uritur Arbor*; Ov. Quamvìs *Hygroſcopia* omnigena ſicciſſimam Aëris Temperiem denotant, tota *Atmoſphæra* tamen craſſa valdè & fumoſa quaſi apparet — undè utiquè neſcio, ni deficit forſan ſufficiens in *Atmoſphærâ* Humor ad regularem Luminis Tranſmiſſionem — Sic Corpora quædam videmus, quæ, humectata, pellucida ſunt, arida verò opaca prorsùs.—Subſolanus à i ad v; à xix iterùm ad xxv; cæterùm Corus plerumque, haud raró etiam Libs.

Pluvia 5. 7. 8. 10. 11. 13. 24. Grando multa 7. p. m. = 0.742. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	18.	30,2.	Malacia	media $29{,}7\frac{24}{28}$.
——— minim.	7.	29,3.	S W b W 3.	
Dies frigid.	12.	42.	S W b W 2.	media $33\frac{3}{28}$.
— calid.	25.	25.	S E b E 1.	

Durat adhuc Febris *pneumonica*, quàm ſæpiſſimè comitantur *Petechiæ*—Sanguis in hoc Morbo detractus lividus valdè imò & ater conſpicitur, ac plerumque nimiùm ſolutus *, haud raró ſanè prorsùs ſanioſus.

Variolæ frequentiores, ſed ut plurimùm benignæ Indolis.—Febricula quædam cum Puſtulis rubellis & valdè urentibus, quæ per ipſa Morbi Initia erumpunt, perfrequens; levis tamen videtur & evaneſcit citò magnâ Cuticulæ Aſperitate relictâ.

Febris nautica peſtilentialis jam ſævit maximè; en hujus Hiſtoriam.

* In Febre *Petculari* epidemica, quàm accuratiſſimè deſcripſit *Ramazzini*, Sanguinem ſemper roſeum, purpureum, ſolutum, invenit, minimè verò glutinoſnm: vid. *Ramazzini* Conſtitution. Epidem. Ann. 1692, &c. Sect. 27, 47.

Ineunte Vere ad hunc Portum appulſæ ſunt Naves duæ bellicæ (*Panther* & *Canterbury*, quarum poſterior mox à Mari *Mediterraneo*) ex his Ægroti pluſquàm ducenti ad Terram protinùs delati ſunt, horumque Pars major Febre malignâ, imò peſtilente laboravit; hinc in Vulgum quoquè ſparſa maximam edidit Stragem.—Nec vana forſan fuit Suſpicio has quidem Naves Peſtilentiâ quâdam per Africas Oras tunc longè latèque graſſante, attactas fuiſſe, quoniam has inter & illas frequens fuerat Commercium.

Levis Rigor primò corripuit Ægros, mox ſubitus Ardor incerto prorsùs Ordine; Pulſus intereà fuit admodùm inconſtans, nunc incitatus valdè, nunc mirè depreſſus; acceſſit proinde Gravedo Capitis, aut Dolor acutus, ſæpè Occipitis, ſæpè Sincipitis, ſæpiùs autem in Temporibus, aut paulò ſupra Oculos, qui quidem longè vehementior —perdolebant etiam ipſi Oculorum Globi Luminaque refugiebant: Sopor interim perpetuus urgebat, at parcus admodùm aderat reverà Somnus, Tinnitu Aurium ſemper moleſtante aut Vertigine gravi. Fœdus valdè & amarus in Ore Sapor Vomitiones excitabat frequentes & bilioſas admodùm, multâ tamen permiſtâ Pituitâ. Lingua ferè ſubflava erat, aut fuſca & ſordida, rarò autem valdè arida, medio autem ſcabra. Jam extemplò plurimùm debilitati diſcumbunt, anxii tamen & quaſi perterrefacti, errantibus per omnia Membra huc illuc Doloribus. Urinæ tenues, crudæ, aquoſæ, aut luridæ, ſæpè tamen rutilæ, ceu tantillum ineſſet Sanguinis intimè permixtum, aut fortiſſimum aliquod Lixivium referentes; parcæ hæ & tenues ſemper, & Nihil prorsùs deponebant:—Mali admodùm Ominis nunquàm non omnes has notavi Urinas.

Hæc quidem inter Morbi Initia, exactis autem tribus, quatuorve Diebus in pejus multò ruebant omnia; jam enim vehementiùs ardet Febris, mox Phrenitis accedit, aut *Coma* Vigil, cum torvo Aſpectu & fulvo oculorum Rubore; Jactatio perpetua, Anxietas ſumma, vix vel ipſis aſtantibus tolerabilis; ſæpè Furor immanis, levis ſæpè Deſipientia aliena ſubindè murmurans.

Petechiæ

Petechiæ violaceæ, lividæ, fuſcæ, imò & ipſæ nigræ, ſextum inter Diem & undecimum ſæpiſſimè prodibant, nunc citiùs, nunc tardiùs; quò magis floridæ eò meliùs; fuſcæ tamen quaſi Cutis Lenticulæ, parvæ, innumeræ, malè ſemper ſignificabant, at peſſimè omnium Vibices, & Ungues atque ſummi Digiti lividi * aut plumbei—Funeſtum utiquè ſemper eſt hoc ultimum in Morbis acutis, indicat enim ſtagnantem in extremis Arteriis Sanguinem—bonum verò omninò ubi vividus adeſt Unguibus Color:—Medici eſt igitur hos etiam diligenter inſpicere.

Adfuit vel ab Initio permagna Præcordiorum Oppreſſio, quæ aucta quotidiè cum ſtringente quodam (hoc enim ſemper plorabant) Cordis Angore, & Reſpiratione tremulâ & ſingultiente quaſi (imò ſæpè diro cum Singultu ac Languore ſummo, haud raró ad Deliquium uſque) maximum portendebat Diſcrimen; cum & jam quoquè Tremores, Subſultus Tendinum, Capitis Vacillatio, incerti Rigores, frigidique Sudores ingruerent—Pedes erant ſæpè frigidiſſimi, dum Facies, Genæ præſertim, magno flagrabat Ardore, profuſus intereà & valdè fœtidus Sudor manabat Talos ad uſque; Pulſus interim exiliſſimus erat, at quàm citiſſimus: jam jamque inſtabat Mors.

Frequenter autem *Diarrhœa* fœdiſſima Miſeros colliquabat, aridâ prorsùs factâ ac durâ Cute, Corii ad inſtar, dum Lingua, quaſi fuerat indurata Fumo, rigebat, impos ferè Motus, nedum Loquelæ. Haud raro etiam in ſummo Morbi Statu *Apthæ* ſubnigræ, ulceroſæ, totas Fauces cruciabant Gulamque, quas paulò pòſt perpetuus inſequebatur Singultus; Senioſa indè, aut *gangrænoſa*, *Dyſenteria* Ægrotos brevì conficiens—Levis attamen obrepens Alvi Fluxus circa undecimam, ceu Arte, ceu Sponte eveniens, Saluti fuit plurimis, modò nec lividus, nec liquidus nimiùm.

Jam nunc quoque (Morbi nempè Statu) interdum maximum attulit Levamen larga Puſtularum Eruptio, More veluti Variolarum, quæ tamen nil niſi tenuem & acrem *Ichorem* continebant †—erumpebant etiam aliquando multò minores, at urentes admodùm, quæ verò

* *Eſſay on Fevers.*

† Φλύκλαιναι veterum Medicorum.

in

in Squamas mox abirent: ſalutiferæ quoquè & hæ. In quibuſdam peralbas quaſdam & latas Maculas notavi, paulò eminentes, quaſi ex Urticæ Morſû; hæ verò difficilis indicii.

Erant verò Ægrotantes plurimi ubi nihil horum planè, ſed aut *Parotides*, aut Tubercula, aut in Auribus *Apoſtemata*, eos ſublevabant: omnibus erat ferè magna Surditas, diu durans.

Multis fuit Narium *Hæmorrhagia* ſalutaris, at peſſimum ubi paucæ, acres, ſubcruentæ Guttulæ deſtillabant; nec utiquè juvabat ſemper copioſa; nam haud rarò longè nimiùm profundebant Nares, imò ad *Syncopen* uſque, præſertim ſub Julii Finem, cum eſſet ſæpè prodiga valdè: tunc etiam *Dyſenteria* cruenta ſæpiùs accederet.—Vix ullam memini Febrem in quâ *Scotomiæ* & falſi Oculorum Splendores erant tam frequentes.

Nihil utiquè novi æquè certum Victricis Naturæ Signum ac liberum valdè & copioſum Sputum, benigno prodeunte Sudore, aut fluente affatìm fulvâ & craſsâ Urinâ: perrarò autem Sedimenti aliquid depoſuit Lotium per totum Morbi Decurſum; imò, cum interdum craſſum fuiſſet admodùm per Horas aliquot, mox tenue prorsùs reddebatur. Signum hoc ſemper eſt malè judicatæ Febris: atque adeò hæc vel ex leviſſimâ Cauſâ fuit recidiva—Si quis Carnem comederet vel Piſcem, niſi probè purgatus & confirmatus benè, certò certiùs hoc paſſus eſt magno herclè cum Vitæ Periculo; nec minùs ſanè ſubiret Diſcrimen ſæpè ab acriore *Cathartico*.

Mihi equidem haud levis Noxa Popello accidiſſe viſa eſt à nimiâ Comeſturâ Piſcium, qui abundantiſſimè hâc Tempeſtate undiquè ſcatebant, præcipuè Scombri; quippè qui lentos generant ac rancidos Humores. Sudor vel ſaniſſimi Hominis, qui multo utitur Piſce, longè magìs fœtidus eſt quàm ſi Carne ſolùm et Pane veſceretur—quinimò jam diu notum eſt, quòd nimius Piſcatus *Scorbutum* infert & Morbos cutaneos.

Hæc adeò de Febris Naturâ, jam quoquè de Curatione pauca.

In Morbis equidem curandis Regulæ quædam generales ſervandæ ſunt, cum eo tamen, ut propria quoquè cujuſque Ægrotantis Natura per-

perſpicienda ſit: ideò ex *Hippocrate Celſus* * dixit " Mederi oportere " & communia & propria intuentem." Nec in ullâ Re magis hoc neceſſarium eſt quàm in Sanguine mittendo, ubi & Vires & Ætas & Habitus diligenter ſunt conſideranda.

Ipſo harum Febrium Initio rectiſſimè mittitur Sanguis, plùs, minùſve, pro Ratione *Symptomatum* nempè †: Si Pulſus ſit validus, ſi Febris vehemens, ſi Dolor acutus, repeti id debet, maximè ſi Pellicula tenax Cruorem obtegit, minimè tamen ſi haud ſatìs firma ſit Sanguinis *Craſis* & tenuis nimiùm, præcipuè ſi Serum ejus ſit luridum valdè, aut rubellum—Haud tamen fida ſatìs à Colore & Superficie Cruoris deſumitur Indicatio, niſi pleno Flumine & Impetu proſiliat: cum per Brachium deſtillat, aut exit quaſi guttatìm, falsâ ſemper & floridâ Specie decipit.

Sectâ imprimis Venâ, mox Vomitum leni *Emetico* movere oportet, maximè ſi Nauſea urget, aut Vomitio; hoc enim Modo exantlatur optimè bilioſa Colluvies, Fomes ſi reſtaret futurus Morbi—Hoc etiam ipſa Natura indicat, ſuâ ſæpiſſimè Sponte Vomitiones concitans—Nec ſolùm Initio, ſed in quolibet Morbi Statu eluendus eſt Ventriculus, ſi urget Vomendi Conamen, aut Ructatio bilioſa, & ingrata valdè ‡—Vitellus Ovi putridus, vel ad perpauca Grana datus, horrendam mox excitat Choleram; ſtagnans & putrida Bilis haud multò minùs virulenta eſt, quàm primùm igitur eſt ejicienda.

Sequitur plerumque poſt *Emeticum* Alvi Dejectio, ſi verò, non reſpondet, Clyſtere leniore ducenda eſt: ſive ſic parùm reddit, ſive fuerat ante Febris Acceſſionem aſtrictior debito, *Pharmacis* idoneis liquanda eſt, Manna nimirùm, *Cremore Tartari*, *Rhabarbaro*, Sale *Glauberi*, &c. quæ ſcilicet in primis Viis præcipuè agunt, minimas ſaltèm movent in Sanguine Turbas.—*Draſtica* utiquè *Cathartica* deprecor

* *Celſ.* Præfat. p. 17. ex Edit. *Almèloveen.*

† Perlege quæ de Sanguinis Miſſione dixi in Febribus putridis malignis, *Eſſay on Fevers.*

‡ Ubi Ructus amari cum Gravitate Præcordiorum ſunt, ad Vomitum protinùs confugiendum eſt. *Celſ.* Lib. 1. C 3.

prorsùs,

prorſùs, utpotè nocentiſſima: mitiora verò hæcce exterminant commodè Humores, qui in Viſceribus diutiùs morando majorem indièṡ acquirunt Acrimoniam, imò & in Sanguinem per Vaſa *Meſaraica*, Venaſque lacteas remigrant perpetuò.—Et poſt Vomitum & poſt *Catharſin Theriacæ Andromachi* aut *Elixiris aſthmatici* paululum adminiſtrandum eſt.

Hiſce peractis pauliſper jam cunctandum eſt, ut quà Natura vergat ſcrutemur, nec officioſâ Medicamentorum Farragine illam agamus deviam *; intereà tamen Diluentia quædam ſubacida propinanda ſunt affatìm, ut nova puraque Materia corrupto Sanguini admiſceatur, ut acres ejus ſolvantur Sales, atque peccans corrigatur Acrimonia; hoc enim Modo *Criſis* promovetur optimè, præſertim ſi lenia aliqua attenuantia ac ſolventia adjuncta ſunt. Nec facilè video quæ alia Medicina hoc Tempore Febris tentanda ſit, ni forſan Vis Vitæ langueat, & torpeat Sanguinis Motus; tunc enim Stimulis agitandum eſt idoneis, *Epiſpaſtica* admovendo nempè; generoſa porrò exhibenda ſunt *Alexipharmaca*.—Sed ne nimius ſis, obſecro Medice! in Salibus *Volatilibus Alcalinis* ingerendis, ruunt enim jam omnia ad ſummam Putredinem, niſi Humorum Acrimoniam temperare potes, & Sanguinis Diſſolutionem prohibere.—Ideò ubi calidiora Medicamina exiguntur, admiſcere ſoleo plerumque Acida quædam, utì Acetum, *Limonii* Succum, vel *Elixir Vitrioli*, quod Aromatibus imbutum haud contemnendum eſt *Alexipharmacum*, cujuſque Guttæ aliquot ſæpiùs exhibendæ ſunt, ex Vino aromatite, aut *Julepo* quodam *Cardiaco* cum Bolo ex *Confec. Cardiac.* Croco, *Rad. Contrayerv.* &c.—Sed nihil neceſſe eſt tradere Formulas, cum qui, quid indicatur in Re præſente, calleat facillimo Negotio poteſt adaptare Remedia †: cave tamen ne Calcaribus utaris cum Opus eſt Fræno; nec vehemens nimiùm eſto in Sudoribus expri-

* — Ἀκμαζουσῶν τῶν Νούσων Ἡσυχίην ἔχειν βέλτιον. *Hippocrat.* Aph. 29. Sect. 2. Maximi profectò eſt hoc Monitum in acutis, quis prudens Medicus Naturam durante Paroxyſmo vel Febris intermittentis interturbat?

† Εἰ τίς εἰδεὶη τὴν Αἰτιήν τοῦ νουσήματος, οἱός εἰη προσφερεῖν τῷ ξυμφέροντα. *Hippocrat.* de Flatib. Initio.

mendis

mendis præcalidam Medicinam urgendo, nam ſi probè diluitur Sanguis, & ſervatur benè miſtus, ſuo ſemper Tempore, ſuâque Sponte, ipſa Natura Sudorem profert *——Haud ibo Inficias equidem quod abſque Sudore quàm rariſſimè ſolvitur Febris, profuſus tamen mihi ſemper ſuſpectus eſt.

Hanc adeò in Morbis hujuſmodi curandis *Methodum* plerumque ſequor—Per Initia Febris, debitas poſt Exinanitiones, *Hauſtus ſalinos* præcipio, ex Sale nempè *Alcalino* fixo aut *volatili* (prout Res poſtulat quorum hic Sudores, ille Urinam magìs movet) Succo *Limonum, Aurantiorum* Hiſpalienſium, aut Aceto Vini acerrimo, benè ſaturato, cui admiſceo Aquam *Alexeter.* ſimplicem Sp. Lavend. C. aut his ſimilia. Hoc modo conficitur Medicamentum, blandi ad inſtar Saponis, craſſos reſolvens Humores ac cum aquosâ Sanguinis Parte Olea Saleſque intimè commiſcens—Diluentia interim ſubacida affatìm miniſtranda ſunt, quæ, mediante hoc Remedio ſalino, toti Humorum Maſſæ promptiſſimè admiſcentur: Sic benè miſtus & fluidus ſervatur Sanguis, ejuſque temperatur Acrimonia; dum acres ſoluti Sales per Cutim, per Alvum, per Urinam effluunt perpetìm; nec verò intereà interturbatur Natura dum Concoctionem molitur. Atqui ſi tardat nimìs languetque, generosâ magìs Medicinâ vacillantem refoveo; id maximè, ſi aut Sudor ſit frigidulus, aut Urina pallida, aut Eruptiones (Puſtulæ ſint ſive *Petechiæ)* Coloris minùs vividi.

Per hæc efficitur plerumque ut blandi tandem Sudores erumpant, qui Febrem tenuant quotidiè; ſi tamen inæquales ſunt, & parùm conſtantes, aut ſubfrigidi, aut profuſi admodùm, haud ita feliciter, mox enim Rigor accedit ſæpè, ac Febris *Exacerbatio,* paulòque poſt Phrenitis; quâ quidem ingruente Alvus protinùs *Enemate* ducenda eſt ſi fuerat aſtricta (vellem utiquè ſemper teneram potiùs quàm conſtipatam per totum Morbi Decurſum) Si Furor urget ad Cucurbitulas ſcarificatas, Humeris Cervicibuſque affixas, confugiendum eſt; quo peracto *Epiſpaſtica* admovenda ſunt ponè Aures, Occipiti, ipſis quan-

* Πάντη δὲ ἀνοιγόμενον, τε καὶ ἀναπνέον, καὶ κινέμενον τὸ Σῶμα, συμφέρον ποιήσει. *Hippocrat.* de Locis in Homin. Sect. 39.

doque Locis ſcarificatis; Tibiis proindè aut Femoribus—Hæc verò maximè ex Uſu ſunt, ubi Vis Naturæ torpet, languetque Pulſus Arteriarum—Jam autem Bolis *cardiacis* adjicio *Camphoram* ac Succini Salem, interpoſitâ quoquè interdum Unciâ unâ, vel alterâ, *Diacodii*, imò ſi Vigiliæ urgent uno, alterove Extracti Thebaici Grano.

In hâc ferè Medicinâ perſiſto Morbi uſque Statum, quo aut in melius, aut pejus multò ocyùs mutantur omnia; nec Dies jam ſed & vel ipſæ Horæ æſtimandæ ſunt: Si modò nec propitius adjuvat Sudor, neque *Diarrhœa* blanda, nec libera accedit Expuitio, in Malis Æger eſt—Tentandum eſt tunc utiquè quid poſſit lenis Alvi Purgatio, exhibendo nimirùm *Rhabarbarum*, *Mannam*, *Cremorem Tartari*, *Salem Glauberi*, &c; ſubveniendum eſt intereà Virium Ruinæ *Cardiacis* idoneis: vix meliora novi utiquè quàm Vinum rubrum generoſum Aromaticis incoctis, Cinnamomo ſcilicet, Maci, Nuce *Moſchatâ*, Cort. *Aurant.* Hiſpalienſ. *&c.* cum Aquæ Dimidio, aut ſubauſtera quædam *Alexipharmaca* cum *Elix. Vitrioli*, vel *Limonum* Succo; hæc quippè & Vim Fibrarum & Sanguinis *Craſin* confirmant, Humorum autem Putrefactioni obſiſtunt maximè. Quod quidem diligenter cavendum eſt, ubi aliter Sanguis in Saniem, Lympha verò in *Ichorem* degenerant, brevìque obrepit omnium Diſſolutio putrida, ac ſi Sanguini immiſtum fuiſſet Viperæ * Venenum.

Purgationem per Inferiora poſcunt Hypochondria tumida, Inteſtinorum Murmura, Abdomen tenſum, Alvus adſtricta, Caput grave, Somnolentia nimia, Vertigo, ingruens Delirium, Halitus fœtidus valdè, & Præcordiorum Oppreſſio cum Ructu frequente.—Prohibent autem Sudores faciles, conſtantes & æquales, Puſtulæ, aut *Exanthemata* jam erumpentia, Expuitio copioſa adveniens; nam vel in *Peripneumonicis Diarrhœa* ſæpè Sputa ſupprimit prorsùs; quod quoquè in *Variolis* haud rarò accidit infeliciter—minùſque commodè ſemper fert *Catharſin* magnus Virium Languor.

Sub Conditionibus autem ſuprà expoſitis nullo non Tempore Morbi Alvum moveo †, maximè declinante Febre, ubi nullâ aliâ Viâ molitur Natura *Criſin*.

* Vide *Eſſay on Fevers*. † Ibid.

2 Tenta-

Tentatur ſæpiſſimè, fauſto admodùm Succeſſu, hæc purgandi Methodus in *Variolis* confluentibus, nono, vel undecimo ab Eruptione Die, cùm parùm aliquid ultrà per Salivæ Ductus, aut per Cutis Meatus exterminari poſſit: Quidni & in hâc quoquè Febre?—Procul Dubio ubi putrida Colluvies atque corrupta Bilis in Ventriculo & Inteſtinis abundant, quantocyùs herclè expurganda ſunt, ni vis uſque fovere Morbum, auctâ in Horas Putredine *.—In hâc Febre profectò, de quâ nunc agitur, & per Vomitum & per Alvum immenſam Vim bilioſæ Saburræ ſæpiùs rejectam vidi, magno utiquè cum Ægrotantium Levamine; ſuavi mox accedente Somno, ubi per plures Dies Noctesque ſumma anteceſſerat Anxietas, ac Vigilia perpetua—Dum Ventriculus ſanè acribus gravatur Sordibus, & putridâ Bile, laborat ſemper maximè Caput, perturbantur Spiritus, & proſternuntur admodùm Vires—Nec in primis tantùm Viis felices edit Effectus Vomitus, ſed & per omnem undiquè Vaſculorum Compaginem, ubi lenteſcentes attenuat Humores, putridoſque expellit †.

Nova Luna 12° Julio. *Plena Luna* 27°.

Hic quoquè Menſis fuit ſubfrigidus, Aër autem maximè ſiccus & quaſi fumoſus: Libs ſæpè afflavit, Corus ſæpiùs, Eurus interdum: Fons omnis & Rivus exareſcunt ferè, vix viridis inventa eſt Herba.

Pluvia 4. 7. 9. 10́. 12́. 16. 19. 20. 26. 30 = 0.608. Dig. Dec.

Tonitru 30. Pluvia graviſſima ad Septentrionem 28.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	15.	29,9.	N N W	1.	media 29 $6\frac{16}{31}$.
——— minim.	26.	29,3.	S S W	3.	
Dies frigid.	22.	39.	N N W	1.	media $31\frac{3}{31}$.
— calid.	3.	26.	S W b W.	2.	

Variolæ jam *epidemicæ*, mites tamen plerumque; *Rubeoli* paſsìm & Morbi Pulmonis; ſub Finem Menſis *Dyſenteria* frequens.

Jam maximè furit Febris peſtilentialis plùrimoſque demittit ad Umbras; Funera certè nunc ſexiès ſaltèm excedunt ſolitum Nume-

* Vide *Eſſay on Fevers*.

† Vide *Dr.* Cheyne's *new Theory of Fevers*, p. 83.—94. *Edit.* 3. Ann. 1722.

Gg 2 rum:

rum: nec ſolùm hìc, ſed & per Viciniam jam graſſatur Morbus.—Anxietas horrida, Jactatio perpetua, atrox Capitis Dolor, cruciant Ægrotos, atque mox ferox accedit Inſania, paulòque ſæpè pòſt Veternus, aut Nervorum Diſtentio: Alvus, Urina, Lachrymæ, Nil ſentientibus effluunt, ſæpè Vox Faucibus hæret prorsùs, ſæpè Lingua nigra aridiſſima, Verba incondita, aut aliena balbutit.—Plurimis ſub Morbi Finem adeſt Exulceratio Faucium acerbiſſima, etſi Initio levis tantùm erat Aſpretudo: difficillima hinc Deglutitio, nec ſine ſummo Tormento. *Parotides*, *Bubones*, Furunculi admodùm dolentes, haud rarò nonum inter Morbi Diem & decimum quartum erumpunt; Salutaria hæc plerumque, maximè ſi probè ſuppurant, peſſima utiquè ſi mox recedunt: interdum verò per plurimos Dies indurata permanent ſine vel minimâ Suppuratione, præcipuè in Cervicibus, ubi per Menſes etiam aliquando perdurant.

Circa hoc Tempus quoquè ſæpe *Diarrhœa* ſalutifera oritur, id potiſſimùm ſi bilioſa, aut ſubnigra, atqui non nimìs liquida, dejiciuntur: Alvus autem ſanioſa, cruenta, aut valdè aquoſa, mala ſemper—hujus autem Fœtor plerumque vel Aniculis miniſtrantibus, imò & ipſis Ægris, planè intolerabilis: interdum urget admodùm peſtifer Teneſmus.

Urina vel in Convaleſcentibus cruda perſtat, ac ſæpè tenuis, ſæpè autem turbida, lactea, & oleoſa quaſi, nihil tamen omninò Sedimenti deponit: evidens hoc magnæ Cruditatis Argumentum eſt; adeòque, licèt Ægrotantes penè reſtituti viderentur, frequenter tamen promptiſſimè in * Recidivas incidunt. Convaleſcentes ſanè, qui Carnem nimìs citò, aut Piſces comedunt in Febrem certò certiùs relabuntur; præcipuè haud probè priùs purgato Corpore.—Fortiora tamen *Cathartica* hos etiam in idem Periculum conjiciunt.

Quibus in Meatu auriculari, aut ponè Aures, aut per Cervices Abſceſſus enati ſunt, maximè ſi circa Labia Puſtulæ plures urentes, certa ferè Spes Salutis effulſit: omnibus Ægrotantibus Surditas ac Tinnitus Aurium accidit, diu ſæpè pòſt ruptum *Apoſtema* durans.

* Febris, quæ ſine Ratione, ſine bonis Signis, finita eſt, ferè revertitur. *Celſ.* Lib. 2. C. 7. *Hippocrat.* Aph. 12. Sect. 2.

Mirum

Mirum eſt herclè, quod Eruptio tantillæ Materiæ morbidæ tam felices ſortiatur Effectus, quod tamen perſæpè videmus: vix enim hoc Modo ejici poſſe videtur Morbi Cauſa. Suſpicor ego quidem hoc duntaxat eſſe Signum, quòd validæ adhuc ſint Naturæ Vires, & quòd ſit uſque Sanguini Motus ſat expeditus per ultimas minimaſque Arteriolas; quibus deficientibus, nec maturatur *Apoſtema*, aut Tuberculum, nec emergunt Puſtulæ. Hinc vides paulò ante Mortem, ſuccumbente nimirùm prorsùs Naturâ, Ulcuſcula pallida, aut exiccata, &c, ſi quæ ſint Puſtulæ, eas palleſcentes, aut luridas, hærente ſcilicet in extremis Vaſculis Sanguine.

Inter ſalutifera Signa inſuper fuit acidus, aut ſalſus in Ore Sapor, cum Sputo multo; contrà verò amarus & quaſi ex Ærugine (ut dicerent) fœdus certum fuit malè judicati Morbi Signum, ac Febris mox recidivæ, ni per Vomitum, aut lenem *Catharſin* ocyùs expurgata forent putrida Bilis & colluvies morbida. Quo quidem peracto felices quotidiè experiebar *Tincturæ Corticis Alexipharmacæ* * Effectus, & ad Vires reficiendas & Febris Reliquias abigendas. Hujus eſt utiquè Medicamenti roborare Fibras atque debitam Fluidorum Conſtitutionem reſtituere, nec tamen intereà prohibet morboſi Humoris Exitum per Cutis Meatus: hinc longè tutiùs ſæpè exhibetur quam ipſe Cortex *Peruvianus*, qui haud rarò vehementer nimìs conſtringit.

Per totam hanc inſaluberrimam Tempeſtatem *Veſicatoria* immenſam ferè fundebant Humorem, ſaneſcebant verò difficillimè; quoſdam certè enormi Fluxu conſumebant prorsùs.

Diu fuit undique Piſcium immenſa Quantitas, maximè Scombrorum, quorum Uſu immodico procul Dubio plures generantur Morbi; augent enim & Humorum Putredinem ac Labem *Scorbuticam*, jam ubiquè graſſantem, inter Nautas præcipuè, quorum Gingivæ exeſæ ſunt admodùm & Halitus Oris valdè olidus——Rectiſſimè ideò cum Piſcibus comeditur Aceti plurimùm, quod rancidum eorum Oleum corrigit, & putreſcentem Indolem—Nullus utiquè dubito

* *Eſſay on Fevers.*

quin

quin largus Aceti & *Pomacei* Uſus foret Nautis utiliſſimus in longis Navigationibus * : imò hoc jam ſatìs expertum eſt, adeò ut ſecum plurimi ad Indiam uſque Orientalem *Vinum Pomaceum* deportant: Acetum verò Carnis & Aquæ Corruptionem prohibet.

Nova Luna 11° AUGUSTO. *Plena Luna* 25°.

Maxima jam Cœli eſt & Soli Mutatio, perpetuæ ferè decidunt Pluviæ, atque omnia nimio diffluunt Humore; undè Meſſis infelix admodùm, Frumentum penè corruptum, & Fructus prorsùs fatui— Immenſa ſcatet undiquè Vis Fungorum.

Ventus fuit auſtralis ſæpiſſimè; haud rarò ſæviit Libs procelloſus, hinc *Atmoſphæra* craſſa valdè, frigida, & maximè humida, præſertim ſub Menſis Finem.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{2}$. 3. 4. $\overset{/}{5}$. 6. 10—12. 15. $\overset{/}{16}$. $\overset{/}{17}$. 18. $\overset{//}{20}$. 21. 22. 24. 25. $\overset{////}{26}$. $\overset{/}{27}$. $\overset{/}{28}$. $\overset{///}{31}$. = 3.510. Dig. Dec.

Procella 26. a. m. S S W 4_x—28. a. m. S W. 4. Magna Pruina 29.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	30.	29,9.	S E 1.	media $29.4\frac{2}{4}$.
——— minim.	3.	29,1.	S W 2.	
Dies frigid.	29.	42.	N 1.	media $34\frac{25}{30}$.
— calid.	1.	27.	N W 1.	

Variolæ Epidemicæ, quæ hic quidem parùm ſunt lethiferæ, longè aliter tamen aliis in Locis.

Dyſenteria cruenta, ac Cholera frequens—multi levi Anginâ atque Faucium Tumore vexantur cum Doloribus vagis *rheumaticis*.

Graſſatur adhuc Febris nautica maligna, plurimoſque trucidat, quoſdam vel Die ſeptimo, imò interdum citiùs; multos autem vel ad viceſimum & ultra trahit—jam ſæpè aut nullæ prorsùs apparent *Petechiæ*, aut raræ; ſæpè tamen totum Corpus maculant—crebrò Sudores pingues & fœtidi Ægrotos colliquant; haud rarò quos Febris ferè reliquerat ſæva *Dyſenteria* conſumit: Solutis adeò Sanguinis Principiis, quâ datâ Portâ ruunt Humores.

* Vide Monitum noſtrum de Sanitate Nautarum tuendâ ad Calcem Libr. *de Febribus.*

Nova

Nova Luna 10° SEPTEMBRI. *Plena Luna* 24°.

Ventus ab Occidente, ad Auſtrum plerumque vergens, prævaluit decimum uſque octavum, continuâ ferè ac gravi decedente Pluviâ, pòſt autem contrario planè Curſu ſpirabat, ſurgente *Baroſcopio*, Aëremque ſiccabat.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 5. 6. 7. 9. 10. 11. 13. 15. 16. 17. 22. 23. Dig. Dec. 24 = 3.628.

Levis Procella 7. p. m. S W b W 4_x.—27 Nocte E b S 4_x. Paraſelene 17. H. 7. p. m. W N W 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 25. 30,0. N E 1. }
——— minim. 11. 29,0. W 3. } media 29. $6\frac{2}{28}$.

Dies frigid. 30. 59. N E 1. }
— tepid. 6. 34. S W 2^x. } media $41\frac{1}{2}$.

Febres malignæ jam nec Vi, nec Numero, adeò ſæviunt. *Dyſenteria* plures cruciat; Tuſſis quædam gravis *Aſthmatica* haud paucos. Tumores Faucium, *Parotidum*, Maxillarum cum acerbo Dentium Dolore permultos divexant: Morbus colicus à *Pomaceo* novello, cum Alvo citiſſimâ plures exercet, *Ophthalmia* paſſim, *Variolæ* plurimæ.

Nova Luna 9° OCTOBRI. *Plena Luna* 23°.

Fuit hic Menſis multò frigidior ſolito, Gelu ipſo Initio, etiam rigidum Die decimo; Boreas plerumque ſpiravit, Eurus haud raro, pluvius Auſter nonnunquam: Alta fuit utplurimùm Barometri Statio, Aër verò craſſus.

Pluvia 4. 5. 6—8. 16. 17. 19. 20. 21. 23. 24. 28. 29. Grando & Nix multa 23 = Dig. Dec. 1.914.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 27. 30,3. N E 1. }
——— minim. 20. 29,3. S W 2_x. } media $29.8.\frac{22}{28}$.

Dies frigid. 27. 69. }
— tepid. 20. 44. } media $56\frac{12}{28}$.

Febres

Febres lentæ *nervoſæ* frequentes: permanent uſque aliquæ malignæ quibus ſub Finem accedit *Diarrhœa,* interdum *Dyſenteria* mucoſa cum Sanguinis Strigmentis.

Tuſſis, Angina, Faucium Tumores, Dentiumque Dolores perplurimos corripiunt. Jam regnat admodùm *Colica pomacea,* haud ſolito tamen cum Furore, ob *Diarrhœam* ferè ſemper comitantem: *Variolæ adhuc epidemicæ.*

Nova Luna 8° Novembri. *Plena Luna* 22°.

Fuit & *November* perquàm frigidus, Aër plerumque craſſus, afflavit Aquilo ſæpè, ſæpè Corus, intercurrente frequenter Africo furente & pluvioſo; maximæ ſubindè Pruinæ, haud raró rigidum Gelu.

Pluvia $\overset{////}{1}$. $\overset{/}{2}$. 5. 7. $\overset{/}{9}$. 10. 11. 13. 14. $\overset{//}{16}$. 20. $\overset{//}{21}$. 22. 23. $\overset{///}{25}$. $\overset{/}{27}$. 28—30. Grando 1. 5. 25. Nix multa $\overset{/}{2}$. 24. 25. = 3.844. Dig. Dec.
Procella graviſſima 1 à primo Mane ad Noctem uſque. N W 4_x.
———— 21 Mane S W b W 4—26 Nocte S W 4_x.
Fulgur & Tonitru 25 Veſperi.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 18. 30,2. N N W 1. }
——— minim. 24. 28,8. E 2. } media $29.5\frac{14}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 25. 69. N N E 1. }
— tepid. 15. 50. S W b W 1. } media $60\frac{20}{29}$.

Variolæ uſque graſſantur; Febres malignæ paſſim, lentæ ac *miliares* ſparſæ, Ruri præcipuè: Eryſipelas, Angina, Tuſſes acres haud paucos corripiunt. Plurimi Colicâ *pomaceâ* laborant cum *Diarrhœâ* plerumque, adeòque citò profligatur; ſolutum enim Ventrem raró torquet admodùm Colicus Morbus, ſaltem brevì cedit Anodynis; iiſque opportunus eſt Locus poſt unam alteramve Rhabarbari *Doſin*; neque inter hæc melius eſt aliquid *Philonio,* cave tamen ne Alvum nimìs citò ſtrictam reddas, nam pauló pòſt utplurimùm recrudeſcit Dolor, congeſtâ ſcilicet iterùm acri Colluvie: tenera idcirco ſemper

per

per Dies aliquot ſervanda eſt; probè autem intereà muniendum eſt Corpus à Frigore, aliter, conſtrictâ Cute, mox plectuntur Viſcera *.

Nova Luna 7° Decembri. *Plena Luna* 21°.

Per Initia *Decembris* dira, procelloſa, pluvia Tempeſtas, Libs interim quotidiè perfremuit: Die 2 & 3 Fulgura ſæva cum Tonitru, Grandine, Pluviâ; hinc Aër factus eſt craſſiſſimus & maximè humidus. Ab undecimo ad viceſimum, mutatâ penitùs Rerum Facie, rigidiſſimum Gelu, immenſæ Pruinæ, Cœlumque ſudum perflante Boreâ: inde verò Auſter prævaluit atque *Atmoſphæram* denſam valdè ac udam maximè fecit.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 19. 21. 22. 23. 26. 27. 29. 30. 31. Grando vehemens 2. Nix 14. 15. 19. 20. = 6.290. Dig. Dec.

Furens Procella 1. Nocte S W 4^x—2 p. m. S W b W 4.

Procella 3 S W 4_x—5 W 4_x Veſperi—6 primo Mane W S W 4.

———— 20 ante Lucem N W b N 4—21 toto Die S S E 4_x cum enormi Pluviâ, quæ omnem penitùs Nivem colliquabat; iſto etiam Die Fulgura & Tonitrua graviſſima.

Nebula fœtidiſſima 27. W S W 1_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 31. 30,0. N W 1_x. } media 29.4.
——— minim. 22. 28,8. S S W 3^x.

Dies frigidiſſim. 19. 80. E N E 1. } media $61\frac{25}{30}$.
— tepid. 8. 49. S W 3.

Crebræ adhuc *Variolæ: Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ, Rheumatiſmi* paſsim: Febres *petechiales* aliquæ adhuc, Tuſſis vehemens, & *Aſthma* grave plurimos premit: Morbus colicus frequentiſſimus, hunc tamen Alvus cita admodùm & bilioſa brevì ſolvit.

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas Anno MDCCXL. = 24.042. Dig. Dec.

* Conſenſum Cutim inter & Inteſtina probè novit *Alex. Trallianus*, "αὔξεσθαι γὰρ τὸ ῥεῦμα (ad Inteſtina ſcilicet) εἰς ὅσον ἂν πυκνωθῇ τὸ Δέρμα." *Trullian.* p. 216. ex Edit. *Goupyli*, ſed etiam *Hippocrat.* Lib. 6. Epidem. Sect. 3. ipſo Initio *Lutet.* Fol. 1548.

Nova Luna 6° Januario. *Plena Luna* 20°.

Ab Initio Menſis ad Diem ſextum ſpiravit Caurus, inde ad decimum quintum frigidiſſimus Boreas, tunc Libs pluvius irruit, à viceſimo ſexto tamen ad Finem uſque fremuit ſubindè Vulturnus—Medio Menſe acerrimum Gelu, Aërque valdè ſiccus; dum autem Africus perflavit factus eſt humidiſſimus, liqueſcente prorsùs Gelu.

Pluvia 2. $\overset{/}{\overline{16}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{18}}$. $\overset{///}{\overline{19}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{21}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{22}}$. 24. 25. $\overset{/}{\overline{27}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{28}}$. 29. Nix 10. 12. 14. = 1.936. Dig. Dec.

Procella 27. Nocte & toto Die ſequente S E b E 4.

☿ Altitud. maxima	1.	30,3.	N W 1.	media 29.8.
——— minima	16.	28,9.	S S W 3.	
Dies frigidiſſima	15.	79.	E N E 1x.	media $61\frac{22}{31}$.
— tepid.	22.	52.	S W 3x.	

Variolæ frequentes etiamnum; Perplurimi Colicâ laborant, multi ſanè ex Uſu *Pomacei* novelli, haud pauci verò à ſuperabundante Bile; omnes liquida citaque Alvus exercet, nunc bilioſa valdè, nunc mucoſa, Multi acuti Pectoris Morbi; Anginæ & *Rheumatiſmi* frequentes. *Apoplexia* & *Epilepſia* paſsìm.

Tabidi pulmonarii jam peſſimè ſe habent, auctâ nempè plurimùm Tuſſi & Gravitate Spirandi.

Febris *petechialis* jam paulò magìs ſævit.

Fœda admodùm Scabies dominatur maximè inter Popellum, obſtructis nimirùm Cutis Spiraculis, à gravi longóque Frigore, detinetur Materia, quæ perſpirare debebat, unde Glandulæ *miliares* obſerantur atque roduntur tandem—In frigidis Regionibus & Tempeſtatibus ſemper graſſatur *Scorbutica* Lues, denſatâ plurimùm Cute, ac retentâ nimiùm ſalinâ Corporis Fuligine—annon hinc hujus *Prophylaxis*, annon hinc Cura ex facili elicitur? Multò faciliùs utiquè curatur per Æſtatem quàm durante Hyeme aſperiore.

Nova

Nova Luna 4° FEBRUARIO. *Plena Luna* 19°.

Sublimè utplurimùm ſtetit *Mercurius* in *Baroſcopio* hoc Menſe, idque etiam Initio, licèt Vulturnus nonnunquam flavit, imò & ipſe Auſter; Aër autem tunc fuit humidus valdè & craſſus *; à decimo octavo tamen ad Finem uſque frequens Ventus borealis *Atmoſphæram* tenuem fecit, perquàm frigidam, & multò ſicciorem.

Pluvia 1. 5—7. 10. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 26. Grando multa 15. 16. 17 = 1.456. (Dig. Dec.)

Barometer fuit ad 30. 5 † ſeptimo etſi Ventus S S E 2_x.

Maxima verò tunc Nebula.—Procella 16 Mane S 4_x.

Fulgur & Tonitru Veſperi. Quàm maximus Halo circa Lunam 11. H. 9. p. m. S W b W 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	27.	30,6.	E N E 1.	media 29.9$\frac{5}{28}$.
——— minim.	16.	29,2.	S b W 3^x.	
Dies frigid.	24.	72.	E N E 1.	media 59$\frac{9}{28}$.
— tepid.	6.	53.	Malacia.	

Multæ adhuc *Variolæ*: *Rheumatiſmi*, *Peripneumoniæ*, *Pleuritides*, & veræ & nothæ paſsìm. Tuſſes vehementes, & diri admodùm *Aſthmatis Paroxyſmi* frequentes: hinc Tempeſtas fuit maximè noxia tabidis, nam Tuſſim movet Boreas, Pulmones verò conſtringit ac Sputa ſupprimit.—*Colica* & *Diarrhœa*, ſeu Tormina ſæviunt plurimùm.

Durat uſquè Febris maligna, inter Nautas verò præcipuè, & maximè in *Noſocomiis*.

Nova Luna 6° MARTIO. *Plena Luna* 21°.

Præalta fuit *Barometri* Statio toto *Martio*, Ventus intereà perpetuus Orientem inter & Septentrionem; Aër verò ſicciſſimus ac frigidus valdè, Gelu frequens admodùm, imò ad Finem uſquè Menſis aſperum: per totum ne vel Guttula Pluviæ.

* Vide Vol. I. † Vide idem.

Dig. Dec.
Nix 18. 19. Grando 28 = 0.072.

Maris Æſtus ſuppreſſit maximè Boreas longè frequens, paululùm etiam magna *Barometri* Altitudo *. Hoc ſanè perpetuum eſt, quòd adventante procelloſâ, pluviâque Tempeſtate et Sonitus Maris permagni, et Æſtus enormes præcedunt, quinimò portendunt, his in Oris ſaltem; contrà durante Apricitate, Ventoque boreali, minimi ſunt ſemper et Fluctùs et Æſtus Maris.

AB. 5. H. 9. N N E 1.—levis 9. H. 8. E 1ˣ—21. Veſperi E N E 2.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	7.	30,5.	N E 1.	media $30.0\frac{9}{31}$.
———	minim.	31.	29,6.	N 1.	
Dies frigid.		30.	68.	E N E 2.	media $56\frac{19}{31}$.
— tepid.		9.	50.	E b S 1ˣ.	

Variolæ ubiquè *Epidèmicæ*, plerumquè tamen paulò mitiores, niſi inter Nautas, quorum plures equidem pereunt, unà forſan conſpirante Febre malignâ, quæ permanet adhuc: Credo etiam quòd *Scorbutica* Lues, quâ hoc Genus Hominum jam maximè afficitur, Variolas magìs exitiales reddit: haud rarò Mictus adeſt cruentus, interdum Sputa ſanguinolenta.

Plurimæ *Pleuritides* ac *Peripneumoniæ*, eæque vehementes admodùm †—ſævit abundè *Rheumatiſmus* & Arthritis, nec infrequens eſt gravis Anginâ †—ſæviſſimum *Aſthma* quoſdam diu ac crudeliter premit—Tuſſis importuna valdè & laborioſa plurimos—Horum omnium ferè Sanguis extractùs eſt perquàm tenax. *Phthiſici* haud pauci ſubitò abripiuntur.

Nova Luna 4°. APRILI. *Plena Luna* 19°.

Manet uſque *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutio ſicca valdè & frigida; Initio Menſis Gelu & maximæ Pruinæ; Ventus Aquilonius ſæpiùs hoc

† Ὅταν χειμέριον γένηται Ἦρ καὶ ὀπισθὰ χειμὼν, χειμεριναὶ καὶ αἱ νοῦσοι, καὶ βηχώδέες, καὶ περιπνευμονικαὶ, καὶ κυναγχικαὶ. *Hippocrat.* de Humorib. Sect. 7.

3 Menſe,

Menſe, ſub Finem verò ab Oriente ſpirabat, Aër interim tenuis & maximè ſiccus, medio autem largiſſimæ Rorationes—Sub Finem multa Pluvia apud *Totneſs, Dartmouth, Kingſbridge,* &c.; hìc ne vel Guttula.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 1. 5. 8. $\overset{/}{\overline{9}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{10}}$. 20. 21 = 0.452.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 3. 30,4. N 1.
——— minim. 1. 29,5. N 1ˣ. } media 29.9$\frac{24}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 2. 64 N 1.
— tepid. 14. 41. Malacia } media 47$\frac{14}{29}$.

Variolæ quaquaversùm *Epidemicæ*; *Pleuroperipneumoniæ* frequentes valdè: *Aſthma*, Tuſſis vehemens, Verbo & acuti & *chronici* Pulmonum Morbi invaleſcunt maximè: haud pauci Sanguinis Sputo corripiuntur; permulti *Phthiſici* ad plures abeunt.

Plurimæ Febres putridæ, ſæpè cum Eruptione *miliari*, ſæpè cum *Petechiis* in auſtrali *Damnoniâ*—Sedulò inquirens has plerumque eſſe Propagines Febris nauticæ contagioſæ invenio, ea nempè Loca adeunte uno, alterove Nautâ convaleſcente: parùm adeò tutum eſt recipere ex Febre contagiosâ recuperatos: diu ſanè Veſtibus adhæret Morbi Seminium.

Nova Luna 4° MAIO. *Plena Luna* 19°.

Ineunte & exeunte Menſe Aër erat maximè ſiccus, medio autem dènſus & paulò humidior; quippè frequens decidit Imber Diem quartum inter & undeviceſimum, poſteà vix Guttula Pluviæ; afflavit ſæpè Vulturnus, Aquilo tamen Initiò, ſub Finem Caurus. Ros erat ſubindè uberrimus, à viceſimo præcipuè.

Erucæ innumeræ Hortis ſunt infenſiſſimæ.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 5. $\overset{/}{\overline{6}}$. 7. $\overset{/}{\overline{8}}$. 10. 13. 15. 17. $\overset{//}{\overline{18}}$. 19. = 0.928.

Procella levis 19 Mane S S E 4ₓ. Imbres graviſſimi 30 ad Septentrionem hìc nulli.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 21. 30,1. E b S 1.
——— minim. 18. 29,1. S W b W 2ˣ. } media 29.6$\frac{2}{3}$.

Dies frigid. 14. 52. N b E 1ˣ.
— calid. 27. 24. N N W 1. } media 37$\frac{22}{30}$.

Vix

Vix unquam memini *Variolas* magìs ubiquè graſſantes; *Rubeoli* paſsìm, ſeu *Roſſalia Frid. Hoffmanni.*—Angina, Tuſſis, *Aſthma* frequens. Febres quædam tertianæ *, lentæ quædam ac *nervoſæ*, plures *petechiales*; jam autem multò magìs floridæ ſunt Maculæ.

Nova Luna 2° Junio. *Plena Luna* 17°.

Ventus hoc Menſe varius, Zephyrus autem prævaluit: Aër plerumque craſſus; fervida admodùm ſub Finem Tempeſtas.—Vis immenſa Erucarum omnium Generum omnia ferè Olera devorant: Cicadæ innumeræ Muſcæ infinitæ, ac Aſili Pecora maximè infeſtant.

Pluvia $\overline{2}$. 3. 6. 7. $\overline{8}$. 9. 16—18. $\overline{19}$. 20. $\overline{21}$. 24. $\overline{26}$. 27 = 1.250. Dig. Dec.

Lumen inſolitum 29. H. 11. p. m. Arcus nempè igneus lucidus valdè ab Horizonte propè S E ad Gradus ſaltem nonaginta projectus.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	13.	30,0.	N W 1.	media 29,6 15/28.
——— minim.	8.	29,3.	W S W 2.	
Dies frigid.	10.	34.	W b N 1ˣ.	media 27 22/28.
— fervid.	29.	18.	S E 1.	

Variolæ maximè *epidemicæ* longè latèque, permultos occidunt; hìc tamen non ſunt adeò lethales, niſi accedunt *Petechiæ*. Aura † ſubfrigida & Potio ſubacida liberalis eſt *varioloſis* nunc maximè neceſſaria, brevì aliter ſuffocantur; teterrimus enim jam eſt Odor confluentium *Variolarum*: neque hoc inter mala Signa numerandum eſt, modò cætera favent. Levis Febris *rubeoloſa*, ſeu puſtulata paſsìm. Anginæ, & Faucium Tumores crebri. Febres nauticæ ſparſæ.

Nova Luna 1° Julio. *Plena Luna* 17°. *Nova* 31°.

Torrida valdè & aridiſſima Tempeſtas omnia ferè aduſſit, vix viridem vides Herbam niſi in Pratis humidiſſimis, matura tamen hinc Meſſis & opima, Frumentum optimum.—Menſis Initio venit ab Oriente Ventus, pòſt ſeptimum ab Aquilone ad viceſimum uſquè,

* Conſule quæ dixi, *Eſſay on Fevers.*

† Conſule quæ dixi, *Eſſay on Fevers*, Cap. de Variolis.

indè

indè ad Finem parùm erat conſtans. Ros plurimus omni ferè Nocte. Innumerabiles garrulæ Cicadæ: Muſcæ & Aſili Armenta vexant admodùm.

Quamvis *Atmoſphæra* eſt ſicciſſima, ut *Hygroſcopia* monſtrant, levi tamen Fumo offuſcata videtur, quod quidem haud raró per ſiccas valdè & apricas Tempeſtates accidit *.

Pluvia 5. 6. $\overline{16}$. $\overline{18}$. $\overline{20}$. 25. 28. 29 = 0.764. Dig. Dec.

Fulgura 3 Nocte E S E 3. Tonitru quoquè è longinquo. Permagnum Lumen boreale & lucidum valdè, effulgente licet Lunâ, 12, per totam fere Noctem, N 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 9. 29,9. N N E 1^x. } media $29.5\frac{8}{27}$.
——— minim. 5. 29,3. E S E 2^x. }

Dies frigid. 20. 30,0. N 1. } media $22\frac{4}{27}$.
— fervid. 14. 14. N 1_x. }

Dies valdè fervidæ 1. 7. 9. 10. 11. 13. 14. 15. 24. 28.

Variolæ undiquè. Febres multæ putridæ magnâ cum Oppreſſione Præcordiorum, aridâ Linguâ, ac Urinâ valdè bilioſâ. Cholera & *Diarrhœa* valdè frequens; porracea, nigra ſæpè rejiciuntur; Tormina plerumque ſæviunt multùm, Bilis ſubatræ plurimum dejicitur. Ob Æſtum enormem omnes maximè debilitantur Sudore profuſo penè digeſti.

Non ſolùm humidiſſima Sanguinis diſſipat fervida Tempeſtas, ſed & ejus Partem maximè actuoſam, Vim porrò Fibrarum vehementer enervat: Quid indè? reſtat craſſior atque ſegnior Moles Humorum, undè in Vaſis *meſeraicis*, Hepate, Splene, & ubicunquè tardior eſt, ex ipsâ Lege Naturæ, Sanguinis Motus, Obſtructio facilis oritur & prompta nimìs. Atqui cùm & ipſe Calor immodicus Sales Oleaque Corporis torreat quotidiè & exacuat, fit major in Dies majorque Humorum Acrimonia, indè Bilis acerrima: hinc Cholera, hinc Tormina ſæviſſima, hinc putridæ Febres—Quid igitur? diluendus eſt affatìm Sanguis, demulcenda quoquè perpetìm hujus Acrimonia. " Faciam

* Vide Obſervat. Menſe *Junii* 1740.

" utiquè,

"utiquè, aſt quò bibitur plus, eò ſudatur ampliùs." En & hujus Mali Remedium ſine vel Medicinæ Tædio; admiſce modò Vini rubri generoſi aliquid Potioni dilutæ, mirabere ſanè expertus tantilli tantos eſſe Effectus; conſtringit nempè Vaſcula, Cutis coarctat Meatus, & confirmat Humores: Epoto tantum uno, alterove Vini rubri Gallici, aut Portugallici Cyatho, vidi multoties profuſos extemplò ſedatos Sudores, etiam in ipſis Febribus colliquantibus.—Cave tamen, Cane pejus & Angue, Infuſum *Theæ*, calidoſque Liquores; nèc verùm intereà, dum Corpus æſtuat, perfrigidi Poculi Pœnas lue.

Plena Luna 15° AUGUSTO. *Nova Luna* 29°.

Sicca fuit ſatìs & calida, imò nonnunquam fervida, Tempeſtas hoc Menſe, undè Meſſis lætiſſima ac fœcunda valdè, nec tamen defuit tempeſtiva Pluvia, quæ Solum, exuſtum prorsùs, recreavit maximè, ita ut ſub Finem *Auguſti* renovata quaſi viridiſquè videretur Facies Agrorum.

Ventus fuit varius, ſæpiùs è Septentrione, qui Cœlum ſemper ſudum & plerumque calidum fecit.

Pluvia 2. 5. 6. 7. 13. 19.'' 20.'' 21.''' 22. 25. 26'' = 2.140. Dig. Dec.

Immenſæ interdum Rorationes. Erucæ & Cicadæ innumeræ.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	16.	30,0.	N E 1.	media $29.6\frac{16}{28}$.	
——— minim.	21.	29,2.	S S W 1.		
Dies frigid.	25.	36.	E S E 2.	media $27\frac{26}{28}$.	
— fervid.	10.	20.	N 1.		

Variolæ adhuc maximè *epidemicæ*, jamque multò pejores, Maculis lividis ſcilicet haùd raro ſtipatæ. Febres putridæ, perlongæ (*Meſentericæ* forſan) plurimæ inter Popellum atque Nautas præcipuè; quædam verò valdè *phreneticæ*, hæ autem multò citiùs jugulant. His tumidus eſt plerumque Venter & aſtrictus; retentâ ideò in Viſceribus biliosâ Colluvie, lenibus Purgantibus commodiſſimè fugantur; parùm certè proſunt Sudores, minimè verò præmaturæ, & ipſo Morbi Initio erumpentes, qui certiſſimè ferè ſupprimunt Urinam & Alvum, obrepente

pente mox Phrenitide. Mirum eſt utiquè quàm multum atræ Bilis * ἄνω καὶ κάτω ejicitur ſæpè. Sub Finem Menſis Angina (plerumque mucoſa) frequens admodùm, Dentium quoquè Dolor, Fauciumque Tumores multis infeſti ſunt. Cholera & *Dyſenteria* graſſatur plurimùm; idque ſemper ferè accidit poſt Æſtates præcalidas, non ſolùm ob Bilem aduſtam acreſque factos Corporis Succos, ſed adventante ſubitò autumnali Frigore patula Cutis nimiùm citò occluditur, unde quod perſpirandum erat ad interiora ruit.

Plena Luna 14° SEPTEMBRI. *Nova Luna* 28°.

Quanquàm & calida fuit *Atmoſphæra* & ſicca Menſis Initio, pluvius tamen & procelloſus Auſter, ſeptimo adveniens Die, mutavit prorsùs Aëris Temperiem; viceſimo tepida valdè & pulchra Tempeſtas recurrit, flante plerumque ab Oriente Vento, Ros interim perplurimus; ad Finem Auſter iterùm Pluviaque.

Cicadæ adhuc infinitæ inter Herbas, jam virides, lætiſſimè garriunt.

Pluvia 4. $\overset{////}{7}$. $\overset{//}{8}$. 9. 10. $\overset{/}{14}$. 15—18. 25. $\overset{//}{27}$. $\overset{//}{28}$. 30 = 2.756. Dig. Dec.

Procella 7 primâ Luce S S E 4—13 E 4: maxima Procella apud *Londinum* & Oras *Angliæ* boreales ˣ8 Die.

Fulgura 24 Veſperi. *AB.* magna ad multam Noctem durans 21 N E 1—27 H. 9. p. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	21.	30,1.	N E 1.	media $29.5\frac{14}{26}$.
——— minim.	ˣ8.	28,5.	S b E 3ˣ.	
Dies frigid.	30.	41.	N W 1.	media $32\frac{2}{26}$.
— calid.	23.	26.	E S E 1.	

Variolæ uſque graſſantur. Febres *Synochæ*; necnon intermittentes quædam *anomalæ*, quæ verò Typum multò magìs regularem ſervant poſt leniorem Alvi Fluxum, ſive Arte, ſive Sponte productum: Vomitu repetito ſæpè eliduntur penitùs.

* Ἡ μέλαινα χολὴ τοῦ φθινοπώρου πλείστη τε καὶ ἰσχυροτάτη ἐστίν. *Hippocrat.* de Natur. Hominis, Sect. 25.

Perplurimi Tumore Faucium Dentiumque Dolore & Aurium vexantur; crebrò inde in Meatu Auriculari Abſceſſus: Aliqui Anginâ gravi corripiuntur.

Diarrhœa & *Colica* frequens, quibus Medela facilis ex *Rhabarbaro Catharſis* & repetita, fortior utiquè dira Tormina plerumque movebat.

Plena Luna 13° OCTOBRI. *Nova Luna* 28°.

Haud parcâ cadente Pluviâ per *Octobris* Initia Atmoſphæra facta eſt longè humidior, atqui nono ortus ab Oriente Ventus ad decimum octavum duravit, Cœlumque fecit apricum plerumque ac ſiccum; inde Libs, mox Vulturnus, multam demiſit Pluviam.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{\overline{1.}}$ $\overset{/}{\overline{3.}}$ 4. $\overset{//}{\overline{5.}}$ 6. 7. 9. 13. 15. 19. 20. $\overset{/}{\overline{21.}}$ $\overset{/}{\overline{22.}}$ 24. $\overset{////}{\overline{25.}}$ 26. $\overset{////}{\overline{28.}}$ 30 = 3.498. Dig. Dec.

Procella 21 Nocte S W 4_x—25 Noctu S E b S 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	14. 30,2.	E N E 1.	media $29.5\frac{3}{31}$.	
——— minim.	21. 29,0.	S W 4_x.		
Dies frigid.	18. 50.	E b N 1.	media $43\frac{16}{31}$.	
— tepid.	7. 36.	S W 2.		

Variolæ paſsim: multæ Febres putridæ, ac *Catarrhales*; Fluxiones porro & Tumores Faucium levi quaſi cum Anginâ frequentes, ſæpiùs omninò ſine Febre. Multi *Aſthmate* premuntur. Puſtulata Febricula (*the Chicken and Pigs or Swine's Pox*) plures Infantes ac Puerulos corripit; ſæpè abeuntibus Veſiculis Stigmata linquuntur quaſi à *Variolis*; quod quidem haud parvam denotat Humoris Acrimoniam, adeòque poſtulat purgantia idonea atque demulcentia.—Turpiter perſæpè falluntur Aniculæ dum hujuſmodi Stigmata pro veris *Variolarum* Veſtigiis jactitant.—*Variolæ* quippè & Morâ, & Maturationis Modo, ab his longè diverſæ ſunt—abeunt nempè *Rubeoli* tertio, vel quarto, *Variolæ* autem non niſi, licèt quam citiſſimè, poſt Diem octavum.

Plena Luna 11° Novembri. *Nova Luna* 27°.

Eurus Initio, Aquilo ſub Finem prævaluit, Boreas interdum, ſæpiùs tamen Libs & Auſter pluvioſus; Aër fuit plerumque craſſus valdè ac tepidus, ad Finem autem rigidum Gelu invaſit.

Pluvia 1. 6. 7. 8. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.
Dig. Dec.
26 = 4.024.

Grando 23. Procella 19. p. m. S. W 4_x—gravis 25 Nocte S W 4^x.
Fulgur & Tonitru ad mediam Noctem ab H. 8. p. m. 6° S W 2.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 14. 30,4. E N E 1. } media 29.8.$\frac{16}{30}$.
——— minim. 23. 29,2. S W b W 3.

Dies frigid. 30. 66. N E 1. } media 52$\frac{4}{30}$.
— tepid. 6. 41. W S W 2.

Variolæ ſparsìm—Jam ingruunt *Morbilli*, ut plurimùm quidem benigni: Febre puſtuloſâ, & *Rubeolis* Pueri perplurimi corripiuntur —Videtur adeò jam ineſſe Sanguini *Diatheſis* quædam peculiaris ad Exanthemata gignenda, quod ſæpè ſanè notatur; *Variolis* nempè, *Morbillis*, Papulis, & omnium Generum Puſtulis, unà graſſantibus— Fortè acris & bilioſa Colluvies, quæ Menſe *Julio*, *Auguſto*, & *Septembri* Inteſtina torquebat, nunc tendit ad Cutim—Anne deducenda hinc eſt Indicatio curandi per Sudores, Veſicantia, &c. in Febribus per talem Conſtitutionem ſævientibus?

Febres lentæ *nervoſæ* ſparguntur, item *Peripneumoniæ* nothæ. *Aſthma*, Angina, *Rheumatiſmus* frequens.

Tuſſes & Deſtillationes permultos laceſſunt cum Tumoribus Faucium, Dentiumque Doloribus, ſæpè admodùm acerbis.

Plena Luna 11° Decembri. *Nova Luna* 26°.

Ineunte Menſe Aër erat craſſus valdè, humidus ac ſubtepidus, poſt octavum verò multò frigidior, ad Finem frigidiſſimus: Boreas perflavit ſæpiſſimè, Vulturnus frequenter, præſertim Menſis Initio, Auſter interdum. Maxima fuit *Atmoſphæræ* Mutatio Die ultimo,

Mane nimirùm omnia rigidiſſimo conſtricta Gelu, Veſperi Pluvia perpetua *Thermometro* à Gr. 80 ad 65 aſcendente, irruente Vulturno.

Pluvia 1. 5. 6. $\overset{/}{\overline{8}}$. 9. 10. 15. 17—19. $\overset{/}{\overline{20}}$. 21. $\overset{/}{\overline{31}}$. Nix 25. $\overset{/}{\overline{29}}$. Grando 9 = 1.070. (Dig. Dec.)

Nivis plurimùm erat difflatum.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	1. 30,2. E b S 1.	} media $29.7\frac{16}{30}$.	
——— minim.	9. 29,4. W N W 1ˣ.		
Dies frigidiſſim.	31. 80. Mane E N E 1ˣ.	} media 63.	
— tepid.	7. 50. S S E 2_x.		

Etiamnum *Variolæ*; *Morbilli* frequentes; Anginæ, *Pleuritides*, *Peripneumoniæ*, & veræ & ſpuriæ, plurimæ: *Rheumatiſmi* atque *Aſthmatis Paroxyſmi* vehementes multos corripiunt. Coryzæ, Deſtillationes, Tuſſes, Dentium Dolores, Fauciumque, Colli, ac Capitis Tumores permultos affligunt undiquè.

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas Anno MDCCXLI fuit = 20.354. (Dig. Dec.)

Plena Luna 9°. JANUARIO. *Nova Luna* 25°.

Ipſo Anni Principio horrida Tempeſtas, Procella, Pluvia, Grando, Fulgura, Tonitru; nec multò lætior fuit totus hic Menſis, quippè nimboſus admodùm & ſqualidus: à xiii ad xx perpetua ferè Procella, Aër interim humidiſſimus ac valdè nebuloſus; tunc Eurus paululùm diſpulit Nubes; mox autem Libs turbidus recurrit: ipſo *Januarii* Exitu Corus: à ſeptimo ad decimum acre Gelu.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{\overline{1}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{2}}$. 3. 4. 6. $\overset{///}{\overline{11}}$. 12. $\overset{//}{\overline{13}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{14}}$. 15. $\overset{/}{\overline{16}}$. 18—20. 24—27. $\overset{//}{\overline{28}}$. 29. 30. Grando 1. 2. 17. Nix 7. p. m. E N E 2ˣ = 3.520. (Dig. Dec.)

Procella 1. S W 4—2 primo Mane W S W 4_x—gravis totâ Nocte 13 S W 4ˣ—14 a. m. S W 4—15 W b S 4_x—16 S W 4—19 S W 4—28 S W 4.

Miror *Barometri* Altitudinem tantis furentibus Procellis.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	22.	30,2.	E 1.	media $29.6\frac{7}{30}$.	
——— minim.	14.	28,8.	S W 4.		
Dies frigid.	10.	74.	N N E 1ˣ.	media $57\frac{29}{30}$.	
— tepid.	19.	50.	S W 4.		

Variolæ frequentes, *Morbilli epidemici:* Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ, Anginæ, permultæ; Arthritide & *Rheumatiſmo* plurimi plectuntur.

Sub Finem *Morbillorum* ſæpiùs accedit ſæviſſima Tuſſis atque Peripneumonia, quæ Morbum haud parùm fatalem reddit: quamprimùm hæc invadit Sanguis eſt protinùs mittendus, qui plerumque eſt viſcidus admodùm & tenax: idque ferè notatur in omnibus Febre acutâ, hâc Tempeſtate, laborantibus; utiquè haud boni eſt Ominis, ſi fluidus ſit & floridus nimiùm, quod anginoſis accidit interdum & peripneumonicis, atque utplurimùm peſſimè ſignificat.

Plena Luna 8°. FEBRUARIO. *Nova Luna* 23°.

Quanquam per Initia Menſis blanda fuit ſatìs Tempeſtas, advolans tamen octavo Boreas, Aërem fecit multò frigidiorem; poſt xiii Ventus varius, xx° autem Boreas recurrit cum aſpero Gelu ad Finem ferè perdurans. Aër fuit perſiccus & valdè frigidus *Barometri* Statio præalta.

Pluvia 3. 4. 6. 12. 13. 15. 17. 18. 19. Nix 11. 18. 22. 23. 24. Grando 21. 22 = 1.200.
Dig. Dec.

AB. 20. N 1. Procella 6 Nocte W S W 4ₓ.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	27.	30,4.	E N E 2.	media $29.9\frac{12}{26}$.
——— minim.	19.	29,4.	S W 2.	
Dies frigid.	28.	68.	E N E 2.	media $61\frac{14}{26}$.
— tepid.	1.	54.	W 1.	

Morbilli epidemici, *Variolæ* paſsim. *Rheumatiſmus*, & *Pleuropneumoniæ* multos corripiunt, Tuſſes ac Tonſillarum Tumores plurimos: Sæva Arthritis, & *Aſthma* grave frequens admodùm. Diu ſpirante Vento à Plagis orientalibus * Aſthmatici ſemper peſſimè ſe habent;

* Vid. Not. F. 1728, Vol. I. *de Aëre & Morb. Epidem.*

imò

imò novi plures, qui, etſi Lectulo incluſi, talem Ventum mox adventantem præſentiunt, atque prædicunt.

Tabifica Tuſſis, & fœda Scabies plurimos Equos conſumit, ac jugulat.

Plena Luna 10° MARTIO. *Nova Luna* 25°.

Siccus maximè & frigidus fuit totus hic Menſis, Aër tenuiſſimus, vix Imberculus aliquis, Nix nulla, perpetuus ſpiravit ab Oriente Ventus ad Septentrionem plerumque vergens, hinc acre ſæpè Gelu maximæque Pruinæ; minimi verò Maris Æſtus, at alta ſemper *Mercurii* Statio—Sub Finem Martii graves ruebant Imbres ad Orientem, hîc nulli.

Pluviola 26. 27 = 0.016. (Dig. Dec.)

Levis *AB*. 5. Veſperi N N W 2—maxima 15. H. 9. N b E 1—16 H. 10 N b E 1—24 H. 8. p. m. E N E 1'.

Zona lucida ſubflava, ad Modum Iridis quaſi, à N E ad S W extenſa, tranſiens porrò per ipſum Lunæ Corpus Die 6 H. 9. p. m. N b E 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	4.	30,5.	N E 1.	media $30.0\frac{18}{29}$.
——— minim.	21.	29,8.	E S E 1.	
Dies frigid.	1.	68.	N E 2.	media $57\frac{27}{29}$.
— tepid.	31.	51.	N b W 1.	

Sparſæ *Variolæ*, *Morbilli Epidemici*, haud rarò lethales: jam & Pectoris & Pulmonum Morbi ſæviunt admodùm; Pulſus eſt multùm incitatus & valdè durus, Spiritus difficilis, & inter tuſſiendum acutiſſimus Dolor, Sputa denſa, tenacia, rarò Sanguine tincta—Sanguinis Miſſio, & Potio diluta, liberalis, ſola ferè fuere Remedia, Nitro plurimo adjecto.

Tuſſes, *Catarrhi*, Dentium Dolores ac Faucium, omnes ferè infeſtant: Angina verò & *Rheumatiſmi* plures: Aſthma pertinax & grave haud paucos premit; Longi & ſævi Arthritidis *Paroxyſmi*.

Omnes penè Equi, niſi Stabulis benè curantur, Scabie ac purulentâ Tuſſi vexati tabeſcunt; plurimi pereunt.

Plena

Plena Luna 8° APRILI. *Nova Luna* 23°.

Ineunte *Aprili* tempeſtiva Pluvia ſitientes Agros rigavit, paulòque pòſt grata Tellus lætam Herbam & Flores innumeros protulit, quos fovebat in Dies Ros uberrimus; his tamen infenſa eſt maximè infinita Quantitas Erucarum omnigenarum. Poſt undecimum Ventus, inter Orientem & Septentrionem ferè perpetuus, ſicciſſimam & tenuiſſimam reddidit *Atmoſphæram.*

Pluvia $\overline{5.}^{\prime}$ $\overline{6.}^{\prime\prime}$ 7. 8. $\overline{11.}^{\prime}$ 12. $\overline{22.}^{\prime\prime}$ Grando 6. 11 = 1.152. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	1. 30,4.	N b W 1.	} media $29.8\frac{11}{26}$.	
——— minim.	7. 29,0.	N W 2.		
Dies frigid.	7. 57.		} media $46\frac{23}{26}$.	
— tepid.	23. 38.	E 1.		

Variolæ plures uſque, *Morbilli epidemici,* & ſæpè funeſti. *Rheumatiſmus,* Angina, Pleuritides * Peripneumoniæ frequentes; *Ophthalmiæ* crebræ—Sanguis Febricitantium emiſſus jam ferè ſemper eſt viſcidus admodùm. Tuſſes graves, Raucedines, Tonſillarum ac Maxillarum Tumores perplures affliſtant. Tempeſtas eſt tabidis prorsùs infenſiſſima: Febres tertianæ aliquæ † & *Hemitritææ.*

Febris putrida contagioſa, ac peſtifera valdè, cum ingente Virium Damno, maximâ Præcordiorum Oppreſſione, Tremore Tendinumque Subſultu, Vigiliis, Delirio, Linguâ nigrâ & ſæpè aridâ valdè, Faucibus ſqualidis, & Halitu fœtidiſſimo, jam apud *Launceſton* ejuſque Viciniam ſævit admodùm, eſtque profectò funeſta maximè—Pulſus vacillat plurimùm mox ab Initio Morbi, idque vel in Robuſtis: Urina eſt plerumque lurida, & vapida quaſi, ſæpè ſubnigra & olida, rariſſimè aliquid ineſt Sedimenti, interdum verò continet furfuroſa quædam inæqualiter ſparſa: haud rarò Statu Febris erumpunt atræ *Petechiæ,* ſæpè Papulæ, aut Puſtulæ liveſcentes cum oleoſo Sudore ac valdè graveolente: Nihil fuit lætius quàm floridæ Puſtulæ in ipsâ Morbi Ἀκμῇ, Nihil funeſtum magìs lividis & ſubnigris; meræ Ma-

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.* † Ibid.

culæ

culæ nunquam non aliquid Mali denotabant. Alvus nigra, fœtida maximè, & citiſſima, plures ſub Finem abripuit: Aliqui Phrenitide poſt Pervigilium correpti ſunt, plures quaſi Veterno, idque ſæpè vel ipſo Morbi Initio; ſi inſciis his oborta eſt Alvi Dejectio certiſſima ſequuta Mors eſt, Biduo vix exacto.

Genita hæc in Carceribus Febris, & per Comitia provincialia longè latèque, Plurimos Letho dedit, optimaque ſæpè eluſit Conſilia—— Certè qui fuere Sanguinis prodigi nimìs Ægrum utiquè, non Morbum, jugulabant; perrarò enim ſecundam Sanguinis Miſſionem toleravit, ſi modò ullam.

Tres tantùm hâc Febre laborantes vidi, utpotè tunc haud proſperâ Valetudine gaudens, brevì Domum petere cogebar: Sedulò autem Pharmacopolas atque Chirurgos de Morbo percontans didici Sanguinem ab Ægrotantibus detractum primò fuiſſe rutilum ſatìs & valdè fluidum, alterâ tamen Vice miſſum lividum ſemper aut nigrum—Hoc ego ipſe profectò notavi, imò vix concretum aliquid in Sanguine cujuſdam Generoſi, etſi diu antè extracto: deſideratus hic & à ſuis, & ab omnibus, Die decimo tertio interiit ſtupidus, delirus, purpureis & lividis Puſtulis aſperſus.

Cui ignota ſunt Comitia *Oxonienſia* 1577, atque nupera apud *Taunton* Anno 1730, ubi peſtifera Mephitis tot tantiſque Viris mox fuit Exitio?—Perfrequens eſt utiquè Generatio Febris peſtilentis in anguſtis immundiſque Carceribus; etiam ipſe Aër concluſus in Fodinis, Speluncis, Puteis, tandem evadit exitialis admodùm; idque longè citiùs ſi accedunt quoquè plurima Animalium *Effluvia*, quæ & ipſa porrò magìs magìſque in Horas virulenta fiunt, brevìque peſtifera maximè *.—*Atmoſphæra* ſtagnans, Frequentia Hominum polluta, mox valdè rancet & ad Reſpirationem inepta eſt prorsùs: imò Aquæ dulcis Balneum Sorde cutaneâ fœdatum putreſcit atque putet breviſ-

* Mirabilis ſanè eſt Hiſtoria apud *Lanciſium* (Lib. 1. Cap. 6. de repentinis Mortibus) cujuſdam Juvenis, protinùs extincti, dum effoderet Quercum antiquam, cujus in Cavernâ magnâ prægrandis Serpens latitabat.

ſimè.

ſimè—Nec mirum eſt hoc utiquè, quandoquidem à quolibet adulto Homine Unciæ quadraginta ferè rancidi Vaporis quotidiè exhalant.

Ociùs hæc eveniunt omnia accedente Calore, quò magìs enim Sales Oleaque Animalia attenuantur, & exagitantur Tepore, eò magìs ad Putredinem vergunt—Putreſcentium autem Animalium Corpora, maximè Hominum, plùs ſemper minùſve noxium Contagium diſpergunt; magnas ideò poſt Strages putreſcentibus nempè Cadaveribus, Febres peſtilentes ſæpiùs graſſantur.—Carnis putrefactæ Fœtor nobis eſt planè intolerabilis, monente ſcilicet Naturâ, ut hunc quàm maximè vitemus—Profectò cum valdè putidum expirant Odorem Ægrotantium Corpora à Contagione ſummoperè cavendum eſt, nam noxia admodùm ſpargunt *Miaſmata:* id in *Variolarum* Maturatione præcipuè notatur, tunc enim maximè fœtent, & longè longèque magìs ſunt contagioſæ quàm per Initia Morbi, ut omnibus notum eſt.

Purgandus eſt ergò frequenter, atque ventilandus, corruptus Carcerum, Navigiorum, ac *Noſocomiorum* Aër, ubi plurimi congeſti ſunt Homines, ne longiore Morâ fiat peſtiferus—imò, & ſi ſit aliquatenùs pollutus Fumis idoneis corrigendus eſt, quos inter utiliſſimus eſt Aceti & Camphoræ Vapor.

Commodiſſima porrò erit hæc Aëris Purgatio in Ædibus privatis, ubi ægroti decumbunt, * apertis ſcilicèt ſubindè Feneſtris, accenſis Focis, *&c*; indè namque non tantùm illi, ſed & miniſtrantes, puriorem reſpirabunt Auram.—Memini equidem haud rarò me fuiſſe Gravitate Capitis, Nauſeâ, Languore valdè affectum, dum per duas, treſve Horas Febre malignâ laborantes viſitâſſem, mox verò refectum prorsùs obambulando in Aëre aprico, aut equitando. Si hoc non datur acre Acetum, Camphorâ imbutum, olfacito ſubindè, atque expue ſæpiſſimè Salivam.

Plena Luna 8° MAIO. *Nova Luna* 23°.

Per *Maii* Initia Eurus perflavit, iſque fortis admodùm, à xvi autem ad xxiv Libs pluvioſus *Atmoſphæram* humectabat plurimùm, quæ

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

fuerat antè ſicciſſima. Non tantùm Agros irrigando gratiſſimæ fuerunt hæ Pluviæ, ſed & inſuper Erucas perimendo; graſſabatur enim plurimùm tunc Temporis iſta Peſtis Herbarum. Porrò maximum impendebat Segeti Nocumentum à novo quodam Genere Erucarum nigrarum (erant autem robuſtæ & prælargæ) hæ Agmine vaſto à Montibus, Torrentis ad Inſtar, ruentes totos devaſtabant Agros. Amœniſſimus planè ac inſolitus eſt Telluris Ornatus, Flöres infiniti!

Pluvia $\overset{//}{6}$. $\overset{///}{7}$. 15. 16. $\overset{/}{17}$. 18. $\overset{/}{19}$. $\overset{///}{20}$. 21.—24. 30 = 2.364. Dig. Dec.

Procella 4 E b S 4—5 E S E 4—6 Mane E S E 4_x. Halo quàm maximus circa Lunam 5. H. 9. p. m. E S E 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	1.	30,2.	E b S 2.	media $29.6\frac{26}{30}$.
——— minim.	21.	29,4.	S W 3.	
Dies frigid.	5.	48.		media $38\frac{17}{39}$.
— tepid.	24.	32.	S S W 2_x.	

Morbilli valdè *epidemici*; *Variolæ* & Peripneumoniæ frequentes: Tuſſis & *Aſthma* perplurimos infeſtant, multi tabidi moriuntur; multi Hydrope laborant. Febris quædam *Catarrhalis* & *Rheumatica* paſsìm proſerpit, in quâ Lingua ſubatra eſt aut fuſca & valdè ſqualida, Ora *apthoſa*, Halitus teter, Urina lurida, Pulſus celer, mollis, ſubmiſſus, crebrò etiam *Petechiæ* lividæ, Tuſſis parva eſt, at magna Præcordiorum Oppreſſio—Mihi quidem videtur Species quædam Peripneumoniæ nuper malignè graſſantis.

Plena Luna 7° JUNIO. *Nova Luna* 21°.

Ne vel Guttula Pluviæ decidit Diem ad uſque viceſimum *Junii*, Aër interim fuit maximè ſiccus & calidus, Ventus Orientem inter & Arctum; pòſt autem Auſter haud parùm Pluviæ demittebat.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{20}$. 21. $\overset{/}{22}$. $\overset{///}{23}$. $\overset{//}{25}$. 26. 27. $\overset{//}{28}$. $\overset{//}{29}$. 30 = 2.020. Dig. Dec.

Permagnus Halo circa Lunam 3 H. 10. p. m. N N E 2. Fulgur & Tonitru 25 Veſperi.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 4. 30,1. N E 2_x. } media 29.6.$\frac{16}{30}$.
——— minim. 26. 29,3. S W b S 1. }

Dies frigid. 3. 32. N N E 2. } media 25.
— fervid. 13. 17. N 1_x. }

Morbilli ſunt valdè *epidemici*, & ſæpè funeſti, Tuſſi admodùm violentâ conſequente, ac Febre quaſi peripneumonicâ, quæ plurimos jugulat Infantes. Ubi Cuticula aſpera fit valdè & Furfure velut aſperſa quarto, vel quinto ab Eruptione Die, fauſti eſt Ominis; è contrà ubi Maculæ & Papulæ luridæ ſunt, aut lividæ, malum omninò.—Febris putrida paſsìm ſæpè cum Puſtulis rubris ardentibus, ſæpè cum permagnis *Petechiis*.

Anginæ, Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ, magìs jam quàm ſolent frequentes hoc Anni Tempore—*Ophthalmiæ* plures porrò, & Tumores Capitis *eryſipelatoſi*.—Tuſſis vehemens *convulſiva*, non ſolùm Pueros ſed & Adultos etiam ſæpè invadit, præcipuè ad Menſis Finem——Multi Canes rabidi diſcurrunt.

Plena Luna 6° JULIO. *Nova Luna* 20°.

Ad Diem viceſimum quintum *Julii* Tempeſtas frigida, atque plerumque pluvioſa, Vento ferè quotidiè variante, Cauro nunc flante, nunc Africo; Aër fuit interim craſſus ac multò humidior.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{1}$. 2. 3. $\overset{//}{5}$. 7. 9. 10—13. $\overset{/}{17}$. $\overset{/}{18}$. 19—21. $\overset{///}{23}$. 24. 25 = 2.106. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 27. 30,1. E N E 1. } media 29.5$\frac{17}{30}$.
——— minim. 19. 29,2. S W b S 2. }

Dies frigid. 26. 38. N N W 2. } media 31$\frac{16}{30}$.
— calid. 31. 22. E 1^x. }

Iidem ferè graſſantur Morbi, Tuſſes tamen ſunt vehementiores, haud rarò Sanguinem exantlant. Haud pauci jam Ictero & Hydrope laborant: per ſiccas valdè & calidas Tempeſtatesblioſum Sanguinis Principium augetur, mobiliſſima diſſipantur, reſtant craſſiora; hinc Obſtructio & Icterus, hinc Hydrops, ruptis nimirùm Vaſis *Lymphaticis*; adeòque *Aſcites* ſæpè conſequitur Morbos arquatos.

Sub Finem hujus Menſis Conjux mea dilectiſſima occidit hydropica, lugentibus Amicis, Vicinis, Bonis omnibus: Mulier ſanè pia, prudens, venuſta!—Erat illa quadragenaria, gracilis, agilis, temperans maximè; atqui paulò infirma, heu & hydropicâ Stirpe nata! nunquam verò antehac vel leviſſima habuit Signa Hydropis; niſi quòd, undecim circiter abhinc Menſes, dum Curru agitata velociùs per octo, decemve Milliaria Domum peteret, intumuêre Crura Pedeſquè plurimùm—Hujus autem breviſſima Mora, nam poſtridiè evanuit omninò Tumor—Vere tamen elapſo, poſt acerbum Colicum Dolorem, icterico Colore fœdata elanguit, emacuit, perparcam reddidit Urinam, eamque craſſam ac fulvam maximè, imò vel ſubatram —Tandem Tumor aquoſus Pedes, Crura, etiamque Abdomen, invaſit. Mox Ruri ſe recipiebat, equitabat quotidiè, *Emeticis*, *Catharticis*, *Diureticis*, *Saponaceis*, *Deobſtruentibus*, *Chalybeatis*, breviter optimâ & idoneâ Medicinâ (quippè duos, treſve Medicos perdoctos conſultabam) utebatur diligentiſſimè—Multò hinc melius quod ad omnia ferè ſe habebat, ni quòd Urinam parcam valdè, turbidam & ſubnigram redderet uſque. At perbreves hæ Induciæ! paulò enim pòſt recrudeſcebant Mala, adeò ut ſub Finem *Maii* redirent & Icterus Ventris Crurumque Tumor; augebatur porrò *Aſçites* indiès, in tantum utiquè ut Medio *Junio* decumbentem penè ſuffocaret Moles Aquarum, ſursùm nempè compulſo Septo tranſverſo—Protinùs ideò ad *Paracentheſin* confugimus, quam firmo admodùm Animo perfert: detractus eſt Seri ſubviridis, ad Ignem concreſcentis Congius quaſi cum Dimidio—Poſt duos, treſve Dies ſe mirè refectam percipit, imò redit brevì & Stomachi & Corporis Vigor. Rus petit iterùm, equitat alacriter, evaneſcit Cutis Flavedo, vividi ſunt oculi, Spiritus facilis.—Lætiſſima jam mihi Spes Salutis effulſit; ſed enim quàm vana! nam vix tribus exactis Hebdomadis increvit rursùs Abdominis Tumor ad Molem enormem; iterùm ergo emiſſæ ſunt Aquæ ad eandem ferè Quantitatem, ſed ichoroſæ, ſed fœtidæ, ſed ſanguinolentæ minimèque ad Flammam coagulantes—Perſtabat ex Foramine *Trochare* facto, Fluxus prælargus Humoris ſubalbidi, purulenti, olidi, quo conſumpta

peribat

peribat optima Matrona Die *Julii* 27°.—Sèd quò me rapit dulciſſimæ Uxoris Amor?—Aſt!—*Quis Deſiderio ſit Pudor aut Modus tam cari Capitis?*

Ὀλύμπια Δώματα ναίει—perſequar ad Aſtra.

Plena Luna 5° AUGUSTO. *Nova Luna* 19°.

Per totum hunc Menſem lætiſſima Tempeſtas; proſpera Meſſis, optimum Frumentum; Aër fuit ſiccus admodùm ac puriſſimus: Ventus plerumque ab Oriente venit, ſæpè haud parùm calidus: maxima ſubindè Roratio!

Innumerabiles Veſpæ, Cicadæ, Erucæ: Multi Canes rabioſi.

Pluvia 16. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{17}}$. 26. 27 = 0.434. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 9. 30,1. E b N 1.
——— minim. 16. 29,5. S 2[x]. } media $29.7\frac{25}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 19. 34. E 2[x].
— fervid. 3. 18. E 1. } media $26\frac{22}{31}$.

Morbilli adhuc *Epidemici*, *Variolæ* paſsìm, Cholera frequens: Febres quædam intermittentes, quotidianæ utplurimùm: perpauci aliter Morbi.

Plena Luna 3° SEPTEMBRI. *Nova Luna* 17°.

Hic quoquè Menſis fuit plerumque ſiccus, ſed pro Anni Tempore valdè frigidus, imò duodecimo Mane Glacies ſuper plurima Stagna, atque Pruina maxima per Agros; Ventus ab Occidente ſæpè vergens ad Auſtrum, ſæpiùs tamen ad Septentrionem; à xvi° ad Finem Orientem inter & Septentrionem perflavit. Ob magnam Siccitatem omnes ferè Fontes areſcunt: maximæ Rorationes ſæpè ac Pruinæ.

Pluvia 2. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{4}}$. 6. 7. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{8}}$. 9. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{10}}$. 11. 14. 27. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{\overline{28}}$. 29 = 1.402. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 18. 30,0. E N E 1.
——— minim. 29. 29,1. N 2[x]. } media $29.6\frac{24}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 12. 55. N b E 1[x].
— tepid. 1. 29. S W 2. } media $41\frac{1}{3}$.

Cholera

Cholera, *Ophthalmiæ*, *Variolæ*, necnon Febres putridæ paſsim: Juniores Vermibus infeſtantur maximè.

Febriculæ quædam levi cum Anginâ quaſi, Tuſſi, Dolore Dentium Fauciumque Tumore frequentes valdè: ex facili leni Sudore diſcutitur, aut breviter mitiore *Cathartico* fugatur. Haud Dubio repentinum Autumni Frigus fuit in Causâ hujus Febriculæ, imminutâ ſcilicèt plurimùm *Perſpiratione Sanctorianâ.*

Morbilli epidemici, ac ſæpè lethales, vehementiſſima Tuſſis utplurimùm comitatur, unde haud rarò Peripneumonia ſuffocans ſub Finem, interdum ſpumoſum atque ſincerum Sanguinem expuunt; hinc frequenter nimìs cita Mors aut certa *Phthiſis*—*Diarrhœa* mucoſa, perliquida, enormis *Morbillos* ſæpè ſubſequitur; indè Abdomen durum & maximè tenſum, at reliqui Corporis ſumma Macies, tandemque Tabes funeſta: idque ſemper ferè ſi atra dejiciuntur & valdè fœtida.

Optimum & Tuſſis & Peripneumoniæ Remedium eſt opportuna Sanguinis Miſſio, ductâ mox leni Clyſtere Alvo, imò blandè purgatâ; *Diacodio* intereà licet compeſcere Tuſſis Sævitiam, acremque avertere Diſtillationem admoto inter Scapulas *Epiſpaſtico*; *Diætam* verò diluentem, mollem, omni Carne vacuam inſtituere oportet. Sive derepentè recedunt puſtuloſæ Maculæ, ſive lividæ aut plumbeæ quaſi evadunt, mox oritur ſumma Præcordiorum Oppreſſio, Anxietas, Delirium, &c.; tali in Caſu Linteis, aut Pannis calidis protinùs confricandum eſt totum Corpus, porrò ad *Cardiaca* idonea confugiendum eſt, qualia ſunt Lap. de *Goa*, Crocus Anglicus, Moſchus, Camphora, ex *Julapio* temperato, aut Vino tepido; nec utiquè novi meliora, nedùm tutiora ubì *Morbilli* evaneſcunt, aut minùs vividi ſpectantur. Erumpentibus *Morbillis* ab Aëre frigido madidiſque Sudore Induſiis ſummoperè cavendum eſt, his enim creberrimè repercutiuntur *Exanthemata*; neque intereà æſtuoſo in Aëre continendus eſt Æger, nec Stragulis nimiùm onerandus, nam & Spirandi Difficultatem adaugent, & Sudores immodicos eliciunt, præcipuè in Adultis, quo nihil pejus —Faceſſentibus porrò *Morbillis Diarrhœa* ingruit ſæpiſſimè: hìc ſummâ

ſummâ opus eſt Cautelâ, nec ſanè præproperè ſiſtenda eſt; porrige ſubindè modicam *Rhabarbari Doſin* cum Nuce *Moſchatâ* toſtâ, Decoct. C. C. C.—Oryzæ—Fracaſtorii; & Miſturam abſorbentem aliquam ex Corall. rubr. lævig. Bolo Armenâ & Aq. Cinnam. tenui confectam exhiberi jubeo.

Plena Luna 3° OCTOBRI. *Nova Luna* 17°.

Magna jam incipit Cœli Mutatio, plurimâ nempè ruente Pluviâ, furente quoquè Procellâ, & per Initia, atque Menſis Exitum: medio tamen Apricitas, Boreâ plerumque flante à xv ad xxii: *Atmoſphæra* multò fit craſſior ac humidior.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{\overline{2}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{3}}$. 4. $\overset{//}{\overline{5}}$. 6. $\overset{//}{\overline{7}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{8}}$. 9. 10. $\overset{//}{\overline{13}}$. 14. 16. $\overset{/}{\overline{17}}$. 25. $\overset{///}{\overline{26}}$. 27—29. $\overset{////}{\overline{30}}$. $\overset{////}{\overline{31}}$. Grando 3. $\overset{/}{\overline{27}}$. 31 = 4.960 Dig. Dec.

Maximus Maris Æſtus & Procella Veſperi 2. W S W 4 Procella 3 primo Mane & a. m. N W 4, Nox procelloſa 5. W. S W 4_x item 7 S S W 4_x—porrò 26 W N W 4. Procella cum Fulgure 27 primo Mane—29 Nocte S W b W 4—30 S W b W 4—31 p. m. S S W 4. Glacies 20. 21. 29.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 22. 30,2. E N E 1^x. } media 29. $6\frac{4}{31}$.
——— minim. 3. 28,8. N W 4.

Dies frigid. 28. 59. N N W 2. } media $47\frac{10}{31}$.
— tepid. 10. 40. S W 3.

Rheumatiſmus & *Diarrhœa* frequens, *Dyſenteriæ* quædam: *Raucedines*, Faucium Aſperitates ac Tumores plurimos vexant. *Variolæ* paſsìm multæ adhuc, eæque ſæpè malæ admodùm Indolis, *Petechiis* ſcilicèt lividis haud rarò comitantibus: imò ipſi Morbilli liveſcentes, jam multò plures jugulant quàm *Variolæ*, præſertim Adultos, qui universâ quaſi *Necroſi* pereunt anheli, ſuffocati, ſtupidi prorsùs.—Nil lætius evenit, abeuntibus *Morbillis*, quàm rupta & aſpera valdè Cuticula.

Plena

Plena Luna 1° *Nova* 16°. NOVEMBRI. *Plena Luna* 30°.

Pluvioſus fuit admodùm & frigidus hic Menſis, crebrò etiam nimboſus: incipiente *Novembri* Ventus ab Occidente venit, à decimo autem ad Finem uſque ab Oriente, flectens plerumque ad Septentrionem, aliquando tamen interfuit Vulturnus—Aër per totum gelidus, caliginoſus, humidus—*Barometri* Statio humilis.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{1}$. 2. $\overset{/}{4}$. $\overset{/}{5}$. $\overset{/}{6}$. $\overset{/}{7}$. $\overset{//}{8}$. $\overset{/}{9}$. 11. $\overset{///}{13}$. $\overset{////}{20}$. $\overset{//}{21}$. 22. 23. $\overset{////}{25}$. 26. $\overset{///}{29}$. 30. Grando vehemens 1. Nix 16 = $\overset{\text{Dig. Dec.}}{5.267}$.

Procella 1. p. m. & inſequente Nocte S W 4_x. Procella 10 Nocte E 4_x—25 Nocte S E 4_x:—vehemens 30 primo Mane E S E 4^x.

Rigidum Gelu 15. 16. 29.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 28. 30,0. N E 1.
——— minim. 13. 28,7. E S E 3. } media $29{,}3\frac{1}{10}$.

Dies frigid. 29. 68. N N E 1.
— tepid. 1. 53. S W 4_x. } media $59\frac{1}{2}$.

Iidem uſque dominantur Morbi, atqui Diſtillationes, Coryzæ, Tuſſes, *Rheumatiſmi* multò ſunt ſeveriores.

DECEMBRI.

Sæpè Boreas, ſæpè hoc Menſe perflavit Vulturnus unde *Baroſcopii* Statio fuit præalta, à xviii ad xxii intervenit Libs decidente Pluviâ—nec tamen hoc detruſit *Mercurium*, altior quinimò ſurrexit, adeò ut xxii Gradum 30.4 attigerit; quod quidem haud parùm mirabar, ſed *Atmoſphæra* erat craſſiſſima, & Eurus mox prævalebat per Dies aliquot—Sub Finem tamen Libs recurrit. Acre ſæpè Gelu incipiente Menſe, à xii ad xvii aſperrimum.

Pluvia 18. $\overset{//}{19}$. 20. 23. 27. $\overset{//}{28}$. 29. $\overset{/}{31}$. Nix 3. 7. = $\overset{\text{Dig. Dec.}}{1.342}$.

Ventus vehemens 14. 16 E N E 4_x Procella 28. Mane S W 4_x Circius furens 30 p. m.

☿ Alti-

☿ Altitud. maxim. 22. 30,4. S S W 1^{x}. } media $30.0\frac{5}{31}$.
——— minim. 29. 29,6. S W 1.
Dies frigid. 15. 76. E N E 2^{x}. } media $63\frac{12}{31}$.
— tepid. 31. 51. S W 3$_{x}$.

Cita ac torminoſa Alvus multos adhuc exercet, imò interdum etiam cruenta: *Aſthma* grave plures premit—Tuſſes, Raucedines, Colli Tumores & levis Angina plurimos. *Variolæ* paſsìm *Rheumatiſmi* multi. Peripneumoniæ aliquæ; & Febres lentæ putridæ.

Dig. Dec.
Tota Pluviæ Quantitas Anno MDCCXLII = 25.783.

Nova Luna 13° Januario. *Plena Luna* 28°.

Denſa fuit admodùm ac humida, toto ferè Menſe *Atmoſphæra*, plerumque etiam frigida, *Barometri* Statio interdum præalta, à magnâ partim Aëris Denſitate. Ventus Initio ab Occidente ſpiravit, à nono autem ad decimum octavum ab Oriente, declinans ad Septentrionem, iſque frigidus & glacialis; indè Libs multò tepidior.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{1}$. 2—4. $\overset{//}{5}$. 7. 8. 10. 19. 24. $\overset{//}{25}$. 26. 28. 31. Grando
Dig. Dec.
6 = 1.512.

Magna *AB*. 12. H. 8. p. m. Nebula valdè fœtida 22 Malacia. Procella 5 totâ ferè Die W S W 4—26. p. m. & per Noctem S W 4$_{x}$.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 11. 30,7. E N E 1. } media $29.9\frac{20}{29}$.
——— minim. 26. 29,3. S W 4$_{x}$.
Dies frigid. 21. 69. N N E 1. } media $59\frac{22}{29}$.
— tepid. 7. 52. S W 3.

Variolæ adhuc paſsìm: *Rheumatiſmi*, Pleuritides, Tuſſes plurimæ; Angina mucoſa, Tumores Faucium Dentiumque Dolores frequentes; Febres aliquæ lentæ—Cervi perplurimi pereunt undiquè.

Nova Luna 13° Februario. *Plena Luna* 27°.

Craſſa perſtat & humida *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutio, eſt autem paulò tepidior, Ventus incertus valdè, variat ferè quotidiè; Corus tamen prævaluit!

L l Pluvia

Pluvia 1. 2. $\overset{//}{3}$. $\overset{/}{4}$. 6. 9. $\overset{//}{11}$. 13. 14. $\overset{/}{15}$. 22. 23. $\overset{/}{25}$. 27.
Dig. Dec.
= 1.584.

Procella & Fulgura 3. p. m. S W b W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	8. 30,2.	N W b W 1.	media 29.8½.
——— minim.	3. 29,3.		
Dies frigid.	20. 64.	N E 1.	media $54\frac{29}{28}$.
— tepid.	9. 51.	W 1.	

Febris *catarrhalis* & *Variolæ* paſsìm, Tuſſis innumeros infeſtat cum Tumore Faucium, Tonſillarum, & levi ſæpè Anginâ: Febres aliquæ tertianæ. Tempeſtas ſanè eſt parùm morboſa; atqui plurimi etiam Seniores Lumbricis rotundis vexantur.

Fœdiſſima Scabies adhuc inter Equos, quæ diu jam duravit.

Nova Luna 14° MARTIO. *Plena Luna* 28°.

Frigidus ſuccedit *Martius* Aërisque Temperies multò ſiccior; ineunte Menſe Malacia crebra, exeunte verò nimboſa Tempeſtas *Barometrum* deprimens plurimùm; à vii ad xxi Ventus aquilonius & Gelu ſubindè.

Pluvia 1. 3. 6. $\overset{//}{11}$. 13. 22. $\overset{////}{25}$. 26. $\overset{///}{27}$. 28. $\overset{/}{29}$. 30. Nix & Grando 7. $\overset{/}{10}$. 11. 23. 25. 30. Dig. Dec. = 2.946.

Maxima *AB*. 8 Veſperi N N E 1. Nubeculæ lucidiſſimæ ſequi videntur Venti Curſum.

Procella 25 S W 4.—26 à primo Mane per totam Diem S W b S 4, at Veſperi & durante Nocte Circius vehementiſſimus—Turbo graviſſimus 28 ab Horâ 5. p. m. ad 9. W N W 4ˣ.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	15. 30,2.	N b E 1.	media 29.6⅔.
——— minim.	26. 28,8.		
Dies frigid.	8. 66.	N N E 1ˣ.	media $55\frac{22}{30}$.
— tepid.	5. 51.	Malacia.	

Variolæ frequentes, Febres intermittentes plures & quotidianæ & tertianæ. *Rheumatiſmus*, necnon Tormina paſsìm; Tuſſes ubiquè. Grave-

Gravedines, Dolor Dentium, Capitis & Tonſillarum Tumores cum Aſperitate Faucium multos moleſtant.

Scabies fœdat Equos maximè, extremâ Macie confecti plures pereunt, aliqui Anginâ atquè Tuſſi ſuffocantur.

Nova Luna 13° APRILI. *Plena Luna* 27°.

Pars prior *Aprilis* fuit valdè frigida, poſterior tepida ſatìs; Ventus ab Septentrione undecimum Diem aduſque, ſæpè cum Nive, Grandine, Gelu: à xiii ad xvii orientalis, pòſt varius; plerumque tamen è Plagis auſtralibus.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{4}}$. 5. 8. 11. 13. 14. 18—21. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{23}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{25}}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{26}}$. 27. 28.

Dig. Dec.

Grando 1. 4. 5. Nix 2. 5. 6 = 1.662.

Levis *AB*. 1. H. 8. p. m. N b E 2. Fulgur & Tonitru 21 Nocte, Circius vehemens 22.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 6. 30,1. N 1.
——— minim. 26. 29,3. S S W 3. } media $29.7\frac{5}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 2. 64. N 2^x.
— tepid. 30. 35. S S W 2_x. } media $49\frac{21}{29}$.

Variolæ adhuc; multæ Febres intermittentes *, tertianæ potiſſimùm: Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ plurimæ: Febris putrida paſsìm cum Eruptione *miliari* rubrâ plerumque; omnes ferè levi Anginâ per Initia corripiuntur, ſub Finem Cuticula multùm deſquamatur.—Plures tabidi moriuntur.

Dyſenteria cruenta multos, inter Popellum præcipuè, perimit, Vermes teretes ferè ſemper ejiciuntur, etiam ab Adultis, imò & à Senioribus—Neſcio pol undè, ſed per plures jam Menſes juniores, necnon Ætate provectos, longè magìs infeſtaverunt Vermes quàm memini unquam. An ab immensâ Copiâ Fructuum omnigenorum, quæ undiquè per Æſtatem & Autumnum Anni 1742 maximè ſcatebat? his certè utitur nimiùm Vulgus ſemper cum abundant, imò & abutitur; quippè Ceraſa, Pruna, Poma perpetuò devorat.

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

Maximè ſæviit hæc *Dyſenteria* in Oppido *Plimton*, ejuſque Viciniâ, Solo ſcilicèt pingui & uliginoſo, Morbiſquè plùs ſatìs obnoxio, Febribus lentis præſertìm & intermittentibus: duravit autem ab Initio *Aprilis* ad *Maii* Finem. Huic plerumque acceſſit Febris, rectiùs fortaſsè dicerem hæc fuit ipſius Febris *Symptoma*; nam ab ipſo ſæpè Principio, atque ante ulla Tormina, haud levis urgebat febriculoſus Ardor cum Pulſu incitatiore, ac Linguâ ſcabrâ; quìd quod & ſæpiſſimè cum manifeſto ſatìs Horrore ingruebat Morbus, & non raro utiquè More *Hemitritææ* Curſum tenebat—Haud certè ſcio an fuerit Febris *epidemica*, mox deſcribenda, ad Inteſtina tranſlata: hoc ſanè mihi compertum eſt, *Dyſenteriam epidemicam* non eſſe frequentem Veris Sobolem *.

Ut ut fuerit, aderat ſemper Febris plùs minùſve, Sanguinem ideò plerumque incipiente Morbo detrahi curabam, ne gravior foret Inteſtinorum Inflammatio, indeque acerbiora Tormina, certiorque demùm Gangræna — Urgebant ſemper per Morbi Initia Nauſea & Vomitio; Monitis adeò Naturæ obſecundans nunquam non Ventriculum elui jubebam, dato *Ipecacoanhæ* Decocto aut Infuſione, epoto mox affatìm Oryzæ aut Pulli Juſculo. Hoc peracto porrigendum eſt *Rhabarbarum* ſubindè cum liberali, diluente & demulcente Potione, quâ lenitur Acrimonia Humorum & in Sanguine & in Viſceribus, dum *Rheum* acrem expellit Colluviem. Ità ſanè neceſſaria eſt lenis Alvi Purgatio Initio omnis *Dyſenteriæ*, ut ſi hæc omittatur, Aſtringentia verò & *Opiata* præproperè dantur, mox graviſſima accedunt Tormina, Stomachi Ægritudo, Singultus, *Apthæ*, tandemque Inteſtinorum *Sphacelus*, quem cita Mors excipit.—Hoc equidem Monitum in *Dyſenteriis* curandis perpetuò obſervari debet; in hâc autem, de quâ nunc agitur, perneceſſarium eſt utiquè, quia procedente Morbo Lumbrici ferè ſemper ejiciuntur. Quid ſperandum Hoſte in imis Viſceribus hærente? Quìd ſi hoſtem Calomelano expugnes? Hoc feci herclè ſæpiùs, nec pœnitendo certè Eventu, quinimò lætâ ſæpè reportatâ Victoriâ.

* (Δυσεντερίη) γίγνεται Θέρευς ὥρῃ, δεύτερον φθινοπώρου, ἧσσον Ἦρος, ἥκιστα χειμῶνος. *Aret. Cappad.* Cap. de Dyſenteriâ ad Finem.

Non

Non ita tamen Purgantibus inſiſtendum eſt, quaſi Nil ultra deſiderat Morbus; Tormina namque *Anodynis* ſubindè ſopienda ſunt, nimiuſque porrò Fluxus Humorum eſt cohibendus; intereà corroboranda ſunt etiam Inteſtina—facit ad hæc omnia commodè ſatìs *Confectio*, ut dicitur *Fracaſtorii* (præcipuè Nuce *Myriſticâ* toſtâ, aut Cinnamomo adjecto) ſi debitâ exhibeatur *Doſi*, & ſi ſit neceſſe, *Extracto Thebaico* adjuta. Decoct. C. C. C. aut Lac dulce cum Aquæ fontanæ Duplo & Cinnamomi paululo coctum, aut Serum Lactis tenuiſſimum, in quo Ferrum ignitum ſit extinctum, ſorbenda ſunt ſubindè. Si Bilis acris abundet, ſi *Dyſenteria* ſit valdè cruenta, & ſinceri Sanguinis plurimum dejiciatur Tinctura Roſar. rubr. probè acidula juvat, aut Vinum rubrum auſterum dilutius—Plerumque, ſub Morbi Finem, excruciat maximè graviſſimus quaſi Inteſtinorum Deſcenſus, & perpetuus deſidendi Conatus; hoc nihil æquè levat ac *Diaſcordium*; aut Theriaca Andromachi, ex Lacte dulci, aut Decocto albo, Clyſtere datâ. Sed de Morbo *dyſenterico* mox plura.

Sub Finem *Aprilis* per omnem hanc Regionem graſſata eſt Febris quædam levis plerumque, interdum verò haud parùm truculenta, Senibus & Pueris pulmonariis.—Simul & ſemel innumeros corripuit Horrore quodam vagante, & Gravitate Capitis, mox quoquè Dolor ejus acceſſit, Artuumque porrò & Dorſi, plurimos tamen univerſa quaſi Laſſitudo moleſtavit. Protinùs maxima fuit Diſtillatio acris per Oculos, Nares, Fauces, ſæpiſſimè etiam in Pulmonem, undè Sternutamenta ferè perpetua, ac vehemens plerumque Tuſſis: Omnibus adfuit Pectoris quædam Strictura, & Gravitas permoleſta. Secundo adeò Die invaluit Febris, Pulſuſque multò citatior factus eſt, auctâ quoquè Spirandi Difficultate, præcipuè ſi Sanguinis Miſſio fuerat neglecta. Sitis utiquè non admodùm urgebat, at Lingua erat peralba, veluti Cremore Lactis ſuffuſa: Oculi leviter inflammati, atque in imâ Orbitâ dolentes, Lumina refugiebant.

Non uno Tenore proceſſit Febricula, ſed nunc Algor, mox Ardor inceſſit, nullo prorsùs ſervato Ordine; cum eo tamen ut haud raro

tan-

tandem in Tertianam aut Semitertianam * faceſſerit. Erat autem ominis multò pejoris *Peripneumonia* *, ſeu *Pleuropneumonia,* quæ quidem ob Sanguinis Abundantiam, atque Tuſſis Vehementiam accedebant interdum, his præſertim, qui calidiore Regimine & Medicinâ uſi fuerant: nec infrequens, eandem ob Cauſam, erat Pleuritis * aut *Rheumatiſmus* acutus, præcipuè neglectâ Sanguinis Miſſione, ineunte Morbo.

Sanguis extractus fuit nonnunquam valdè glutinoſus, plerumque tamen floridus, at non multo Sero ſcatens; varius autem fuit in variis, quo magìs ardebat Febris utiquè eo tenacior: qualiſcunque verò viſus eſt Sanguinis Status, haud magnum ejus Diſpendium ferebat hic Morbus; imò, ſi vel Peripneumoniæ aliquid ſubeſſet minimè largam ſine maximâ Virium Ruinâ, raró plus Vice ſimplici Venæ Sectionem tolerabat: nec in hâc ſolùm, ſed in omni Febre *Catarrhali epidemicâ,* hoc ferè perpetuum notavi; namquè minuendo Naturæ Vires nimiùm *Perſpirationem* inhibet, indèque acrem auget Colluviem.—aliqua tamen Sanguinis Miſſio, ipſo Morbi Initio, in robuſtis adultis, lautè viventibus, *plethoricis,* juvat ſemper.

Per totum Febriculæ Decurſum ſputabant largiſſimè, quod Pectori Levamen erat maximum; Tuſſis autem Importunitas haud leviter *Tracheam* atque Pulmones exaſperabat; Oleum ideò Amygdalinum, *Sperma Ceti,* imò & Papaveris aliquid, *Diacodium* putà, *Tinctur. Thebaic.* aut *Elixir Paregoricum* deſiderabat: Ultimum hoc porrò utiles blandoſque Sudores movebat, nec intereà gravabat Pectus. Frequenter equidem Pulmonum Gravitas & Præcordiorum Oppreſſio *Oxymel Scillitic. Lac Ammoniac. Syrup. Croci,* aut tale quid, depoſcebat—atqui, hoc in Caſu, fuit inſtar omnium ferè lene *Emeticum*; quod quidem, mox poſt Venæ Sectionem, totum hoc ſæpiſſimè diſcuſſit, & non uno ſolùm Nomine Opem tulit.

Pars Ægrotantium longè major faciles, æquales, benignos habuere Sudores ſecundo, vel tertio Die, qui, unâ comitante Exſpuitione largâ, Febrem quinto profligârunt, ſæpè etiam citiùs, manente tamen

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

ut

ut plurimùm haud parvo Virium Languore—Hæcce autem Nihil promovit feliciùs quàm diluens, demulcens, tepidus Potus; Serum nempè Lactis dilutiſſimum, Hordei, aut Avenæ, aut conditi Eryngii Decoctum; Hederæ terreſtris, Tuſſilaginis, *Glycyrrhizæ*, Infuſio; imò perplurimis *Coffee* Potus profuit maximè cum Lactis dulcis pauxillo—Apage verò *Sales Spirituſque*, ut vocant, *volatiles*, calida *Alexipharmaca*, & id Genus alia, quæ turbant certè plurimùm, parùm verò utiliter exturbant Morbum.—Cæterùm Febrem, acriùs atque diutiùs inhærentem, *Hauſtu Salino communi* * moderabar.

Crebrò autem ſub Febriculæ Finem multæ, rubræ, urentes Puſtulæ erumpebant, ſæpè repentina, imò & profuſa Diarrhœa accedebat ſævis interdum cum Torminibus, factâ nimirùm morboſæ Materiei ad Inteſtina *Metaſtaſi*—Hinc fortè & *Dyſenteriæ* plurimæ, quæ & hìc quoquè tunc Temporis paſsìm graſſabantur; mucoſæ fateor, rarò cruentæ — Adeò tamen parùm cohibendus erat hic ſeſe levandi Naturæ Conatus, ut per Alvum ſæpiùs Sponte faceſſeret Morbus; atque ideò Manna, *Rhabarbaro*, *Tartaro ſolubili*, *Tamarindis*, &c, promovendus: fortiora tamen Purgantia horrenda plerumque excitabant Tormina Vireſque penitùs disjiciebant.

Febris hæcce, utcunque longè latèque maximè vulgaris, paucis fuit Exitio; quandoquidem tertio utplurimùm quartove Die evanuit, modò ſe reciperent maturè eâ correpti—Res fuit herclè *Diætæ* potiùs accuratæ, ac debiti Regiminis, plerumque quàm Medicinæ elaboratæ; non quòd non interdum multò plus Curæ atque Diligentiæ popoſcit. Sudores æquales, at moderati, Sputa multa, facilia, Urinæ largæ, lutulentæ facilè ſublevabant Morbum: mirabar ſæpiſſimè immenſam Urinæ Subſidentiam; quâ tamen Nil auſpicatius.

Eadem prorsùs videtur hæc Febris, quæ per totam Europam, hoc Vere, ſub Nomine *Influenza* graſſata eſt: apud Gentes tamen Auſtrales longè magìs quàm hìc fuit peſtifera; quinetiam & apud Londi-

* Vid. ſuprà Menſe *Junio* 1740.

3 nenſes

nenſes ipſos Funera auxit maximè, imò uno duntaxat Hebdomade ad Mille ſaltem.

Nova Luna 12° Maio. *Plena Luna* 27°.

Sicca fuit admodùm, perpulchra & calida *Atmoſphæra* Diem aduſque viceſimum ſecundum; Boreas perpetuus ad xvii, indè Vulturnus, pòſt xx Libs pluvioſus.

Pluvia 16. 20. 22. 23. $\overset{\prime}{25}$. 26. $\overset{\prime}{27}$. 28. $\overset{\prime}{29}$. $\overset{\prime}{30}$ = 0.866. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru è Longinquo 20 p. m. levis Procella 27 Nocte S W b $S4_x$ Grando 30 —— ♂ & ♄ conjunctiſſimi ſexto Die H. 11. p. m. adeò ut unum tantùm Planetam quaſi exhibeant.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 8. 30,1. N E 1.
—— minim. 21. 29,2. S S W 2. } media $29.6\frac{24}{27}$.

Dies frigid. 1. 36. Malacia.
— fervid. 7. 22. N N E 1. } media $30\frac{13}{27}$.

Plurimi *Apoplexiâ* correpti ſunt, & plures erepti, nec hìc tantùm ſed & aliis in Locis: an ab enormi, ac intempeſtivo Æſtu Sanguinem ſubitò nimìs expandente? Febres quotidianæ & tertianæ creberrimæ longè latèque; *Variolæ* & *Morbilli* paſsìm.—Tuſſis ferina * frequens & pertinax maximè, ſæpè poſt *Morbillos* funeſta — Fugat hanc optimè modica Sanguinis Detractio, & lenis Alvi Purgatio, confert Ruſticatio, frequens Equitatio, atque accurata & lenis *Diæta*; ubi parùm hæc proficiunt Medicamenta ex Argento vivo præparata & *Cortice Peruviano* raro fallunt, quoniam Lentorem attenuant Sanguinis, & Vermes pellunt, qui jam diu perplurimis maximè ſunt infeſti, nec cedit plerumque Tuſſis niſi his ejectis:—Haud raro prodeſt Balneum frigidum, ubi omnia incaſsùm exhibita fuere: cave tamen ne adſit Febricula, vel *Hæmoptoë*.

Dyſenteria cruenta, aut mucoſa, ſævit maximè apud *Plimton* & Vicinitatem: Perplures Lumbricos dejiciunt, nec tamen indè multùm

* Conſule quæ dixi de Pertuſſi Puerorum, Vol. 1°.

levan-

levantur; imò ſæpè haud multò pòſt frigido Sudore correpti mox Animam agunt: credo quòd *gangrænoſa* Sanies fœdos hos Inquilinos expellit: unàque cum his exeunt interdum Carunculæ lividæ, fœtidiſſimæ, haud dubia utiquè Signa *Sphaceli* Inteſtinorum *.

Venæ Sectionem, quam ſuperiore Menſe ad *Dyſenteriam* conſului jam etiam magìs neceſſariam invenio ipſo protinùs Morbi Initio, ob magnum ſanè & inſolitum Tempeſtatis Calorem: turgeſcit enim indè quamplurimùm rarefactus Sanguis, atque majorem excitat Inflammationem.—Vix unquam utiquè datur *Dyſenteria epidemica* ubi Inteſtina non ſunt, aliquo ſaltem Gradu, inflammata — Ubi autem viget Inflammatio, ibi rectè ſemper mittitur Sanguis quamprimùm; Vires, Ætas, Pulſus, Conſtitutio & Anni & ipſius Ægrotantis Modum ſtatuunt. — Movenda dein eſt leniter Alvus (deterſo priùs Ventriculo ſi Nauſea & Vomitio urgent) blandis tamen ſemper Purgantibus utendum eſt, quæ namque ex Aloe, Scammonio, aut Colocynthide confecta ſunt, in hoc Morbo Toxica ſunt prorsùs, non Remedia— Omnium ſanè optimum eſt Rhabarbarum, quod exhibendum eſt ſæpiùs (toſtum id ſemper ſi ab Indiis venit Orientalibus) cum Nucis moſchatæ aut Cinnamomi pauxillo—Tinctura hujus ex Vini Spiritu, utpotè reſinoſa nimìs, parùm proficit; longè melior eſt quæ Vino rubro extrahitur.

" Adeonè verò purgandum eſt ſi cruenta ſit Alvus & perliquida?" etiam; acris etenim Inteſtinorum Colluvies fit longiore Morâ acrior longè, vellicatque multò magìs, undè majorem excitat Inflammationem, ipſumque adeò auget Morbum.—" At Sanguine tincta eſt " Alvi Proluvies—ſit ita"; nocetne modica Sanguinis Exſpuitio in Pulmonum Inflammatione; nonne hæc ſæpiſſimè, ſub certis Conditionibus, Morbum expedit?—Si alterutrius *Meſentericæ*, aut *Cœliacæ*, Arteriæ Ramuſculi, Inteſtinorum Tunicas perreptantes, obſtruuntur, factâ Reſolutione, factâ Coctione, obſtruens Materia ſæpiſſimè in Cavo

* *ἤν ὑπὸ Δυσεντερίης ἐχομένω οἷον Σάρκες ὑποχωρήσωσι, θανάσιμον.* *Hippocr.* Aph. 26. Sect. 4.

Inteſtinorum funditur; ſolvitur adeò Obſtructio, ſolvitur Inflammatio, ſolvitur Morbus.—Dolentes, inflammatæ *Hæmorrhoides* internæ Sanguinem frequentiſſimè emittunt: an Periculo eſt hoc Ægrotanti, an Levamento?—Si ſit igitur Alvus moderatè tantùm cruenta Nihil horreſco: leni eluo Potione irritantam Acrimoniam, imò & corruptam blandè expurgo Colluviem, quæ citò aliter exulcerata facit Inteſtina, tandemque *ſphacelata*, cujus Signa ſunt certiſſima Ventris Proluvies atra, oleoſa, fœtidiſſima cum lividis Carunculis, Sudores frigidi, Singultus, Delirium. Porrò ſingulare quoddam in hoc Caſu nonnunquam obſervavi, *Symptoma* ſemper lethale, Urinam nempè limpidam, at parcam valdè; id præcipuè in perbono quodam hujus Oppidi Sacerdote, cui primò Nauſea, Vomitio, Alvus torminoſa atque cruenta valdè levi cum Febre, Lingua perarida, Urina ferè nigra: Die quinto omnia magìs pacata, ſexto tamen recrudeſcebant Tormina, Dejectio atra, ſanioſa cum Grumis quaſi carnoſis horrendi Fœtoris, Urina perparca, frequens autem, at prorsùs limpida, etſi *Rhabarbarum* aſſumpſerat quotidiè; mox adeò Singultus, leve Delirium, Sopor nimius, tandemque nono, Finis omnium Malorum, Mors. Hic utiquè Inteſtina ita *ſphacelata* videbantur ut Nil omninò ad Sanguinem tranſmitterent.

In nullo ſanè Morbo magìs neceſſaria eſt diluens & demulcens Potio quàm in *Dyſenteriâ*—in hâc utiquè pura puta Aqua fontana haud parùm Pauperculos juvabat, qui ad Fontem quendam ſacrum, ſi Diis placet, & *antidyſentericum*, confugêre—innocuus ſaltem erat & puriſſimus, multòque magìs Nomen *Aquæ Vitæ* meruit quàm *Spiritus Vini ardens*, hoc Titulo celebratus, quo ſe nimiùm ſæpè in hoc Morbo Popellus abutebatur. Aquæ benè frigidæ Potionem commendat vel ipſe *Celſus* *, ſi vetus Vitium eſt; atqui inter Initia egelidam ſuadeo, quippè quæ & Inteſtina eluit meliùs, & per *Meſeraica* Vaſa & *Lactea* ad Sanguinem diluendum tranſit faciliùs: cum verò elota ſit acris Viſcerum Colluvies, ea ſanè firmanda ſunt, adeòque tunc

* *Celſ.* Lib. 4. C. 15. † Malum ſi poſt Potionem Urina non redditur, quod evenit, quia tunc Liquor omnis non in Veſicam, ſed in Inteſtina deſcendit. *Celſ.* Lib. 2. Cap. 8.

haud

haud perperàm exhibetur frigida — hâc ſolâ utiquè, Opii pauxillo adjecto, nonnunquam *Dyſenteriæ* Curationem conſummavi, probè purgatis priùs Inteſtinis—Non multùm equidem probo oleoſa & glutinoſa; ſi horum aliquid, deraſis ac Muco naturali privatis Inteſtinis, deſideratur *Decoct. alb. Emulſio Amygdalina* cum *Gum. Arabic. Mucilago Semin. Cydonior.* exhibeantur; in Victu porrò *Gelatina C. C.* cum *Icthyocollâ, Salop, Panatella,* aut id Genus alia.

Sed hæc de *Dyſenteriâ* obiter—Nunc quid Febris *epidemica* facit videndum eſt—Sanè graſſatur uſque plurimùm, jamque frequenter plus habet *Peripneumonicæ* Indolis, interdum magìs ad putridæ Naturam accedit: in alterutro Caſu Sanguis emiſſus parùm videtur viſcoſus, etiam licèt Pectus haud parùm opprimitur—hanc porrò Febrem nunc comitantur magna Faucium Aſperitas, quandoque ipſa Angina—Statu Morbi frequentes Puſtulæ urentes erumpunt, fauſtæ ſemper, ſequiturque permagna Cuticulæ Deſquamatio: rarior autem jam adeſt *Diarrhœa*, multòque ſi accedit, levior eſt; calida namque Tempeſtas magìs nunc ad extra evocat Humores, adeòque Pars longè major Ægrotantium blando, at univerſali, oborto Sudore mox facilè liberatur; atqui plures Febre quâdam intermittente corripiuntur *—Quotidianæ certè & tertianæ Febres jam ubiquè regnant; exeunte attamen Menſe *Catarrhalis epidemica* ferè penitùs faceſſit.

Nova Luna 11° Junio. *Plena Luna* 25°.

Siccus quoquè, & calidus utplurimùm, fuit hic Menſis, medio tamen inter fuere duo, treſve Dies perfrigidi; ſpiravit Aquilo frequenter, Subſolanus interdum, Auſter raró, aliquando Ventus ſiluit prorsùs: exeunte Menſe Rorationes maximæ—Stupenda Pruina, imò ipſa Glacies xiii primo Manè, idque per totam ferè Angliam.

Pluvia 3. 5. $\overline{10}$′. 12. 13. $\overline{14}$″. 15. 17. 26. Grando 13 Meridie cum Fulgure & Tonitru = 0.838 Dig. Dec.

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

Procella, Fulgur, & Tonitru 14 Nocte—Fulgur & Tonitru primo Mane 26—Levis *AB*. 28 Nocte N 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	6. 29,8. N b E 1.	media 29.6.$\frac{6}{26}$.	
——— minim.	3. 29,3. S 1.		
Dies frigid.	13. 46. N b E 1.	media 28.	
— fervid.	7. 20. E 2.		

Variolæ adhuc & *Morbilli,* Tuſſes *convulſivæ* plurimæ: Febres putridæ & *Peripneumonicæ* paſsìm, intermittentes verò, tertianæ potiſſimùm, *epidemicæ* *; Tuſſis, Tumor, ac Faucium Aſperitas permultos moleſtat.

Nova Luna 10° JULIO. *Plena Luna* 25°.

Frigidus inſequitur *Julius,* atque ideò, quod ſolet plerumque, pluvioſus; ſæpè Libs turbidus fremuit, haud rarò Vulturnus, *Atmoſphæra* hinc valdè ſpiſſata eſt ac humidata.

	//			//	//		/	///			/		/	/
Pluvia	1.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	15.	17.	18—20.	21.	22.

	//			Dig. Dec.
23.	25.	30.	31	= 2.866.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	29. 29,8. N W b W 1.	media 29.4$\frac{16}{28}$.
——— minim.	7. 29,0. S W 3x.	
Dies frigid.	10. 38. S E b E 2.	media 32$\frac{15}{28}$.
— fervid.	21. 25. S W 1x.	

Variolæ ſparſæ adhucdùm. Febres intermittentes, plurimæ, præcipuè tertianæ †; perpauci cæteroquin Morbi.

Frigida fortaſsè craſſaque Atmoſphæræ Intemperies Hyemis, ac Veris elapſi, plurimum congeſſerat ſeroſi Lentoris, qui pro variis Hominum Temperamentis, nunc Febrem intermitttentem, nunc *catarrhalem,* nunc putridam induxit.

Nova Luna 8° AUGUSTO. *Plena Luna* 24°.

Favente Deo longè felicior eluxit *Auguſtus,* lætamque produxit Meſſem: Tempeſtas fuit ſæpè fervida valdè, atqui dum Agros torret

* *Eſſay on Fevers.* † Ibid.

Cani-

Canicula, Herbæ uberrimo Rore foventur. Ventus ab Oriente plerumque ſpiravit, ſæpè verò deflexit ad Arctum, Libs rarus, Malacia frequens.

Pluvia 1′. 2. 5″. 6. 15. 19. 20. 29. 30 = 0.700. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur, Tonitru, & graviſſima Pluvia apud *Launceſton* 17. p. m. —hìc etiam Fulgur, Tonitru, & Pluvia 29 Nocte.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	23. 29,9.	N N E 1.	media $29.6\frac{17}{28}$.
——— minim.	5. 29,3.	S W 2ˣ.	
Dies frigid.	29. 34.	E S E 2ˣ.	media $27\frac{6}{28}$.
— fervid.	9. 19.	E 1.	

Variolæ ac *Morbilli* paſsìm, multæ adhuc Febres intermittentes Ruri; *Apoplexiæ* aliquæ, & Choleræ: Pauci admodùm ægrotant.

Nova Luna 7°. Septembri. *Plena Luna* 22°.

Durat uſque perpulchra & [illegible] ſicca Tempeſtas, quin & ſaluberrima *: Fontes & Rivuli [illegible] eſcunt penitùs, at immenſa Vis Roris decidit quotidiè. Ventus ferè perpetuus ex Oriente, intercurrente tamen nonnunquam Aquilone, Auſtro rariſſimè.

Pluvia 2. 5. 6. 8. 16. 17. = 0.250. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	24. 30,0.	E N E 1.	media 29.8.
——— minim.	5. 29,6.	S 1.	
Dies frigid.	30. 48.	N E 1.	media 36.
— calid.	19. 30.	E b N 1.	

Ineunte Menſe haud pauci Febre quâdam anginosâ correpti ſunt, quæ paulò poſt More *peripneumonico* Pulmones invadebat, magno interdum cum Ægrotantium Periculo. *Aſthma* frequens, Scabies undiquè, pauciſſimi alitèr Morbi.

Nova Luna 6° Octobri. *Plena Luna* 22°.

Pluvioſa Tempeſtas ingruit, citoque Pede irruit Hyems, craſſus hinc fit Aër & humidus. Initio Menſis Corus prævaluit, à x ad xiv frigidus Boreas tunc Vulturnus, paulòque poſt nimboſus Auſter.

* οἱ Αὐχμοὶ τῶν ἐπομβρίων εἰσιν ὑγιεινότεροι. Aph. 15. Sect. 3.

Pluvia

Pluvia 3. 4. 6. 7—9. 15—17. 18. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 29. 31 = 3.658. Dig. Dec.

Levis Procella 16 S E b S 4_x—23 Veſperi S S W 4_x—Vehemens 23 mediâ Nocte S E b S 4^x—gravis totâ Die 25 S 4. Ampliſſimus & ſubluteus Halo circa Lunam 19. H 8. p. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 30,0. N 1.
——— minim. 25. 29,0. S 4. } media $29.5\frac{16}{28}$.

Dies frigid. 14. 55. N E 1.
— tepid. 27. 39. Malacia. } media $44\frac{15}{28}$.

Febris quædam *Sporadica,* quæ & Fauces ac Pulmones graviter afficit. Tuſſes, Dolores & Tumores Faucium frequentes; *Rheumatiſmi* graves paſsìm.

Nova Luna 5° NOVEMBRI. *Plena Luna* 20°.

Ineunte *Novembri* Corus plerumque ſpiravit, Medio Boreas, à xix autem nunc Libs, nunc Auſter, nihilominùs altam ſatìs Stationem retinuit *Barometer, Atmoſphæra* verò craſſa fuit valdè ac tepida.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 11. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 25. 28. 29. Dig. Dec. = 2. 512.

Fulgur & Tonitru 2 H. 4. a. m. Pruina & Gelu 9. 14 N E 1^x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 24. 30,2. S b E 1.
——— minim. 18. 29,4. S W b W 3. } media 29.9.

Dies frigid. 14. 62. N E 1^x.
— tepid. 6. 42. W S W 2. } media $49\frac{25}{28}$.

Blanda admodùm Tempeſtas, pauci Morbi; Febres tamen quædam anginoſæ, *ſcarlatinæ* & puſtuloſæ; Tuſſes crebræ.

Nova Luna 5° DECEMBRI. *Plena Luna* 20°.

A primo ad Diem ſeptimum *Decembris* perflavit Eurus, pòſt Corus, aut Libs, interdum Aquilo: à xxiv ad Finem uſque Ventus perpetuus ex Oriente, iſque ſæpè perfrigidus: præalta fuit utplurimùm Baroſcopii Statio.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 1. 8. $\overset{''}{9}$. $\overset{'}{14}$. $\overset{'}{15}$. $\overset{'}{16}$. $\overset{'''}{17}$. $\overset{'}{18}$. 19. Grando 14 = 1.514.
Maximæ Pruinæ ſæpiſſimè hoc Menſe, Gelu rigidum frequens.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	21.	30,6.	N E 1.	} media $30.0\frac{11}{29}$.	
——— minim.	17.	29,1.	S W 2.		
Dies frigid.	31.	73.	E N E 2^{x}.	} media $59\frac{22}{29}$.	
— tepid.	8.	46.	S W 3_{x}.		

Tempeſtas eſt adhuc maximè ſalubris, Morbi multò rariores ſolito: Tuſſes frequentes, etiam *convulſivæ* plurimæ inter Pueros—Pleuritides, & Anginæ aliquæ, *Rheumatiſmus* paſsìm.

Dig. Dec.
Tota Pluviæ Quantitas, Anno MDCCXLIII = 20.908.

Nova Luna 3°. JANUARIO. *Plena Luna* 18°.

Conſtans ab Oriente Ventus, toto ferè Menſe, *Mercurium barometricum* in alto ſuſtinuit Loco, flectens verò plerumque ad Septentrionem Aërem fecit ſiccum & frigidum valdè, hinc Gelu ſæpè aſperrimum; imò 28°, 29°, vel ipſum Mare ad Littora congelatum erat.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia $\overset{'''}{7}$. $\overset{'}{11}$. $\overset{'}{15}$. 30. Nix 27 = 1.068.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	18.	30,6.	E N E 1.	} media $30.0\frac{12}{30}$.	
——— minim.	7.	29,6.	S 2.		
Dies frigid.	29.	76.	N E 1.	} media $64\frac{1}{3}$.	
— tepid.	11.	56.	S b E 2.		

Tuſſis inter omnes ferè vehemens & laborioſa; ſæviſſimi *Aſthmatis Paroxyſmi:* Dolores Dentium, Raucedo, Fauciumque Aſperitas plures moleſtant; Pleuritis, vel Peripneumonia, corripit multos, *Ophthalmia* aliquos—Tuſſis *convulſiva* inter Pueros *epidemica,* ad quam profligandam magìs fuit neceſſaria Sanguinis Miſſio quàm memini unquam, etiam in Puerulis tenerrimis, quorum Sanguis haud rarò non levi obductus erat Glutine: porrò non ita feliciter ſucceſſit *Corticis Peruviani* Decoct. quod ſanè perpetuum eſt ubi Sanguis eſt denſus admodùm ac tenax, atque Inflammationibus aptus; undè peſſimè Pleuriticis & Peripneumonicis exhibetur.

Nova

Nova Luna 2° Februario. *Plena Luna* 16°.

Varia fuit Tempeſtas variuſque Ventus hoc Menſe, frequens autem ab Oriente *Barometrum* tenuit ad altum ſatìs Gradum, Malacia ſubindè per Initia; per totum *Atmoſphæra* denſa, ac ſæpè frigida, haud multum támen Gelu.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{\overline{7}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{8}}$. 9. 11. 17. $\overset{//}{\overline{19}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{20}}$. 21.—23. $\overset{/}{\overline{24}}$. 26. 28. 29.
Dig. Dec.
Grando 9 N b W 1ˣ—24 N W 3 = 1.722.

Circius vehemens 24 p. m.—vehementiſſimus 28 Noctu.
———— 29 a. m. Maximus & lucidus Halo circa Lunam 18.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 13. 30,3. E S E 2. } media 29.8.
——— minim. 29..29,2. N W b W 4. }

Dies frigid. 6. 67. E 2. } media $56\frac{15}{27}$.
— tepid. 23. 49. W S W 2ˣ. }

Variolæ aliquæ, rubra *miliaris* Eruptio cum Febriculâ paſsìm & Febres *rheumaticæ*.—Tuſſis violenta inter omnes ferè, pluribus *catarrhalis* eſt prorsùs, multis tamen *aſthmatica*; hinc Peripneumonia frequenter oritur, haud raró Sputum Sanguinis, quod quidem aliquos in Tabem pulmonariam præcipitat.—Tuſſis *convulſiva* etiam Adultos quoſdam corripit, qui ſolummodò repetitâ Sanguinis Miſſione levantur, & Vomitu leni.

Nova Luna 3° Martio. *Plena Luna* 17°.

Incipiente *Martio* perplurima Grando, Cauro ſæpè perflante: à xii ad xxiii Ventus Orientem inter & Septentrionem conſtitit, indè Libs; ipſum Finem Aquilo: Aër fuit ſiccus plerumque & frigidus.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{\overline{1}}$. 2. $\overset{/}{\overline{3}}$. 4. $\overset{//}{\overline{5}}$. 6. $\overset{/}{\overline{7}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{9}}$. 11. 23. 25. $\overset{/}{\overline{26}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{27}}$. 28. 30.
Dig. Dec.
Grando 2. 3. 6. 7. 8. $\overset{/}{\overline{10}}$. Nix 8. $\overset{/}{\overline{31}}$ = 2.632.

Procella 2 N W b W 4_x—5 S W b W 4—11 N W b N 4_x Lumen boreale fulgidum valdè 22 H. 9. p. m. E N E 2_x.

☿ Altitud.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 15. 30,1. E N E 2. } media 29,5$\frac{2}{3}$.
——— minim. 5. 29,2.

Dies frigid. 14. 62. N N E 2. } media 55$\frac{26}{30}$.
— tepid. 28. 46. W S W 2.

Febres aliquæ tertianæ, & ſemitertianæ: Tuſſis moleſtiſſima & pertinax admodùm undiquè, quæ ex Naribus ſæpè, ſæpè de Pulmone, Sanguinem erumpere facit, accedit interdum Peripneumonia—hinc *Phthiſici* plures, præſertìm qui anteà fuerant *Aſthmatici.* Pleuritis & *Rheumatiſmus* paſsìm, ſub Menſis Finem *Pleuroperipneumonia* frequens valdè—Cruor extractus eſt perquàm craſſus maximè tenaci & flavo obductus Glutine.

Nova Luna 1° Aprili. *Plena Luna* 15°.

Ineunte Menſe Nix & Grando multa flante Aquilone, mox turbidus Auſter: à xii ad xvi Eurus, indè Aquilo rursùm; Corus ſub Finem. Aër fuit ſæpè gelidus valdè; maximæ Pruinæ ſæpiſſimè per medium Menſem, imò & interdum Gelu.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. $\overset{////}{4}$. 6. $\overset{///}{7}$. 8. $\overset{/}{9}$. 10. $\overset{//}{12}$. $\overset{//}{15}$. 22. $\overset{//}{28}$. 30. Nix & Grando 1. $\overset{/}{2}$. 3. 4. 9. 26 = 3.390. Dig. Dec.

Procella 7. p. m. S 4ₓ Gelu 14. 15.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 19. 30,1. N N E 1. } media 29.6$\frac{3}{29}$.
——— minim. 5. 29,0. S S W 3ₓ.

Dies frigid. 3. 65. N N E 3. } media 50$\frac{6}{29}$.
— tepid. 24. 41. N W b W 1.

Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ valdè frequentes, ſæpè conjunctæ ſæviunt: Multi *Aſthmate,* multi *Rheumatiſmo,* multi Pleuritide ſpuriâ, laborant, plurimi Tuſſi graviſſimâ. *Morbilli* paſsìm, *Variolæ* quamplurimæ per Viciniam, necnon in citeriore *Cornubiâ*; haud paucæ Febres tertianæ *—*Paraphrenitis* ſolito frequentior.

Vix ſanè obſervavi unquam Cruorem ab Ægrotantibus detractum, magìs denſum atque glutinoſum quàm hoc Tempore, idque ſæpè poſt

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

quartam, imò & ſextam Sanguinis Miſſionem—hoc profectò notavi præcipuè in primario *Noſocomii* nautici Chirurgo, qui ineunte Menſe *Paraphrenitide* fuit peremptus.

Bonus hic & ingenioſus certè Vir Mane, tertio *Aprilis*, inhorruit, mox Rigore maximo correptus, inter viſitandum Ægrotos, ſe recepit, protinùs ſæviſſimo Dolore Dorſi ac imi Pectoris dextri percitus ſuccubuit, febricitavit vehementer—Miſſus eſt extemplò Sanguis ad ℥xvi; me dein arceſſiri voluit—Fotum emollientem, & laxans *Enema*, præcipio, *Nitrique* plurimum & *Spermatis Ceti*, Potum diluentem, porrò & ſubtepidum, liberalem; furente tamen uſque Dolore, ſub Noctem alteram Sanguinis Miſſionem ad ℥xvi. Fotumque iterùm, & *Enema* è Lacte dulci cum Sale marino plurimo, quo bis, terve dejecit Alvus; mox *Diacodii* ℥ſs ſumpſit ac *Tinct. Thebaic.* gut. xxiv —Totâ Nocte ejulavit, difficillimè ſpiravit, Tuſſiculâ aridâ vexatus Nil expuit—benè Mane adeo, Die quarto, ℥xiv Sanguinis detractæ ſunt, Fomenta etiam & *Cataplaſmata* demulcentia admota, paulòque pòſt injectum eſt emolliens *Enema*, quo rejecto epotus eſt Hauſtus *Anodynus*: pacata hinc omnia per Horas aliquot, acceſſit Veſperi Somnus—Infidæ autem hæ Induciæ! Nox maximis in Moleſtiis acta; Febris vehemens, Spiritus brevis, interruptus, difficillimus, Dolor acerrimùs, Sitis ingens, Lingua arida—Ergò V° *Aprilis* H. 9. a. m. repetitur V. S. ad ℥xii ſaltem, *Mannæ* porrò ʒx cum *Sale Mirabil. Glauber.* ℥ſs ex Juſculo avenaceo aſſumptæ ſunt; ter hinc, quaterve, reſpondit Venter, ſæviſſimus tamen uſque urget Dolor, Pulſuſque celerrimè vibrat, exilis quidem, ſed durus admodùm; bis Noctu repetita ſunt *Anodyna*, undè Sopor aliquis, at perturbatus valdè—Cum parùm hæc omnia proficere viderim *Camphoram* cum *Nitro*, &c, exhibui, *Hauſtuſque Salinos* ex *Sal. C. C. Succo Limonum*, &c; ut nimirùm per Sudores forſan Morbum elicerem; Femoribus porrò atque Dorſo *Veſicatoria* applicari juſſi—Sudavit paululùm inæqualiter, mox autem Rigor invaſit, Dolorque Dorſi & Lateris immanis recruduit, adeò ut jam non modò exclamaret, ſed & fureret planè—quintâ adeò Vice, Die 6° nempè, poſt Meridiem, Sanguis emittitur ad ℥xv circiter:

ter: ad Fomentum dein & *Clyſma,* necnon *Anodyna* confugimus, hinc Quies aliqua, ſed Languor magnus, obrepſit denique Somnus. Poſt ſex vel octo Horas inalgeſcens horruit, ejulavit, deliravit, ſe Flammis atque Ferro excruciatum intùs, dextro è Latere, exclamavit; (durum valdè, ſed retractum, perſenſi Hypochondrium dolens *) anhelavit quaſi ex citiſſimo Curſu—interim maximo Niſu, at ſummo Angore, quaſi Gladio perfoſſus, Suſpirium edere anxiè deſideravit—Dubius omninò quid facerem ultra ſextam Sanguinis Miſſionem ſuadeo ad ℥xii circiter, Fomenta iterùm *Cataplaſmata* & *Anodyna*—Supervenit Sopor, Tremor, Tendinum Subſultus, Singultus: atqui ſe relevatum prædicat; quievit utiquè plurimùm, ſed aliena murmurans & incondita—Frigidulus occupat Sudor Frontem, dum Genæ intenſo Rubore flagrant, nigreſcunt Ungues, frigeſcunt Manus; faciliùs verò movet, imò & ſe Sponte in Lecto erigit, meliùs ſe multò autumans, ſi modò Gravitas Spiritus immenſa, & aliquantus uſque Lateris Dolor ac Pondus abeſſent—At ego Hominem planè moribundum video, Septo tranſverſo nempè *ſphacelato*; tamen Sopores inter, Singultus & Deliria, atterit Noctem, Die 7°. Menſis, paulò ante Meridiem, obiit Vir, ſi quis alius, Vitâ dignus longiore.—Mox poſt Mortem lividum quaſi à Contuſione apparuit totum Latus dextrum, Os *Ilium* aduſque. Hic Caſus fuit verè *paraphreniticus* †, cujus perpaucæ extant apud Scriptores Medicos Hiſtoriæ: credo equidem longè ſæpiùs occurrit quàm vulgò putatur.

Ab hoc Ægroto intra Quatriduum detractæ ſunt Sanguinis Unciæ ferè centum, cujus ſingula Portio erat quàm maximè viſcida, etiam ultima, licèt Sero permulto tenuiſſimo limpido innatabat Craſſamentum (parvula velut Inſula globoſa, penè tamen prorsùs ſubmerſa) quod firmiſſimo quaſi Corio erat obductum, vix utiquè Scalpello penetrandum ‡.

* Si Septum tranſverſum percuſſum eſt, Præcordia ſursùm contrahuntur. *Celſ.* Lib. 5. C. 26.

† *Eſſay on Fevers.* ‡ Ibid.

Nova Luna 1°— *Plena* 15° MAIO. *Nova Luna* 30°.

Ventus orientalis hoc Menſe prævaluit, à xix ad xxiv Zephyrus: Aër fuit ſicciſſimus, ſub Finem valdè calidus—blandiſſima plerumque Tempeſtas.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime\prime}{3}$. 8. $\overset{\prime}{10}$. 11. 12. $\overset{\prime\prime}{13}$. 18. 21. $\overset{\prime}{22}$. Grando 13 = Dig. Dec: 1.236.
Fulgur & Tonitru 3 Nocte.

☿ Altitud. maxima 15. 30,1. E N E 1.
——— minima 22. 29,2. S W 3. } media $29.6\frac{26}{28}$.

Dies frigidiſſima 14. 47. E N E 2.
— fervid. 30. 20. E N E 1. } media $36\frac{6}{28}$.

Febres intermittentes *epidemicæ*; Pleuritis & Peripneumonia frequens, *Morbilli* paſsìm: *Variolæ* plurimæ, quarum haud paucæ mali admodùm Moris; forſan à profuſis Sudoribus; quibus Adulti, præcipuè ineunte Morbo, ſæpè corripiuntur—Sed & Puerulis non multò minùs ſunt exitiales, qui nimirùm Confluentibus, nigris, cruentis non raro obruuntur.

Plena Luna 13° JUNIO. *Nova Luna* 29°.

Sicca duravit & calida Tempeſtas ad Diem Menſis viceſimum, Eurus intereà ſpiravit frequenter, poſteà verò Ventus ab Oris auſtralibus multam invexit Pluviam, Aëremque fecit multò frigidiorem.

Pluvia 4. 5. 8. 10. $\overset{\prime\prime}{20}$. $\overset{\prime}{21}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{22}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{23}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{24}$. 25. 27. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime\prime}{28}$. 29. 30
Dig. Dec.
= 2.786.

Fulgur & Tonitru 5 Veſperi—22 Horâ 9. p. m.—23. p. m. Nebula valdè fœtida 26. p. m. Malacia.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 14. 29,8. E b N 1.
——— minim. 28. 29,0. S S E 2. } media $29.9\frac{5}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 24. 36. S b W 2.
— fervid. 17. 16. N N W 1. } media $27\frac{25}{29}$.

Febres intermittentes ſparsìm, tertianæ ac *Hæmitritææ* potiſſimùm; Pleuritides, Peripneumoniæ; & Anginæ aliquæ. *Variolæ epidemicæ*, inter-

interdum valdè malignæ, utpotè *Petechiis* & *Hæmorrhagiâ* aliquando ſtipatæ.

Plena Luna 13° Julio. *Nova Luna* 28°.

Per Initia Menſis Pluvia frequens, parca pòſt; Aër plerumque craſſus, Ventuſque varius, Malacia interdum: à xvi ad xxii ſpirabat Eurus.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{\overline{1}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{2}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{3}}$. 4. 6. $\overset{/}{\overline{8}}$. 9. $\overset{/}{\overline{10}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{22}}$. 24. 30. = 1.324. Dig. Dec.
Levis Procella 3. p. m. S W b W 4_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	7. 30,0. N N W 1.	} media 29.6.$\frac{20}{29}$.
——— minim.	3. 29,2.	
Dies frigid.	4. 36. W N W 1.	} media 29$\frac{4}{29}$.
— calid.	20. 22. E 1ˣ.	

Variolæ epidemicæ, ſanè ſunt haud parùm funeſtæ; ſæpè parvæ, atræ, ſeſſiles cum Foveolâ in Puſtularum medio lividâ aut nigrâ— interdum crudo diffluunt *Ichore*, qui ſubjectam Carnem erodit, imò & nonnunquam ipsâ Gangrænâ afficit—Linguæ, Fauceſque ſub Morbi Declinationem ſunt valdè ſqualidæ, ac frequenter ſcabræ admodùm & atræ; accedit porrò ſæpiſſimè *Diarrhœa* profuſa; aliquando Tragœdia clauditur More peripneumonico:—largiſſimè tamen plerumque expuunt Ægri, præſertìm per Initia. Si quìd in his *Variolis* malignis poſſit Medicina, id utiquè faciunt *Alexipharmaca* ſubauſtera cum acido plurimo *; *Tincturâ* utor ſæpiſſimè *Corticis Peruviani Alexipharmacâ* cum multo *Elixire* aut *Spiritu Vitrioli*, ſæpè Vino rubro Gallico his acidis adjectis, præſertìm ſub Febris Deceſſu, intereà Potionem liberalem, acidulam, demulcentem ſuadeo atque Victum idoneum—Proficiunt hæc interdum maximè, ſed utplurimùm atras *Variolas* atra Mors ſequitur.

Ubì ingruente Morbo *Variolæ* luridæ, lividæ, aut parùm acuminatæ viſuntur, Febriſque adeſt lentior, generoſa quædam *Cardiaca* exhibenda ſunt, *Epiſpaſtica* porrò applicari debent, quicquid contrà recla-

* *Eſſay on Fevers* (Cap. de Variolis).

mat

mat *Sydenhamus*, ejuſque Sequaces (quos inter, in plurimis, etiam & ego ſum)—*Crocus* hìc & *Pulv. Contrayerv. C. Moſchus* & *Theriaca Androm.* imò & dulce Vinum Locum habent—Miram ſanè Vim habet *Moſchus* per Cutim expellendi, nec tamen intereà calefacit nimiùm: Si crudæ ſunt Puſtulæ, ſi prorsùs aquoſæ *Myrrham* adjicio, cui ineſt Coctioni fovendæ plurimum—Atqui quando turget Sanguis, furit Febris, ardent omnia, porrigere talia bacchantis eſt Medici, non prudentis, qui Diis Manibus devovet Ægrotos—utinam non talia vidiſſem!—Adeò Nihil in hoc Morbo perpetuum eſt, nedùm utiquè in ullo.

Plena Luna 12° Augusto. *Nova Luna* 26°.

Incipiente *Auguſto* benigna ſatìs fuit Tempeſtas, ab xi autem ad Finem uſque pluvioſa plerumque & frigida Vento mutante ſubindè; Initio Menſis Ros perplurimus.

Pluvia 1. 3. 11—14. $\overline{\text{/}}$ 15. 16. $\overline{\text{///}}$ 17. 19. 22. 23. 25. 26. 27. 29. $\overline{\text{///}}$ 31 = 2.074. Dig. Dec.

Procella 17 Nocte S W 4—28 W S W 4_x—31 primo Mane S W 4.
Fulgur & Tonitru 13 Veſperi.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 4. 30,0. N W b W 1.
——— minim. 18. 29,1. S W 3^x. } media $29.6\frac{6}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 30. 41. N W 2.
— calid. 5. 25. N W b W 1. } media $31\frac{28}{29}$.

Plurimæ *Variolæ*, Febres intermittentes paſsìm, Tuſſes frequentes, ſub Finem Menſis Anginæ aliquæ: Niſi à *Variolis* pauciſſima Funera.

Plena Luna 10° Septembri. *Nova Luna* 25°.

Et frigidus fuit & valdè humidus hic Menſis, Libs ſæpè perfremuit; à xvii ad xxiv Vulturnus furens, hinc humilis *Baroſcopii* Statio, at Maris Æſtus tumidi, ac inordinati admodùm — xxvi vehemens Procella Mane E S E 4_x Meridie S S E 4 Veſperi S S W 4^x vaſtiſſimos concitavit Fluctus atque Maris Æſtum immenſum, qui longè latèque inun-

inundavit Littora; multò ſanè magìs quàm fuit viſum antehàc unquam *.

/ /// / //// // // / / /

Pluvia 1. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 15. 17. 18. 20.

// // /// / Dig. Dec.

21. 24. 26. 27. 30 = 4.470.

Halo ampliſſimus circa Lunam 8. H. 8. p. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 2. 29,9. W N W 2. } media 29. $3\frac{4}{29}$.
——— minim. 26. 28,9.

Dies frigid. 30. 48. N W 1. } media $39\frac{19}{29}$.
— tepid. 9. 34. S S W 3.

Variolæ multæ, jam verò paulò mitiores; *Morbilli* paſsìm: perpauci certè hìc Morbi; *Colicæ* tamen, *Rheumatiſmus,* ac Tuſſis quoſdam vexant; Alvi Fluxus plurimos.

Plena Luna 9° OCTOBRI. *Nova Luna* 23°.

Nimboſa Tempeſtas hoc Menſe & valdè ſqualida, Pluvia ferè perpetua, immenſa undiquè Diluvia; infremuit Libs ſæpiſſimè, intervenit autem Caurus frequenter, haud rarò Vulturnus, xii ac xiii Boreas frigidus.

/ / /// / / // // //// // / /// /

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 10. 11. 14. 15. 19. 20. 21. 22.

/ /// / Dig. Dec.

23. 24. 25. 28. 30. 31 = 5.608.

Procella levis 2. S W 4_x—vehemens admodùm 3 Nocte W S W 4^x.
——— 4 a. m. W b N 4—8 Veſperi S W 4_x—9 S W 4—22 primo Mane W S W 4_x.

Fulgur & Tonitru 3 Nocte—perpetua Fulgura & Tonitrua Nocte 22 S W 4—Maximus Maris Æſtus 9°.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 13. 30,2. N E 1. } media $29.4\frac{2}{3}$.
——— minim. 4. 28,6.

Dies frigid. 13. 60. Gelu. } media 48.
— tepid. 19. 42. S W b W 3.

* Vid. Vol. I.

Variolæ

Variolæ paſsìm; Tormina & Alvi Fluxus perplurimos exercent: oriuntur hæc credo majore ex Parte à *Pomaceo* novello—Poma namque ob nimium Madorem citiſſimè putreſcunt, hinc fortè magìs ad *Diarrhœam* diſponunt quàm ſi firmiora fuerant & generoſiore Succo prædita.—Tuſſes ſævæ & creberrimæ, hinc aliquando Peripneumonia, aut Pleuritis—Peripneumoniæ nothæ quoquè haud ſunt raræ. Febres putridæ nonnullæ. In Genere tamen multò pauciores ſunt Morbi acuti quàm quis crederet, habitâ ſcilicèt Ratione Tempeſtatis infauſtæ—frequentes forſan Procellæ dirimunt pravas ac morboſas *Atmoſphæræ* Congeſtiones, vehemens velutì Motus Oceani Aquarum Putreſcentiæ obſtat.

Plena Luna 9° NOVEMBRI. *Nova Luna* 23°.

Per Initia *Novembris* pluvia Tempeſtas & interdum nimboſa, Corus ſæpè, haud rarò Africus: à x ad xxi Aquilo, ſubindè Malacia, Libs dein furens ad xxv; Boreas pòſt & Apricitas pulchra.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{///}{\overline{2}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{3}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{4}}$. 5. 6. $\overset{///}{\overline{7}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{8}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{9}}$. 11. 13. $\overset{/}{\overline{16}}$. $\overset{///}{\overline{22}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{23}}$. 24. $\overset{/}{\overline{25}}$.

Nix & Grando 9. $\overset{/}{\overline{17}}$. Pluvia nivoſa 20 Nocte = 3.740. (Dig. Dec.)

Procella 2 Meridie S W 4_x—6 Nocte S W 4_x—22 Nocte S b W 4. Circius vehemens 17—Acre Gelu à 17 ad 21.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 29, 30,5. E N E 1.
——— minim. 23. 28,7. S b W 3^x. } media $29.7\frac{6}{28}$.

Dies frigid. 20. 69. N b E 1.
— tepid. 7. 44. S W 1^x. } media $56\frac{11}{28}$.

Pleuriticæ & Peripneumonicæ Febres intermittentes porrò ac *Variolæ* paſsìm; *Rheumatiſmi* plurimi: Tuſſes, Dentium Dolores, Faucium, Auriumque, cum Tumore Glandularum, valdè frequentes —Colica quamplurimos infeſtat, partìm à *Pomaceo* novello, partìm etiam ab abundante & acriore Bile; Tormina ſæpè ſunt admodùm ſæva magno cum Ardore Urinæ.

Plena Luna 8° DECEMBRI. *Nova Luna* 22°.

Altam tenuit Stationem *Barometer* hoc Menſe, Aër autem fuit plerumque craſſus valdè, ſæpè perfrigidus, ſub Finem multò lenior—ineunte *Decembri* Aquilo perſæpè flabat, exeunte Corus atque Libs, Ventò interdum omninò ſilente.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime}{\overline{8.}}$ $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{9.}}$ $\overset{\prime}{\overline{10.}}$ 11. 17. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{20.}}$ 21. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{22.}}$ 23. 25. 28. Grando 12. Nix 13 = Dig. Dec. 1.394.

Procella 11. p. m. ad mediam Noctem durans N W b N 4.

AB 14 H. 9. p. m. N E b N 1—24 Veſperi N W 2_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 14. 30,6. N E 1.
——— minim. 11. 29,3. } media $30,0\frac{2}{3}$.

Dies frigid. 14. 70. valdè rigidum Gelu.
— tepid. 23. 50. S W b S 3. } media $57\frac{25}{30}$.

Morbi colici plurimi, ab Acrimoniâ Bilis aliqui, plures longè tamen à *Pomaceo* impuro, nec benè defæcato — in his Alvus eſt plerumque cita, ſæpè accedit *Dyſenteria* mucoſa, ſæpè bilioſa, aliquando cruenta.

Tuſſes innumeræ cum Tumore Faucium, Maxillarum, *Parotidum* —Peripneumonia paſsìm—Febris *catarrhalis* valdè frequens; ſolvitur ſæpè multâ effluente craſsâ ac ardente Urinâ.

Gallos inter & Hiſpanos Captivos ſævit admodùm Febris quædam *catarrhalis* maligna, jugulatque perplurimos: accedunt ſæpè *Petechiæ*, haud rarò *Parotides*, ſæpè Puſtulæ urentes aquoſæ: Dolet Initio maximè Caput, Dorſum, ac Regio Præcordiorum, protinùs ſupervenit Phrenitis, anhelosa Reſpiratio, Tremor, Subſultus, brevì Mors.

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas Anno MDCCXLIV = Dig. Dec. 31.444.

Plena Luna 7° JANUARIO. *Nova Luna* 21°.

Incipiente Anno altum fuit *Baroſcopium*, ſæpè Boreas, ſæpè perflavit frigidus admodùm Vulturnus, hinc Gelu acre frequenter: poſt viceſi-

viceſimum Menſis Diem nunc Libs, nunc Caurus: Aër erat plerumque maximè humidus præſertim Gelu liquante atque Nive.

/// // // // // / //
Pluvia 3. 4. 10. 11. 12. 13. 20. 21. 22. 23. 25. 27. 28. 30.
// Dig. Dec.
Nix 9. 17. Grando 27. 31 = 2.910.

Gravis procella cum Nive perpetuâ 9° S E 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 30,4. N 2. }
——— minim. 26. 28,7. S W 3. } media 29.6$\frac{23}{36}$.

Dies frigid. 9. 69. S E 4. }
— tepid. 25. 54. S W 3. } media 61$\frac{2}{3}$.

Morbi colici adhuc paſsim; *Rheumatiſmi*, Pleuritides ac Peripneumoniæ, & veræ & nothæ, ſparsim. Plurimi Faucium, Maxillarum, *Parotidum*, imò & Capitis ſæpè Tumore laborant, accedente Tuſſi plerumque & Coryzâ: *Ophthalmiæ* frequentes.

Febris *catarrhalis* maligna jam graſſatur maximè & perplurimos Captivorum mittit ad Inferos: etiam nunc haud raro Noſtrates, qui cum his multùm verſantur — Plures ſæpè diutiſſimè trahit, ſæpiùs autem magis eſt acuta & More Peripneumoniæ, aut Anginæ ſuffocantis, jugulat — accedunt ſæpè *Petechiæ*, ſæpè *Dyſenteria* cruenta—hæc tamen nec certo Ordine, nec Tempore—Horum multi Gangrænâ Pedum corripiuntur à Frigore forſan & Sordibus.

Plena Luna 5° FEBRUARIO. *Nova Luna* 20°.

Frigidus admodùm fuit hic Menſis, Boreas perſæpè flavit, interdum Vulturnus, Libs rariſſimè: Aër ſiccus ſemper & tenuis, Gelu ſubindè aſperrimum: præalta erat Medio *Februario Barometri* Statio.

/ / // Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 5. 9. 14. 19. 22. Grando 2. 6. 23. Nix 26. 28 = 0.838.

Nix plurima 26 etſi Ventus erat W S W 3. Therm. 70.

Magna *AB*. 9. H. 10 Noctis N N E 1.—Levis H. 7. p. m. E N E 2^{x}.

☿ Altitud.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	18.	30,6.	E N E 2^x.	} media $29.8\frac{23}{28}$.
——— minim.	5.	29,2.	S E 1^x,	
Dies frigid.	25.	75.	N E b N 1^x.	} media $65\frac{13}{28}$.
— tepid.	15.	58.	E S E 2.	

Aſthma ſæviſſimum plures premit; Tuſſes, Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ valdè ſunt frequentes; imò & ſæpè graves admodùm, quippè difficulter & parcè expuitur—Sanguis extractus eſt perquàm tenax, & craſſiſſimo Glutine obductus, Serum autem viride, aut ſubflavum, at perliquidum—hoc quoquè in *Rheumatiſmo* notatur, qui jam haud paucos graviter & diu torquet.

Inter Captivos ſævit uſque Febris maligna *catarrhalis*, immenſamque Stragem edit; miniſtrantes Aniculas, imò & quoſdam Chirurgos nunc invadit, etiam & occidit.—Sæpè in ſummo Febris Incremento, ſæpè ſub Finem, erumpunt Puſtulæ aquoſæ, urentes, crebrò Papulæ liveſcentes, interdum luridæ, aut ſubatræ Maculæ, *Apthæ* frequenter —Nihil horum autem multùm juvare videtur, longè magìs enim eſt ex Re Ægrotantium Sputum abundans (modò non ſit lividum, ſanioſum, fœtidum, quòd frequenter nimìs evenit) blanduſque & æqualiter diffuſus Sudor—profuſum verò extimeſco ſemper, qui ſæpè oleoſus, mox frigidus, tandem fit lethalis; idquè certò certiùs obrepente Horrore—Nil in tali Caſu magìs eſt ex Uſu quàm Vinum rubrum cum Aromaticis coctum—præcipuè ſi urget *Diarrhœa*, ſive mucoſa, ſive cruenta: quod frequenter accidit.

Plena Luna 6° MARTIO. *Nova Luna* 22°.

Per Initia *Martii* pluvioſa fuit valdè & ſqualida Tempeſtas, Aër indè craſſus admodùm & humidus; ſpiravit ſæpiſſimè Libanotus, Corus crebrò, Vulturnus interdum.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{4}$. $\overset{/}{5}$. $\overset{/}{6}$. $\overset{/}{7}$. $\overset{////}{8}$. $\overset{///}{9}$. 10. $\overset{///}{11}$. $\overset{//}{13}$. 15—17. $\overset{//}{24}$. 25. 27. $\overset{/}{28}$. $\overset{/}{29}$. Grando & Nix $\overset{/}{1}$. 2. 3 = 4.694. Dig. Dec.

Procella primo Mane 1 W S W 4—9 Nocte S W b S 4, —29 Nocte N W permagnæ Nebulæ à 24 ad 27.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	25.	30,0.	N W 1.	media $29.5\frac{2}{3}$.
——— minim.	10.	29,1.	W 3.	
Dies frigid.	2.	64.	S W b W 2 Nix.	media $51\frac{4}{30}$.
— tepid.	21.	42.	N 1.	

Tuſſes valdè frequentes, Tumores Colli, Maxillarum, Capitis undiquè; plurimæ Febriculæ *catarrhales*—maligna ſævit adhuc maximè inter Captivos, necnon inter Nautas noſtros.—Pleuritides ac Peripneumoniæ haud paucæ & veræ & ſpuriæ.

Plena Luna 5° Aprili. *Nova Luna* 20°.

Pluvius quoquè erat hic Menſis & algidus Corus Initio ſpirabat, à xiv ad xxviii Boreas ferè perpetuus, Pluviâ tamen decidente frequenter eâ verò valdè frigidâ.

Pluvia 1. 3. 4. $\overset{/}{5}$. 6. $\overset{//}{8}$. 9. $\overset{//}{10}$. $\overset{//}{11}$. 12. 13. 17. $\overset{///}{20}$. $\overset{///}{21}$. $\overset{//}{22}$. $\overset{/}{23}$. 25. $\overset{//}{26}$. $\overset{//}{28}$. $\overset{//}{29}$. Grando gravis 7. 11 = 3.912. Dig. Dec.

Circius vehemens totâ Nocte 3.—prælargus Halo circa Lunam 2. H. 10 Noctis—fœtidiſſima Nebula per totam Diem 13. S 1_x—Glacies ubiquè 27 Mane E N E 2.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	16.	30,1.	E N E 2_x.	media 29.5.
——— minim.	21.	28,8.	N 2^x.	
Dies frigid.	27.	55.		media $48\frac{10}{30}$.
— tepid.	14.	40.	E 1.	

Rheumatiſmus paſsim, *Iſchias* ſolito frequentior, eaque certè acerbiſſima: Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ, tam veræ quàm nothæ, haud paucos corripiunt; Tuſſes, Tumores Faucium, atque Dentium Dolores cum Gutturis Aſperitate plurimos: quædam Febres intermittentes, inter juniores *Morbilloſæ* & *Scarlatinæ* aliquæ.

Catarrhalis Febris uſque graſſatur, diu interdum trahit Ægrotos, citò ſæpiùs Curſum abſolvit, ſub Finem plerumque expuunt largiſſimè lentam ſalſamque Pituitam, crebrò ſine ullâ Tuſſi, cum importunâ ſæpè Tuſſiculâ, id porrò multo cum Levamine; Urina eſt tenuis utplurimùm, raròvaldè rubra, Lingua ſubalbida, vix unquam nigra

aut

aut ſcabra, leve tamen Delirium, ſeu Deſipientia ferè ſemper adeſt Morbi Statu.—Plures etiamnùm jugulat *catarrhalis* maligna.

Plena Luna 4° MAIO. *Nova Luna* 20°.

Blanda ſatìs Tempeſtas ineunte Menſe, Euro afflante; poſt Diem autem decimum uda, frigidaque, Libs ferè perpetuus.

Pluvia 2. 11—15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20——31. Grando 16—19. a. m. = 1.732.
Dig. Dec.

Procella 16 primo Mane S W 4_x. Fulgur & Tonitru 19. a. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 5. 30,0. E N E 2. } media $29.4\frac{26}{31}$.
——— minim. 16. 28,9.

Dies frigid. 20. 48. W b N 2^x. } media $40\frac{8}{31}$.
— tepid. 6. 33. E 2.

Morbilli, ac Febres *Scarlatinæ* hìc & per Viciniam *epidemicæ,* gravis ſæpiſſimè accedit Tuſſis & Affectio peripneumonica, queis Nil magìs occurrit quàm opportuna Sanguinis Miſſio.

Multæ Febres *Catarrhales* adhuc, quædam pravæ admodùm & diù durantes: Urina plerumque cruda eſt valdè, ſubindè quaſi lactea, Nihil prorsùs deponens per totum Morbum; Lingua eſt humida utplurimùm, at ſqualida & ſublutea; atque expuunt affatìm, idque fauſto ſemper Omine—contrà ubi Lingua fit nigra & arida, parcèque prodeunt Sputamina raro evadunt; mox enim anheli, delirantes, trementes, palpantes facti Fato tandem ſuccumbunt, niſi obſtant *Veſicatoria,* ac Sudor liberalis, qui ſanè (neſcio undè) jam haud ità facilis erumpit: Alvus etiam fuſa largiter Ægrotantibus frequenter ſuccurrit maximè.—Capitis Gravitas & Vertigo per Initia Febris ferè ſemper adſunt, leve Delirium verò & Surditas procedente Morbo; toto Decurſu Screatus maximus, etſi Tuſſis interdum abeſt omninò.—Uſque adeò per Salivæ Ductus molitur Natura *Criſin.*

Variolæ, Febres *miliares* & puſtuloſæ paſsìm; Scabies frequens, *Ophthalmiæ,* necnon Anginæ aliquæ.

Haud

Haud infrequens eſt Peripneumonia quædam notha, quæ diutiſſimè ſæpè perdurat, demùmque inſtar Febris lentæ *nervoſæ* opprimit Ægrotos, etſi Initio haud parùm exarſerat — Horum Sanguis extractus tenuis utplurimùm & floridus ſpectatur, quod mala inter Signa ſemper eſt, nec largam hujus Effuſionem patiuntur tales ſine ſummo Vitæ Diſcrimine, quamvis valdè difficilis videatur Spiritus ac magna Pectoris Oppreſſio: Mirum eſt utiquè quantum detracto Cruore mox debilitantur *—Sæviit hæc præcipuè per Auſtrales Provinciæ Oras; nec fuit alia forſan quàm *Catarrhalis epidemica* in Pulmones maximè converſa—*Camphora, Crocus, Lap. Contrayerv. Gum. Ammmoniac. Oxymel. Scillitic.* cum Sero *Sinapino* tenuiſſimo aptiſſima fuere Remedia; *Veſicatoria* porrò perquàm utilia.—Puſtulis ſub Finem erumpentibus, ac Sudore, raró pereunt.

Plena Luna 3° JUNIO. *Nova Luna* 18°.

Fuit & hic Menſis frigidus admodùm & pluvius, Africo ſæpiſſimè perflante; Coro ſæpè, interfuit autem Vulturnus à xxi ad xxiv—Aër fuit maximè craſſus ac humidus, triſtiſque Tempeſtas; hyemalem potiùs quàm æſtivam putares adeò omnia ſunt uda & ſqualida; raró vides Papilionem, imò vix Muſcam; torpent omnia.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{/}{5}$. $\overset{/}{6}$. $\overset{//}{7}$. 8. 9—13. $\overset{//}{14}$. $\overset{//}{15}$. 19. $\overset{/}{22}$. 23. $\overset{//}{24}$. $\overset{//}{25}$. 27.
Dig. Dec.
28 = 2.760.

Tonitru & Fulgura graviſſima 22° Nocte intr. Horam x & xii; longè latèque perfremuit hæc Procella.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	18.	29,8.	W N W 1.	media $29.5\frac{5}{30}$.
——— minim.	25.	29,2.	S W 3x.	
Dies frigid.	12.	48.	W N W 2.	media $37\frac{11}{30}$.
— calid.	22.	24.	S E 2x.	

Crebri adhuc valdè ſunt *Morbilli,* quibus ſæpè etiam Adulti corripiuntur: *Rheumatiſmus,* Tumor Faucium, Angina, Tuſſis frequens: Febres intermittentes paſsìm.

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

Febris putrida maligna jam graſſatur multùm, ſæpè cum Puſtulis rubellis, ſæpè cum *Petechiis*—enormes interdum *Hæmorrhagiæ* ex Ore, Naribus, Utero accedunt; præcipuè ubi Maculæ prælargæ ſunt ac lividæ, aut nigræ, aut violaceæ *—Levis adeſt Horror Initio, mox Dolor Capitis & Gravedo cum Vertigine, in plurimis Nauſea & Vomitio; protinùs in omnibus magna Præcordiorum Oppreſſio & Anxietas permoleſta, adeò ut perpetuæ urgeant Vigiliæ, unde certò certiùs obrepit Delirium, tandemque aliquandò Veternus. Urina plerumque eſt maximè cruda ac tenuis, rarò aliquid deponens, ſub Morbi Finem verò interdum livida quædam aut furfuroſa quaſi, nonnunquam etiam nigra prorsùs. Lingua, Dentes, Fauceſque nigræ, aridæ, ſqualidæ ſunt, ex Ore fœdus admodùm exſpirat Halitus. Pluribus accidit *Diarrhœa* mucoſa, aut ſubnigra, cum Strigmentis interdum ſanguinolentis.—Multi diu conflictant Morbo, haud pauci intra Dies octo ſuccumbunt; nec deſunt plures, qui prorsùs evadunt.

Maximè ſævìit hic Morbus inter Captivos, Nautas atque noſtros, multos etiam jam per Viciniam attigit—An ex Contagione, an ab ipsâ *Atmoſphæræ* Conſtitutione haud certè ſcio: parùm namque contagioſus videtur niſi in ipſis *Noſocomiis*: magna utiquè eſt undique Virium ac Animi Dejectio apud omnes, etiamque ſanos.

Plena Luna 2° Julio. *Nova Luna* 18°.

Jam tandem Æſtas affulget, Pluviæ parùm niſi ipſo Initio & ſub Finem Menſis, afflavit plerumque Ventus ſeptentrionalis, auſtralis rariſſimè. Sol fuit fervidus ſæpè, multò hinc tenuior facta eſt *Atmoſphæra*, & ſiccior longè, maximæ ſubindè Rorationes, interdum Nebulæ leniſſimè ſpirante Vento.

Dig. Dec.

Pluvia $\overset{''}{1}$. 2. 3. 28. 19. $\overset{'}{27}$. $\overset{'''}{28}$ = 1.208.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 30. 30,0. N b W 2. } media $29.7\frac{6}{30}$.
——— minim. 1. 29,2. S W b S 2. }

Dies frigid. 30. 36. } media $28\frac{12}{30}$.
— fervid. 13. 22. N 1. }

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

Febres

Febres quædam intermittentes, quædam Peripneumoniæ, *Ophthalmiæ* plurimæ — *Morbilli epidemici,* iique ſæpè funeſti; Tuſſis vehemens, ac *hectica* Febris, plerumque accedunt, durantque diu; ſæpè Alvi Fluxus colliquans evaneſcentibus *Morbillis,* haud rarò *Ophthalmia,* Angina, & Ulcera Faucium ſuccedunt, aliquandò *Parotis* cum *Eryſipelate* Capitis; plus ſemel hoc Menſe notavi Faucium & Oris Gangrænam, Maxillæ porrò & Vomeris Oſſis Cariem, unde Mortem miſerrimam; pòſt *Morbillos* ſcilicèt.

Febris putrida maligna quæ dudùm ſæviit, dominatur uſque, maximè inter Nautas atque Captivos; ſæpè cum Maculis parvis, obſcuris vel ſubatris, cum luridis interdum Papulis per totum Corporis Habitum; ſæpè Puſtulæ largæ, erodentes erumpunt: Jam inſuper magìs urget Vomitus quàm antehàc, quem *Diarrhœa* gravis mox excipit: porrò haud rarò multò magìs diffluunt Sudoribus: adeò tamen parùm hæc juvare videntur, ut potiùs Vires peſſundent plurimùm—Atqui ſi Fluxus Alvi citò nimìs ſiſtitur, Delirium obrepit certiſſimè, aut Sopor profundus, cum duro Abdominis Tumore, ac Singultu; quo non aliud magìs peſtiferum *Symptoma.* Omnes ferè Morbi Statu plùs minùſve delirant, ac ſurdeſcunt ſemper—Quicquid fuit emiſſum Sanguinis vel rutilantem & ſpecioſam habuit Faciem, aut lividam, aut atram, & Muco viridi vel liveſcente obductum, ſemperque ſolutum nimìs *—Proximè mihi accedere videtur hæc Febris ad Naturam iſtius malignæ quam Anno 1740 deſcripſi, adeòque Medicinâ utor eâdem ferè, Deo dante, ſatìs feliciter.

Plena Luna 1°— *Nova* 16° AUGUSTO. *Plena Luna* 30°.

A tertio Die Menſis ad decimum ſeptimum Pluvia multa, & triſte Cœlum: flavit Initio Vulturnus, poſteà Libs—hinc vero ad Finem uſque Apricitas pulchra, longè grata Meſſoribus: maximæ nunc Rorationes; jamque tandem lætè garriunt Cicadæ innumeræ, porrò Muſcæ, modò quaſì reviviſcentes, volitant ubiquè, valdèque ſunt moleſtæ.

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

Pluvia

Pluvia $\overset{'''}{4}$. 5. $\overset{''}{6}$. 8. $\overset{'''}{9}$. $\overset{''}{10}$. $\overset{'}{11}$. $\overset{'}{12}$. $\overset{'}{13}$. 14. $\overset{'''}{15}$. $\overset{'}{16}$. 20. 21. 23. = 3.516. Dig. Dec.

Multa Fulgura & Procella 8 Nocte S S W 4_x.—9 Mane Procella S W b W 4—15 Nocte S S W 4_x Nebulæ magnæ 24. 27. 28.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	28. 30,0.	N N W 1.	media 29.5$\frac{6}{31}$.
——— minim.	9. 29,0.	S W b W 4.	
Dies frigid.	17. 40.	W b S 3.	media 32$\frac{23}{31}$.
— calid.	3. 25.	E S E 1.	

Morbilli frequentes, *Variolæ* ſparſæ, at mitiores: *Ophthalmiæ* plurimæ, *Dyſenteria* paſsim.—Sævit adhuc Febris maligna inter Nautas atque Captivos, rarior tamen multò eſt alibì, nec ità frequenter *Petechiis* fœdata.

Nova Luna 14°. SEPTEMBRI. *Plena Luna* 29°.

Ineunte *Septembri* Pluvia frequens, ab octavo autem Die ad viceſimum octavum, niſi decimo ſexto, nulla prorsùs, Nebulæ interim ſæpiſſimè, & Rorationes maximæ: Sol fervidus medio Menſe, at maxima Pruina xx°. Ventus ab Oriente ſpiravit toto ferè Menſe, à xx° ad xxviii velox admodùm.

Pluvia $\overset{''}{2}$. 3. 4. $\overset{'}{5}$. 7. 8. $\overset{'}{16}$. 28. 29. $\overset{'}{30}$. = 1.078. Dig. Dec.
Fulgur & Tonitru Mane 2°. Procella 22 E S E 4_x.
Maximus Halo circa Lunam 26 Nocte.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	11. 30,1.	E 1.	media 29.6$\frac{24}{30}$.
——— minim.	2. 29,2.	S E b E 2.	
Dies frigid.	24. 46.	E 3.	media 35$\frac{8}{30}$.
— calid.	15. 26.	E S E 1.	

Variolæ frequentes, *Diarrhœæ* & Morbi colici paſsim; aliquæ *Dyſenteriæ* cruentæ.—Plures adhuc Febre putridâ, malignâ laborant cum *Petechiis*, Delirio, Singultu, &c.—*Aſthma* ſæviſſimum multos opprimit; plurimique Tumore Faucium, Maxillarum, *Parotidum* vexantur; *Ophthalmiæ* multæ.

P p *Mor-*

Morbilli epidemici etiam inter Adultos, ac plures jugulant, ſæpè More peripneumonico, ſæpè lentâ *hecticâ* Tabe; haud rarò *Dyſenteria* cruenta accedit, ſæpiùs verò enormis mucoſa *Diarrhœa,* nonnunquam accedunt diriſſima Oris Ulcera, atque indè Maxillarum Caries.

Nova Luna 14° OCTOBRI. *Plena Luna* 29°.

Triſtis fuit admodùm & maximè pluvius hic Menſis, vix Dies unus & alter apricus, Aër valdè craſſus & humidus: Corus perflavit Initio, pòſt Libs furens ſæpiſſimè, Auſter ſubindè, non rarò ſub Finem Vulturnus.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 9. 10. 12. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 26. 28. 29. 30. 31. Grando 3. 22 = 5.896. (Dig. Dec.)

Circius vehemens 1° Mane. Procella 5° Mane S 4—8 S W 4x p. m. Iris vivida lunaris 1. H. 7. p. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 14. 30,2. E 1. } media 29.3$\frac{25}{29}$.
——— minim. 5. 28,7. S 4.

Dies frigid. 30. 54. S S E 2x. } media 46$\frac{11}{29}$.
— tepid. 11. 38. S S W 2.

Morbilli adhuc plurimi: *Variolæ epidemicæ;* Morbi colici & *Rheumatiſmi* paſsìm, *Ophthalmiæ* multæ: Quidam Peripneumoniâ nothâ laborant, aliqui *Apoplexiâ* perculſi ſunt. Tuſſes, Coryzæ, Gravedines, ac Febriculæ *catarrhales* permultæ: Febres lentæ & *nervoſæ* haud raræ.

Nova Luna 12° NOVEMBRI. *Plena Luna* 28°.

Venit ab Oriente Ventus ad Diem xiv, ad Septentrionem vergens plerumque, tunc Aquilo, mox Auſter furens Pluviam demiſit plurimam, paulò tamen pòſt rursùm frigidus Aquilo; ad ipſum Finem Libs. *Atmoſphæra* fuit utplurimùm gelida, craſſa admodùm ac humida.

Pluvia 1. 2. 12. 13. 14. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 26. 30.
Nix 15. 16 = 3.522. (Dec. Dig.)

Fulgura

Fulgura multa ſine Tonitru 1 Nocte S E 1^x. Procella 18 S b W 4 —19 p. m. S W 4_x. Circius vehemens 19 Nocte. Subitus admodùm & maximus *Baroſcopii* Deſcenſus 18, à 29. 7. ſcilicèt ad 28. 8 intra ſex vel octo Horas. Gelu rigidum 16. 17. 21. 25. Denſiſſima & valdè fœtida Nebula 23. p. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	6. 30,3. E N E 1^x.	} media $29.7.\frac{2}{3}$.	
——— minim.	19. 28,7. N W 4_x.		
Dies frigid.	16. 71. N b W 1.	} media $57\frac{16}{30}$.	
— tepid.	1. 46. S E 1^x.		

Variolæ undiquè *epidemicæ*, jamque quædam malæ admodùm ſunt Indolis; utcunquè per totum Autumnum fuerant benignæ. *Ophthalmiæ* plurimæ, ac *Epiphoræ* pertinaces admodùm. Pleuritides aliquæ & Peripneumoniæ.

Ineunte Menſe Febris quædam *catarrhalis* recurrit, ſeu potiùs ingruit; vehemens Dolor Capitis atque Pectoris Oppreſſio urgent, Nauſea perpetua ac Vomitio pituitoſa. Pulſus valdè velox, at mollis, raro tenſus: Lingua ſordida, ſublutea, vix unquam *arida*; Urina turbida admodùm pallidam, at flaveſcentem, prælargam, per totum Morbi Decurſum, deponens Subſidentiam. Expuunt omnes largiſſimè.—Sanguis rariſſimè valdè tenax eſt. interdum verò nonnihil glutinoſus, omnes Vertigine & Somnolentiâ nimiâ laborant. Quoſdam *Diarrhœa* lenis liberat, quoſdam Sudor blandus æqualis, plures liberrima Sputamina maximè ſectâ priùs Venâ & proritatâ Vomitione; ubi nimirùm Artis eſt Subſidium adhibere Naturæ.

Nova Luna 12° Decembri. *Plena Luna* 27°.

Incipiente *Decembri* flavit Boreas, conſequente frigidâ & ſiccâ Tempeſtate: ab xi ad xv pluvius Vulturnus, paulòque pòſt turbidus Auſter; ſub Finem Menſis Eurus: Aër fuit craſſus valdè, & medio Menſe humidus maximè.

Pluvia 1. 11. 12. $\overset{////}{13}$. $\overset{///}{14}$. 15. $\overset{/}{16}$. 17. 19. 20. $\overset{///}{21}$. 22. $\overset{/}{23}$— $\overset{/}{25}$. 26. $\overset{//}{30}$ = 3.410. Dig. Dec.

Procella 13. p. m. S E b S 4_x—19 totâ Nocte S 4—20 Mane S W 4.
——— 23 Nocte S W 4—24 totâ ferè Die S W b W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	2. 30,4. E N E 1^x.	media $29.5\frac{2}{3}$.	
——— minim.	14. 29,0. S S E 3^x.		
Dies frigid.	7. 70. N E 2^x.	media $59\frac{23}{30}$.	
— tepid.	19. 50. S 4.		

Tuſſis vehemens, *Aſthmatica*, frequens : *Variolæ* maximè *epidemicæ* longè, latèque ; quædam confluentes ſunt, parvæ, ſeſſiles, nigræ, quædam tamen valdè benignæ — Febriculæ puſtuloſæ *(the Chicken and Swines Pox)* plurimæ inter Pueros : Puſtulas has ſubrubras & aquoſas pro Variolis ſæpè agnoſcunt Mulierculæ (nam & Veſtigia crebrò diu relinquunt) haud rarò tamen paulò pòſt triſti Eventu vident Errorem, dum Variolæ, eæque malignæ, reverà invadunt.

Jam increbeſcunt valdè Febres peripneumonicæ, periculoſæ quidem & haud rarò lethales. Aliqui parùm aut nil expuunt, plures bilioſa admodùm ſincera & perliquida aut ſpumoſa & minimè cocta, nonnulli Saniem ferè ſubatram : anhelant maximè & ſummâ Pectoris Gravitate premuntur—Majus mihi videtur impendere Periculum Peripneumonicis ubi permagna urget Pectoris Oppreſſio, & grave quoddam Præcordiorum Pondus, etſi levis tantùm & obtuſus adſit Dolor, quàm ſi Pectore, aut Latere magìs acutè torquentur : hìc enim Sanguinis Miſſio certum plerumque adfert Levamen : in priore Caſu, ita ſæpè non juvat ut etiam haud parùm ſit noxia. Jam utiquè plures occurrunt Peripneumoniæ, ubi immenſa eſt Pectoris Gravitas, & Spirandi Difficultas magna, & Tuſſis haud levis, & multus in Pulmone Strepitus, quæ vix tamen admittunt Venæ Sectionem *—Sperares forſan magnum à repetitâ Sanguinis Miſſione Auxilium, accidit è contrà Debilitas maxima, Sputi Suppreſſio, Anxietas graviſſima, Vigiliæ perpetuæ, mox Delirium, Tremores, frigidi Sudores, tandemque nimìs frequenter Mors inopinata : ſæpè etiam inter Gemitus & Colloquia.— Atqui hunc Sanguinem inſpice diligenter ; nimiùm ſemper apparet ſolutus, quamvis floridus plerumque, & ſpecioſus, & diu Seri tenax ; aſpice alterâ Vice detractum Cruorem, Craſſamentum lividum vides,

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

& laxum

& laxum maximè, plurimo fulvo, turbido aut ſubviridi, aut ſubrubicundo innatans Sero: tertia, nigrum ferè & ſanioſum, vix ullo Modo cohærens—Peſſimi hoc ſemper Ominis notavi in Peripneumoniâ, & plerumque lethale *.

Sunt autem & nunc multi *Pleuroperipneumoniâ* laborantes, præſertìm Ruricolæ, quibus Dolor eſt Pectoris aut Lateris vehemens, Tuſſis violenta, Spiritus ex Ore fervens, interruptus, difficillimus, Pulſus plenus, durus, atque velox, rubicunda ac turgida Facies—Poſtulant hæc citam & largam Sanguinis Miſſionem, imò & repetitam, unde mox relevantur plurimùm—Horum autem Sanguis denſus admodùm & viſcoſus eſt, ac dum frigeſcit Pelliculâ obductus albidâ, & coriaceâ quaſi—Porrò Sanguine miſſo, Diluentia ſubacida, nitroſa, & quæ Sputo movendo ſunt, Morbum utplurimùm brevì ſolvunt.

At prior Peripneumoniæ Species, hoc Menſe, hìc magìs ſæviebat, in quâ Urina plerumque Initio erat cruda prorsùs, ſæpè tenuis, ſubindè autem quaſi lactea, ſub Finem verò parca, turbida, ſubnigra. Lingua atro velutì Muco oblita, vel ſicca admodùm & prærubra, Colore Corticis Granati æmula, ſæpè tamen glabra valdè, liveſcens, & ſplendida quaſi, at aridiſſima, cum Bullâ nigrâ interdum ad Linguæ Apicem—Peſtifera hæc & funeſta ſunt; potiſſimùm ſi ſanioſa, nigra, & valdè fœtida Sputamina ejiciuntur.

Res eſt herclè non levis Momenti duas has Peripneumoniæ Species probè diſtinguere, maximè per Initia Morbi; cum & ingens Pectoris Oppreſſio & Spirandi Difficultas, Febris Ardor & Sævitia Tuſſis, utramque comitentur, & æquè poſtulare videantur Sanguinis Miſſionem. Prior attamen, & jam frequentior, Peripneumonia, vix quartam Sanguinis Partem adimi patitur ſine ſummâ Virium Ruinâ, quam poſterior & fert facilè, imò & ſæpiſſimè poſcit.—Unde igitur petenda Diſtinctio eſt?

Si Pulſus celer valdè, exilis & contractùs eſt, aut mollis, inæqualis & vacillans, ſi Anima ducitur laborioſè & cum frequente Suſpirio, potiùs quàm cum Anhelatione æſtuante, ſi urget magìs Pectoris Gra-

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

vitas.

vitas quàm Dolor, ſi Urina cruda eſt, tenuis, & vapida, ſi profuſi aut inequales, frigiduli Sudores erumpunt, ſi Languor magnus & Manus tremulæ, cautiſſimè profectò mittendus eſt Sanguis & perparcè; ſi modò liceat omninò ſecare Venam. At ſi frigefactus Cruor nimìs apparet ſolutus, & parùm firmè cohærens, utcunquè floridus ſit, protinùs ſiſte Manum, ni jugulare vis ægrotantem. Si de mittendo Sanguine dubitas, an ſcilicèt conveniat necne, hoc certè cognoſces Signo; nunquam igitur dubio in Caſu, primâ Vice, eſto Laticis vitalis prodigus; qui ſæpè corrigendus eſt utiquè, non profundendus:—At ſi plenus, velox tenſus, aut durus Pulſus validè vibrat, ardetque Febris, ſi fervidus expirat Spiritus atque denſus, ſi Pectus dolet admodùm, rubetque Vultus & turget, mittendus ſemper eſt Sanguis pleno & Flumine & Modo; etiam bis, terve, repetenda eſt Venæ Sectio ſi urget uſque ſpirandi Difficultas atque Dolor, maximè ſi extracto Cruori inhæret Cruſta ſubflava & glutinoſa valdè.

Nunc graſſatur plurimùm Febris quædam putrida, diu admodùm ſæpè detinens Ægrotos, multiſque certè lethalis: haud raròad viceſimum Diem, imò aliquando ad triceſimum uſque protenditur.

Levis Rigor Initio totum pererrat Corpus, ſubito mox Calore incertoque exceptus; ſic Vicibus alternis: Laſſitudo inſuper & vagus Dolor omnia fatigat Membra; nunquam non protinùs accedit Capitis Dolor, ſæpè acutus admodùm in Fronte, in Temporibus, in Sincipite, interdum in imis Oculis: Pulſus intereà celer, tremulus, inæqualis eſt, etiam & haud raròintermittens planè, ac fortiore Digiti Preſſu interruptus prorsùs.—Urina verò tenuis eſt ac mera quaſi Vappa, aut Jumentorum inſtar turbida*, ſed nihil omninò deponens*—haud multùm inareſcit Lingua, nec ſitiunt valdè, ſordeſcunt tamen ſemper Fauces—Vomitus interim bilioſus, viridis, aut fuſcus urget vehementer, ſæpè haud parùm fœtidus; Anxietas enormis, Jactatio perpetua, ac Pervigilium contumax, ſemper, accedente Morbi Statu, Delirium inferunt & Tremores, Tendinumque Subſultus: Sub Finem Lingua Labiaque tremula fiunt, nigra & aridiſſima,

* Οὖρον ἀναλελαραγμένον, οἷον ὑποζυγίου. Aph. 70. Sect. 4. Vide *Holler.* in Aphoriſmum.

Dentes

Dentes atri & ſordidiſſimi. Singultus, Oculi vitrei, Sudores frigidi, Ungues lividi, Pulſuſque deficiens, inſtantem denunciant Mortem; licèt interdum ſtupidi ſine Senſu, Motu, aut Loquelâ jacent per Dies aliquot integros priuſquàm extremam agunt Animam, Coxis intereà Natibuſque *Necroſi* affectis.

Hoc modo huic Febri ſuccumbunt multi; at ſæpius multò magis effera ſævit—Premit ipſo Morbi *Inſultu* Anxietas, & Præcordiorum Pondus immane, acerbiſſimus Capitis atque Dorſi Dolor, Vomitio perpetua, viridis, atra, horrenda, Singultus continuus, nigreſcit Lingua, Denteſque protinùs, furit mox Phrenitis, toto Corpore tremunt, tandemque frequenter *Caro* premuntur, nec evigilant unquam—Sextum inter Diem utplùrimùm & nonum erumpunt *Petechiæ*, ſæpè lividæ, ſæpè etam aterrimæ, quæ interdum repentè vaneſcunt, profuſo fluente Sudore, vel *Diarrhœâ*; quibus Ægri ſæpiſſimè laborant. Crebrò Sanguinem ſtillant Nares, aliquando profundunt, unde Delirium ſæpè miteſcit, ſed indè Vires deprimuntur maximè—quod idem de Fluxu Alvi dicendum eſt, qui multò ſæpiùs accidit—Citiùs equidem tardiùſve ſemper ferè, durante Febre, per Alvum molita eſt Natura *Criſin*, at frequenter nimìs Morbus tantùm Morti ceſſit; haud rarò autem ſucceſſit Victrix Natura—Si Dejectiones nigræ, perliquidæ, aut ſanioſæ ſunt, & maximè fœtidæ, utiquè nihil ſpero, præcipuè ſi abſque Voluntate deſcendunt: nec multò ſanè melioris eſt Ominis inflatum atque durum Abdomen, perdurante Ventris Curſu, præſertìm ſi Singultus advenit, & perpauca redditur Urina; quam ſubatram penè notavi, imò & nonnunquam planè nigram.

Hanc habes hujus Febris Hiſtoriam, Lector; quam ſive *ſcorbuticam*, ſive malignam, ſive peſtilentem dices, nihil moror; eſt ſanè valdè funeſta, atque haud pauca prodit magnæ Putreſcentiæ, etiam & Contagii, Signa. Quicquid eſt perparcam, ſi modò ullam admittit Sanguinis Detractionem, ex majore Venâ ſaltem, ſine ſtupendâ Virium Jacturâ—Vomitum autem plerumque moveo, ſeu promoveo potiùs, quia Sponte ferè urget ſemper; Alvumque *Clyſmate* duco, ſi ſit aſtricta. Mitioribus poſteà utor *Alexipharmacis*, iiſque ſubauſteris

& Acido imbutis, inter quæ vix meliora, nedùm tutiora, probo quàm Vinum ipſum rubrum cum Aquæ fermè Dimidio, in quo porrò Macis & Cinnamomi paululum ſit incoctum, adjecto Malo *Aurantio* Hiſpalenſi toſto, ac deindè contuſo & infuſo; jucundus admodùm eſt hic Potus & Morbo percommodus. Si vis alia, *Tinct. Roſar. Decoct. Luſitan.* cùm *Aq. Cinnam.* & *Sp. Lavend.* C. paululo, Serum & Lactis vinoſum tenuiſſimum, Locum habent: nec ſitientibus, atque avidè deſiderantibus, nego ſubindè Vinum *Pomaceum* ſubtepidum: Sales *Alcalinos volatiles* & *Spiritus,* ut dicuntur, reſpuo prorsùs *, niſi cum *Salinis* utor *Hauſtibus.* Hæc, vel ſimilia, præcipio ad Febris uſque Statum; intereà verò ſi vehemens ſit Inſania Cucurbitulas ſcarificatas Humeris Cervicibuſque applicari jubeo, ſæpè deìn *Epiſpaſtica,* maximè ſi Languor opprimit. Blanda porrò *Eccoprotica* exhibeo tertiis, quartiſve Diebus, ſi Alvus eſt dura nimìs—in ipsâ Febris Ἀκμὴ parùm certè moveo, perſpiciens diligenter quid Natura faciat, aut ferat.

Si perſicca Cutis eſt & aſpera *Camphoram* cum *Theriac.* aut *Mithridat.* necnon *Hauſt. ſalinos volatiles,* aut *Julap. Camphorat.* cum *Aceto, Sp. Lavend. C.* & *Syrupo Crocino* præſcribo; idque utplurimùm bonis Avibus ſi blandi Sudores erumpunt, & floridæ Puſtulæ urentes—Si parùm hæc proficiunt alia tentanda eſt Via, per Alvum nempè ac Urinam; adeòque *Rhabarbari* paululùm cum *Sale Succino* & Nuce *Myriſticâ* alternis ſaltem Diebus miniſtro, aut *Mannam Calabrinam, Cremorem Tartari* & *Tartar. ſolubil.*—Si liquidus nimiùm ſit Venter compeſco Fluxum paulatim *Tinct. Roſar. Decoct. alb. Confect. Fracaſtor.* fortiora *Opiata* ſuadeo rariſſimè; ſi *Theriacam* excipias—Jam ſumma mihi Cura eſt ſuſtentandæ Naturæ molli reſtaurante Victu, & Medicinâ idoneâ; *Panatellam,* Juſcula leniora, Panem bis coctum ex Vino, *Gelatinam C. C. Sago, Salap.* aliaque hujuſmodi præcipio—pro Medicamento autem maximè *Tinct. Cortic. Alexipharmac.* quæ mihi longo jam Tempore, Febre putridâ declinante, explorata atque probata eſt; atqui huic ſemper fermè adjicio *Elixir. Vitrioli*—Hac

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

Methodo

Methodo herclè, ac Medicinâ, perplurimos ex ipſis Orci Faucibus ereptos novi,—ſurdaſtros tamen ſemper, atque ſtupidos diu; Linguâ indelibili penè Nigrore fucatâ.

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas, Anno MDCCXLV. fuit = 35.476. Dig. Dec.

Nova Luna 10°. JANUARIO. *Plena Luna* 26°.

Ventus fuit parùm conſtans hoc Menſe, ſæpè frigidus, ſæpè nimboſus: ab Oriente ſpiravit Initio, ſeptimo & octavo Libs irruit; à x ad xvi Eurus aut Boreas, indè ad viceſimum nonum Corus, aut Libs, hic plerumque furens, ad ipſum Finem Boreas.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{''}{7}$. $\overset{''}{8}$. 16. 18. $\overset{''}{19}$. 20. $\overset{'''}{21}$. $\overset{''}{23}$. 24. $\overset{'}{25}$. 26. $\overset{''''}{27}$. 28.
Grando 29. Nix 30 = 3.496. Dig. Dec.

Procella 23 Nocte S W b W 4_x.—25 totâ Die S W b W 4.
——— 27 p. m. S W b W 4_x. Circius vehementiſſimus Nocte inter 27 & 28. Rigidum Gelu & Maxima Pruina 5. 6. 13. 14. 15. 29. 31. maximus Halo circa Lunam 20 Veſperi.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 5. 30,4. N E 1. }
——— minim. 27. 28,8. } media $29.8\frac{7}{28}$.

Dies frigid. 31. 70. N E 1. }
— tepid. 25. 50. } $= 59\frac{8}{28}$.

Variolæ adhuc *epidemicæ*, plerumque autem ſatìs benignæ; inter Nautas tamen & Milites haud paucos occidunt: An quòd à pravo Victu & peſſimâ *Spirituum Ardentium* Ingluvie horum Sanguis fit magìs acris & putridus? an quòd à *Scorbuticâ* Lue, imò *&c.* ſæpiſſimè *venereâ*, polluatur?—Hoc ſanè perpetuum eſt, quòd omnis Febris *epidemica* magìs eſt inter hos peſtifera quàm vel Oppidanos inter aut Ruricolas. Faucium Tumores, & Tuſſes undiquè, *Morbilli* plures & *Rheumatiſmi.*

Febris putrida, *nervoſa*, maligna uſque graſſatur, pluresque opprimit, atque multos diu admodùm trahit.

Peripneumoniæ multæ mali admodùm Moris cum Spirandi Difficultate & Anxietate maximâ, Dolore in imo Pectoris, atque

Tuſſiculâ perpetuâ, perpauca ſæpè exantlante, ſæpè ſanioſa prorsùs. Hæ poſt tres, quatuorve Dies in malignam *nervoſam*, aut *petechialem* degenerant, Vireſque ſummoperè deprimunt — Vix Sanguinis Miſſionem adeò admittunt, multò minus repetitam aut largam *.

Nova Luna 9° FEBRUARIO. *Plena Luna* 24°.

Boreas perflavit ſæpiſſimè durante *Februario*, Aëremque fecit ſiccum & valdè frigidum, acri admodùm ſæviente Gelu; altam intereà tenuit Stationem *Barometer*—interdum verò Libs procelloſus *Mercurium* depreſſit maximè, multamque demiſit Pluviam.

Pluvia $\overline{7}^{/}$. $\overline{8}^{///}$. 15. $\overline{17}^{//}$. $\overline{18}^{//}$. $\overline{19}^{///}$. $\overline{20}^{//}$. 21. $\overline{24}^{/}$. 26. 27. Nix multa $\overline{14}^{/}$—28. Grando gravis 18 Nocte = 2.680. (Dig. Dec.)

Procella 18 Nocte S W b W 4^{x}. *AB.* 9. H. 8. N E 1—27 N E 2^{x}.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 2. 30,6. E N E 1.
——— minim. 20. 28,4. S W b W 3^{x}. } media $29.7\frac{27}{20}$.

Dies frigid. 13. 76. N N E 2.
— tepid. 26. 52. N W 1. } media 64.

Plurimæ adhuc *Variolæ*, utplurimùm mitiores, Nautis tamen, Militibus, atque Captivis adhuc valdè funeſtæ, qui quidem evadunt, Furunculis & Ulceribus maximè vexantur, ſæpè *hecticâ* Febre.

Tuſſis ſæviſſima, *Aſthma* pertinax, Anginæ, Fauciumque Tumores permultos cruciant. — *Rheumatiſmi*, Pleuritides, ac *Pleuroperipneumoniæ* ſunt valdè frequentes.

Dominatur uſque Febris quædam peripneumonica, peſtilens admodùm pluresque opprimit: magna ſemper adeſt Pectoris Oppreſſio & Præcordiorum, vehemens plerumque accedit Capitis Dolor, vel ipſo Initio cum gravi Vertigine, cui mox Delirium: tenuia, cruda, ſpumoſa ſæpè expuunt, interdum bilioſa valdè, ſatis liberaliter, at parùm aut Nil plerumque juvantia, aliquando fœda, ſubnigra, & ſanioſa—intereà haud multùm urgere Febris videtur, aut Sitis, nec eſt Lingua

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

admodùm ſicca, Muco attamen ſubatro frequenter perfuſa. Si, adveniente Morbi Statu, Urina (fulva priùs & turbida) derepentè tenuis mingitur & aquoſa, ſequitur mox ſemper Delirium, brevìque pòſt crebrò Singultus, atque lethalis Nervorum Diſtentio — Haud rarò hanc Febrem ſolvit *Diarrhœa critica*, utcunquè in aliis Pulmonariis ſit pertimeſcendus (nimius ſaltem) Alvi Fluxus. Læti plerumque etiam eſt Ominis Puſtularum & Ulcuſculorum Eruptio circa Labia, licèt moleſta eſt admodùm—Papulæ porrò rubræ, urentes per totum ferè Corpus, olido ſuccedentes Sudori, Morbum, præcipuè ſub Declinationem, prorsùs judicant totâ ferè pòſt deſquamante Cuticulâ * —Hoc adeò notans Judicium, quibuſdam *Veſicatoria* à Capite penè ad Calcem uſque applicari juſſi; verùm enimverò Opinione minus jam ſucceſſit Experimentum.

Nova Luna 11° MARTIO. *Plena Luna* 26°.

Prior *Martii* pars fuit ſicca valdè & frigida, Boreâ flante cum rigido ſæpè Gelu; à xii ad xxi Vulturnus plerumque, Pluviâ frequenter cadente, Libs interdum; ad Finem recurrit Boreas.

Pluvia 6. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{7}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{14}}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{\overline{16}}$. 17. 19. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{20}}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{21}}$. 22. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{23}}$. 24. 25. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{26}}$. 29. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{30}}$. 31. Nix $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{8}}$. 10. 11. = 3.072. Dig. Dec.

AB. 14 Veſperi & Nocte W N W 1. Peramplus Halo circa Lunam 15 Veſperi W S W 1ˣ, maxima Nebula Mane, Vento ſilente.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	3.	30,5.	N E 1.	media $29.5\frac{27}{30}$.
——— minim.	23.	28,8.	S S W 3.	
Dies frigid.	1.	69.	N E b E 1.	media $56\frac{2}{3}$.
— tepid.	18.	48.	S E b E 2.	

Variolæ Sporadicæ; *Morbilli* jam iterùm ſunt valdè frequentes, ſæpè etiam malæ prorsùs Naturæ; quippè qui haud facilè erumpentes, luridi ſunt, aut lividi, quibus ſemper accedit Tuſſis ſæviſſima, interdum Peripneumonia gravis, aliquando Tormina dira—Tuſſes, laborioſæ admodùm, creberrimæ; Angina & *Aſthma* frequens valdè. Plures

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.*

Sanguinis Sputo corripiuntur: Tabidi & Pulmonarii jam peſſimè ſe habent.

Ubiquè nunc ſæviunt Peripneumoniæ & *Pleuroperipneumoniæ*, eæque ſæpè valdè periculoſæ: ſunt qui nihil omninò expuunt aut difficillimè, ſunt qui cruda & tenuia, parùm aut nil juvantia, ſunt etiam qui ſanioſa prorsùs ac valdè olida: Qui verò cocta, liberalia Sputa, pauxillo Sanguine tincta extuſſiunt facilè, intra perpaucos Dies Morbo liberantur—atqui priora mali ſemper ſunt Ominis, nec Pectus, nec Præcordiorum Oppreſſionem, nec Anxietatem levant, nedùm Febrem—Sed mox ab Initio ferè delirant tales, aut enormi debilitante Alvi Fluxu corripiuntur; qui mox omninò Sputa ſupprimit, peſſimo ſemper Eventu—at longè melioris Teſſera Fati eſt Urina copioſa, turbida, plurimùm ſubflavi Sedimenti deponens; cruda verò & aquoſa eſt admodùm pernicioſa, prærubra autem & parca Nihil Boni denunciat*—Quibus, ingruente Morbo, Sanguis extractus eſt, eique ſuperſternitur Pellicula tenax, pallidè flaveſcens, citò plerumque relevantur contrà verò ubi ſolutior eſt debito Cruor, ac vel rutilans valdè, vel lividus †—Pluribus erumpunt Puſtulæ magnæ, urentes, præcipuè circa Labia; frequenter etiam per Humeros, Brachia Cruraque; idque ferè ſemper bonis cum Ægroti Rebus.

Nova Luna 9°. APRILI. *Plena Luna* 24°.

Initio *Aprilis* frigida Tempeſtas & ſicca Euro ſpirante, Die quarto rigidùm Gelu; poſt ſeptimum Ventus inconſtans, plerumque tamen Vulturnus flavit, aut Aquilo; à xix ad xxii Auſter nimboſus; maximæ Nebulæ exeunte Menſe.

Pluvia $\overline{5}$. $\overline{7}$. 8. 11. 16. 17. $\overline{19}$. $\overline{20}$. $\overline{21}$. $\overline{22}$. $\overline{24}$. 26. = 1.960. Dig. Dec.

Procella 19 Nocte SSE 4ˣ—20. a. m. S 4 gravis autem mediâ Nocte S 4ˣ.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	27.	30,2.	N b E 1.	} media $29.5\frac{28}{29}$.
——— minim.	20.	28,9.	S 4.	
Dies frigid.	4.	62.	E b N 1.	} media $48\frac{18}{29}$.
— tepid.	29.	36.	W N W 1.	

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.* † Ibid.

Variolæ

Variolæ plurimæ, *Morbilli epidemici*; *Morbillis* decedentibus ſæpiùs accedit ſæviſſima Tuſſis & Affectio peripneumonica, haud rarò *Hæmoptoë*, interdùm *Diarrhœa* profuſa & obſtinata valdè; multos hinc enecant Pueros, imò & nonnunquam Adultos.

Angina frequens valdè, necnon Pleuritis, Peripneumoniæ veræ, *Pleuroperipneumoniæ* permultæ, eæque ſanè haud rarò lethales, maximè cum Angina ſubitò in *Pulmoniam* mutatur—eſt etiam & jam paſſim inſolita quædam Pleuritis (ſi ſit ita nominanda) ubi inter Scutula operta acerrimus ſævit Dolor, qui ad Sternum * uſque protenditur, maximâ cum Gravitate Pectoris & Spirandi Labore, interdum & per totam Dorſi Spinam & Hypochondrium immaniter cruciat, adeò ut vix reſpirare aut tuſſire valeant, imò omni Molimine Tuſſim aliquando ſupprimere nituntur ob Doloris Vehementiam; volunt ſe ſubindè in Lecto eſſe erectos, mox verò ejulantes, impatientes, atque prorsùs impotentes recumbunt; urget adeò Jactatio perpetua, Anxietas horrenda, Tormentum intolerabile, Verbo *Hippocratico*, Δυσφορία graviſſima; continuâ vexantur Tuſſiculâ, at parùm aut Nil expuunt, vel ſpumoſa & cruda penitùs; accedit interdum Singultus, quem paulò pòſt ſequitur inæqualis, frigidus, oleoſus Sudor, brevìque Mors. Eſt profectò acutiſſima Febris, & intra perpaucos Dies jugulat: robuſtum quendam Juvenem quarto Die inter tuſſiendum violentâ Nervorum Diſtentione correptum atque abreptum novi—Eſtne Morbus, quem *Hippocrates* πλευρῖτιν ἐν νῶτω ſeu νωτιάδα † vocat, Inflammationem nempè vel *Diaphragmatis*, vel *Mediaſtini*—Vox *Paraphrenitis*, quâ denotatur inter Recentiores Inflammatio *Diaphragmatis*, nuſquam apud *Hippocratem* legitur.

Summum hìc Præſidium eſt in opportunâ Sanguinis Miſſione, *Nitrum* mox & *Sperma Ceti* cum *Camphoræ* paululo opitulantur;

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers*.

† Sic deſcribitur, Lib. 2. de Morb. Sect. 54. Edit. *Linden*. Ρίγος καὶ πυρετὸς καὶ βὴξ καὶ δύσπνοια λαμβάνει—πόνεει μάλιστα τὸ μετάφρενον καὶ τοὺς βουβῶνας—rurſum Lib. 3. Sect. 21. τὸν νῶτον ὀδυνᾶται. ὡς πληγῆς καὶ στένει καὶ ἀναπνεῖ ἀθρόον—Ὀδύναι δὲ ὀξεῖαι διὰ τῆς ῥάχιος ἐς τὸ στῆθος καὶ εἰς τὸν βουβῶνα τείνουσι.

porrò

porrò *Oleum Lini recens,* ſive *Amygdalinum* cum *Elixire Aſthmatico* & *Diacodio,* poſt Venæ Sectionem admodùm juvare videtur, ad relaxanda nimirùm Vaſcula nimìs conſtricta, & ad Dolorem ſedandum—Quibus autem Pleuriticis, aut Peripneumonicis, Sputa copioſa, ſubflava, & modico Sanguine tincta ejiciuntur facilè, in Vado brevi ſunt, idque ſæpè intra perpaucos Dies—Horum ſanè vix aliquis perit—Non ità tamen ſi cruda, tenuia, ſpumoſa, aut merè ſanguinea, aut ſanioſa, aut atra, extuſſiuntur: Hi namque perpetuâ vexati Tuſſi parùm aut Nil levantur, tandemque vix undecim elapſis Diebus Morbo ſuccumbunt, vel purulenti fiunt & tabidi—Pedum Tumores aquoſi, Febricula ſub Noctem, Tuſſicula ſicca & Spiritus difficilis, hoc denunciant, quæ profectò jam poſt Febres pulmonarias, multò ſunt frequentiora ſolito.

Alia igitur atque alia in Morbis, nunc Vulgaribus, tractandis, datur Erroris Anſa; plures enim ab ipſo Febrium Initio profuſis Sudoribus corripiuntur, alii *Diarrhœâ* ſeroſâ prælargâ—crederes hæc forſan Morbi Solutionem—minimè verò; quid quòd, exhauſtâ liquidiore Sanguinis Parte, reſtant Humores magìs craſſi, confuſi, acres—Fateor me nuperrimè vidiſſe duas, treſve Febres *Meſentericas* (ut cum *Baglivio* loquar) per Alvi Fluxum judicatas, ſed erat ſub *Diaphragmate* Tenſio, Dolor, Gravitas; perperàm verò pro Peripneumonicis *epidemicis* habitæ fuerunt; atque in harum unâ curandâ mirabatur maximè *Chirurgo-Pharmacopœus* me Potionem *Catharticam* imperâſſe, omiſsâ Venæ Sectione; at id ego ſatìs feliciter.

Summâ porrò Opus eſt Cautelâ in *Pulmonariâ* quâdam nothâ medendâ, quæ jam etiam ſubindè occurrit; ità lento incedit Pede, ità parùm Doloris urget, dum maxima interim adeſt Oppreſſio, ut vix de Ægritudine querantur priuſquàm de Ægrotis actum eſt penitùs, quos ſervâſſent ex facili matura Auxilia, ſcilicèt *Epiſpaſtica* frequentia, lenis Alvi Ductio, & *Emetica* blanda, Diluentia inſuper idonea, ac Detergentia modica; hæc inter Serum Lactis *Sinapinum* primum fortaſſe obtinet Locum—Adjiciam verò & hoc obiter, quod perrarò Sanguis

guis in hoc Morbo, niſi Cucurbitulis ſcarificatis, atque ipſo Initio detrahatur commodè.

Nova Luna 9° MAIO. *Plena Luna* 23°.

Incipiente Menſe perpulchra & valdè calida Tempeſtas, pòſt autem frigidior, aliquâ cadente Pluviâ: ab undecimo ad decimum octavum ſudum rursùs & fervidum Cœlum, aſpirante Subſolano, maximæ interim Rorationes—indè verò Pluvia frequens ad Finem uſque, Africo flante à xxvi ad xxxi.

Pluvia 4. 5. 7. 12. 17. 19. 20. 21. 25. 27. 29. 30. 31. =

Dig. Dec.
1.760.

Fulgur ſine Tonitru 16. 17. Nocte—Fulgur & Tonitru 19 p. m. Fulgura ac Tonitrua ſæva 25 p. m.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	5.	29,9.	N W b N 1.	media 29.4$\frac{25}{29}$.
———	minim.	31.	29,0.	S W 2.	
Dies frigid.		6.	43.	S E b E 2.	media 30$\frac{24}{29}$.
— fervid.		15.	19.	N N E 1.	

Variolæ epidemicæ, *Morbilli* plurimi — Febres aliquæ bilioſæ, valdè periculoſæ; fœdatur interdum Facies etiam in Peripneumonicis—*Dyſenteria* frequens, imò & aliquando cruenta, Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ multæ adhuc, at jam benè inſtituta Sanguinis Miſſio, Sputaque ſubcruenta aut ſubflava brevì Morbum ſolvunt. Arthritides ſævæ, & pertinaces admodùm etiam hâc Tempeſtate — Plures à *Phthiſi* pulmonariâ pereunt.

Nova Luna 8° JUNIO. *Plena Luna* 22°.

Per Initia Menſis pluvioſa valdè & frigida Tempeſtas, ab octavo autem ad decimum quintum Apricitas, Cauro ſpirante aut Aquilone; indè ad Finem uſque horrida, ſqualida, frigida Tempeſtas, algido Libanoto ferè ſemper furente, qui *Atmoſphæram* fecit craſſam valdè & maximè humidam.

Pluvia

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. 2. $\overset{//}{3}$. $\overset{//}{4}$. $\overset{//}{5}$. 6. 7. 16. $\overset{///}{18}$. 19. $\overset{//}{20}$. $\overset{//}{21}$. 24. 25. $\overset{/}{26}$.
Dig. Dec.
27. 28. 30 = 3.070.

Procella 4. 5. S W 4_x—25 Nocte S S W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 11, 29,8. N 1. ⎫ media 29.5.
——— minim. 4. 28,8. S W 4_x. ⎭

Dies frigid. 7. 42. S W b W 2. ⎫ media $34\frac{8}{25}$.
— calid. 15. 26. Malacia. ⎭

Morbilli uſque valdè frequentes, ſed jam multò magìs eminentes ac puſtuloſi ſunt quàm ineunte Vere, nihilominùs tamen ſæviſſima Tuſſis, interdum Peripneumonia vehemens, hos etiam comitatur.

Variolæ quoquè plurimæ, eæ autem benignæ ſunt utplurimùm, utcunquè exitiales ſunt puſtuloſi *Morbilli*—Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ paſsìm; *Dyſenteriæ* aliquæ. *Ophthalmiæ* & Lippitudines jam ſunt frequentes admodùm.

Nova Luna 7° JULIO. *Plena Luna* 21°.

Pluvius, algidus & triſtis fuit hic Menſis, *Decembrem* potiùs quàm *Julium* adeſſe crederes; venit plerumque ab Occidente Ventus, vergens ad Auſtrum, ſæpè nimboſus; Aër interim nebuloſus & maximè humidus—omnes Fructus crudi ſunt prorsùs & planè fatui—Myriades Limacum perreptant undiquè, vix autem volitat Papilio—Omnium Arborum Frondes Foliaque, Mare ſpectantia, nigra ſunt & velutì combuſta.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{1}$. 2. $\overset{///}{5}$. 6. 9. $\overset{//}{10}$. 14—16. $\overset{//}{18}$. 19. $\overset{//}{20}$. $\overset{/}{21}$. 22. 23—
Dig. Dec.
$\overset{/}{24}$. 25. $\overset{/}{26}$. 28. 29. 30. = 3.604.

Fulgur & Tonitru 5. p. m. plurima Fulgura 18 Nocte, levis Procella 18 Nocte S S E 4_x Dies æſtuoſi 15. 16. 17. 18.

☿ Altitud. maxima 8. 29,9. W 1. ⎫ media $29.5\frac{12}{29}$.
——— minima 19. 29,2. S W 3_x. ⎭

Dies frigid. 24. 38. W b S 3. ⎫ media $30\frac{18}{29}$.
— fervid. 17. 18. S 1. ⎭

Variolæ

Variolæ modò valdè *epidemicæ*, magiſque etiam funeſtæ; utpotè ſæpè confluentes, ſeſſiles & atræ, ſæpè crudæ, aquoſæ, diffluentes; dira interdum excitant in Faucibus Ulcera, & enormem Salivæ acris Fluxum.—Morbilli adhuc graſſantur.

Ophthalmiæ perplurimæ cum *Epiphorâ* maximâ atque acerrimâ, Dolor Dentium porrò plurimos torquet: in utriſque crebra *Catharſis* juvat magìs quàm Miſſio Sanguinis.—Gravis in Pulmones Diſtillatio plures infeſtat, undè haud pauci in *Phthiſin* pulmonariam incidunt.—Multi *Rheumatiſmi* & Pleuritides incipiente Menſe, necnon Peripneumoniæ aliquando cum *Petechiis*

Non ſolùm *Variolæ*, ſed & omnes penè Morbi, jam pejoris ſunt Indolis quàm regnante Vere—An ab algidâ udâque Tempeſtate Cutis Meatus occludente, ac perſpirantes Humores reprimente; undè ſeroſa genita eſt Colluvies, eòque forſan acrior, quò magìs Bilem Sanguinemque aduſſerat Fervor Solis immodicus durante *Maio:* qui porrò è Terrâ immenſam Vaporum Copiam excitavit, quam & *Junio* & *Julio* Menſe, ſub Formâ Pluviæ, ruentem vidimus?

Terribilis jam ſævit *Scorbutus* inter Nautas, præcipuè quos ſecum reduxit *Martin*, Claſſis occidentalis Præfectus; excruciantur perplurimi Ulceribus fœdis, lividis, ſordidis ac valdè fungoſis: mirum eſt profectò, & inſolitum, quàm brevi Tempore ſpongioſa Caro, Fungi ad inſtar, his Ulceribus ſuccreſcit, etſi paulò antè Scalpello deraſa, eaque interdum ad Magnitudinem enormem.—Non ſolùm miſeris his, at verè utilibus Hominibus, per ſe infenſa eſt maximè *Scorbutica* Lues, ſed & illos etiam omni penè Morbo, qui ab Humorum Corruptione pendet, obnoxios admodùm reddit; Febribus nempè putridis, malignis, *petechialibus*, peſſimo *Variolarum* Generi, *Dyſenteriæ* cruentæ, *Hæmorrhagiis*, &c.—multò magìs adeò bonis his fuit Exitio quàm bellicum Fulmen.

Nova Luna 5° AUGUSTO. *Plena Luna* 19°.

Favente tandem ter optimo Numine effulget Apricitas, exoptata diu; læta hinc Meſſis, optimæ Segetes. Ventus per Initia Septen-

trionalis, poſt undecimum deflexit ad Occidentem, at à viceſimo tertio ſpiravit rurſùs ab Arcto ad Finem uſque ferè: intervenit ſæpè Malacia, Libs raro, Aër verò frequenter nebuloſus & humidus: maximæ ſæpiſſimè Rorationes.

                  //   //   /   Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 8. 14. 15. 16. 18. 24. 25. 26. 30. 31 = 0.846.

Fulgur & Tonitru 24 primo Mane.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 28. 30,0. N N E 1. }
——— minim. 16. 29,5. S W 3_x. } media $29.7\frac{1}{2}$.

Dies frigid. 27. 36. N 1. }
— calid. 3. 24. N 1. } media $30\frac{13}{30}$.

Variolæ adhuc *epidemicæ*, quædam parvæ, atræ, malignæ, jam ſæpè cum enormi Alvi Fluxu ſubatro. *Ophthalmiæ* & Dentium Dolores acerbi uſque frequentes. Perpauci aliter Morbi.

Lætè jam tandem canunt Cicadæ, reviviſcunt demùm Papiliones. Nuces avellanæ copioſiſſimæ.

Nova Luna 4° SEPTEMBRI. *Plena Luna* 18°.

Atmoſphæra fuit admodùm humida, imò & interdum algida hoc Menſe; Libs ſæpè Initio, ſæpè Corus, medio Menſe Aquilò, qui paulò ſicciorem & frigidiorem fecit Aërem, adeò ut xiv & xxi gelaret.

    // / /   /   /   //
Pluvia 2. 4. 5. 7. 9. 10. 12. 15. 16. 18. 19. 22—23. 24.
/// / ///   Dig. Dec.
26. 27. 29. 30 = 3.178.

Procella 5. p. m. S W 4_x—29 p. m. S W b S 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 14. 30,1. N b E 1. }
——— minim. 29. 29,0. S W b S 4. } media $29.6\frac{6}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 21. 54 N b E 2. }
— tepid. 9. 33. W 2. } media $39\frac{21}{30}$.

Variolæ uſque graſſantur; *Ophthalmiæ* frequentes, utplurimùm humidæ.—Tumores Faucium, Capitis, Colli cum ſævo Dentium Dolore innumeros vexant; Diſtillationes ac Tuſſes plurimæ—Febres miliares

miliares compoſitæ, (nempè ubi cum Papulis ſubalbidis commiſceantur Puſtulæ rubræ) crebræ ſunt valdè apud *Totneſs*, & in auſtrali *Devoniâ.*

Nova Luna 3° Octobri. *Plena Luna* 18°.

Frigidus inſequitur *October* oriens nimirùm Boreas Die quarto, ad viceſimum tertium uſque duravit, ſi decimum nonum excipias; ſiccus hinc Aër, at frigidus utplurimùm, imò interdum Gelu haud leve; ſub Finem prævalebat Vulturnus.

Pluvia 1. 2. 19. 21. 23. 24. 25. 26. 28. Nix & Grando 22. Dig. Dec. = 2.238.

Procella 1. p. m. S W 4—23 ab Horâ 11. a. m. ad 4 p. m. S W 4, etſi Mane acre Gelu Ventuſque N E 1—26. a. m. S W 4. Circius vehemens 25. p. m. Fulgura 23 Nocte. *AB.* 7 N N E 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 6. 30,4. N E 1.
——— minim. 24. 28,8. S S W 3. } media $29.8\frac{10}{28}$.

Dies frigid. 23. 64. N E 1.
— tepid. 1. 42. S W 4. } media $51\frac{12}{28}$.

Variolæ adhuc *epidemicæ,* ſed paulò mitiores; Plures etiamnùm *Ophthalmiâ* vexantur; permulti acutiſſimo Dolore Dentium atque Aurium, cum Faucium ac Glandularum Colli Tumore: Tuſſes vehementiſſimæ paſsìm, imò haud pauci jam Morbis peripneumonicis & *rheumaticis* laborant.

Nova Luna 2° Novembri. *Plena Luna* 17°.

Ab ipſo Menſis Initio ad xviii aut Boreas flavit, aut Eurus, iſque ſæpè perfrigidus, Cœlum fuit intereà frequenter caliginoſum, decidente ſubindè Pluviâ; poſt xix interdum turbidus Auſter, Septentrio interdum.

Pluvia 1. 2. 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 18. 20. 21. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 29. 30. Nix & Grando 19. 22 = Dig. Dec. 3.306.

Procella 20 Nocte S 4—21 Mane S 4_x—22 Veſperi N W 4.
——— 30 p. m. S S E 4. Nebula denſiſſima 8 Malacia.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 4. 30,2. E N E 2_x.
——— minim. 21. 28,6. S S W 3^x. } media 29. $5\frac{26}{28}$.

Dies frigid. 7. 68. E N E 2_x.
— tepid. 21. 50. } media $58\frac{4}{28}$.

Variolæ nunc ſunt Moris plerumque benigni; Tuſſes *convulſivæ* ſæviſſimæ inter Pueros undiquè, plurimæ admodùm & vehementes etiam inter Adultos cum Tumore Capitis, Colli, Faucium, ſæpè & cum acerbo Dentium Dolore. *Ophthalmiæ* paſsìm, necnon Anginæ mucoſæ: Multi *Rheumatiſmo* pertinace atque Arthritide laborant.

Gignit plerumque gelidum humidumque Autumni Cœlum Colluviem ſeroſam, quæ nunc ad Caput Pectuſque ruit, nunc ad Artus, frequenter ad Inteſtina defluit, unde *Catarrhi*, Tuſſes, *Rheumatiſmi*, *Arthritis*, *Diarrhœa*, *Dyſenteriæ* tunc Temporis ita ſunt communes — Quòd ſi Æſtas fuerit calidior ſolito, ſubitoque excipitur Frigore, graviſſima ſæpè Mala incautis accidunt.

Nova Luna 1° *Plena* 16° DECEMBRI. *Nova Luna* 31°.

Pluit, quod ſolet, frequenter hoc Menſe, Aër verò fuit craſſiſſimus ac humidus maximè: Libs ferè perpetuus ad viceſimùm ſecundum, poſteà Vulturnus, aut Boreas frigidiſſimus ad Finem uſque. Denſitas *Atmoſphæræ Barometrum* ſuſtinuit ad altam ſatìs Stationem.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime}{1}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{2}$. 3—5. 7—9. $\overset{\prime}{11}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{12}$. $\overset{\prime}{13}$. 14—16. $\overset{\prime}{17}$. 19. 21. $\overset{\prime}{24}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{26}$. 27 = 2.780. Dig. Dec.

Gravis Procella 12 Veſperi S W b W 4^x. *AB*. 28. H. 7. p. m. E N E 2.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 22. 30,3. N N W 1.
——— minim. 12. 29,0. } media 29.7.$\frac{25}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 31. 76. N E b E 2.
— tepid. 5. 50. S W 2. } media $56\frac{13}{31}$.

Peri-

Peripneumoniæ paſsìm, *Ophthalmiæ* plurimæ, Tuſſes undiquè, eæque ſæviſſimæ, quibus tamen vexantur maximè Pueri, quos non raro Diſtentio etiam Nervorum corripit. Arthritis pertinax ac *Rheumatiſmus* multos cruciant.

Variolæ adhuc ſæviunt plurimùm, multòque magìs jam funeſtæ ſunt, confluentes quippè, crudæ, luridæ, aquoſæ; quædam diffluunt valdè ac nigreſcunt.—Per Salivæ Ductus & Alvi quærit plerumque Natura Morbi Exitum—Urina copioſa *hypoſtatica* nunquam non juvat —Lenia adeò *Eccoprotica* cum *Diureticis* ſemper ferè exhibeo declinante Febre: Morbo autem increſcente, ſeu potiùs ad Statum procedente, quæ Concoctionem Humorum promovent; qualia ſunt *Lap. Contrayerv. Myrrh. Moſch. Mithridat. Theriac. Andromach.* &c.— Nec verum tacere debeo eximias *Ficuum & Cicerum* Dotes ad *Variolas* maturandas, quas tanti fecerunt *Arabes*; apud quos ſanè prima *Variolarum* Hiſtoria—Imò & ipsâ Potione *Coffée* hunc ad Finem utor ſæpiſſimè feliciter.

Totius Pluviæ Quantitas, Anno MDCCXLVI, fuit = 31.990. (Dig. Dec.)

Plena Luna 15° JANUARIO. *Nova Luna* 29°.

Incipiente Anno aſperrimum Gelu Ventuſque borealis, poſt Diem quintum Vulturnus Pluviaque aliqua, mox Libs perpetuus, atque triſtis ac uda Tempeſtas: Aër maximè humidus, Sol ferè nullus, Pluviæ plùs ſatìs.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime}{5}$. 6. $\overset{\prime}{8}$. $\overset{\prime}{9}$. $\overset{\prime}{10}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{11}$. $\overset{\prime}{13}$. $\overset{\prime}{14}$. $\overset{\prime}{15}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{16}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{18}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{19}$. 20—$\overset{\prime\prime}{21}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{22}$. 23. $\overset{\prime\prime}{25}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{26}$. 27. $\overset{\prime\prime}{28}$. 30. 31. Nix 5. Grando $\overset{\prime}{20}$ = 4.616. (Dig. Dec.)

Procella 15 Nocte S 4. Levis *AB*. 2. H. 10. p. m. E N E 2.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 30,2. E N E 3ˣ.
——— minim. 16. 28,8. S S W 3ˣ. } media 29.4.

Dies frigid. 1. 78.
— tepid. 30. 50. S b E 3. } media 57.

Multi *Variolis*, plures Febre *catarrhali* laborant; Tuſſes innumeræ, ſæpè vehementes; *Rheumatiſmi* valdè frequentes, necnon Dentium

ſævi

ſævi Dolores cum Tumore Capitis, Colli, Fauciumque,—Tuſſis *convulſiva* peſſima inter Pueros graſſatur pluresque ſtrangulat; Sanguinem perſæpè expuunt, & haud levis interdum accedit Febris: His Sanguinem mittere neceſſe eſt prorsùs, imo aliquando bis, terve, etiam bimulis trimulisve; accurata deìn inſtituenda eſt *Diæta*, blanda porrò Ventriculi & Inteſtinorum Purgatio; quibus peractis Corticis Peruviani Decoctum cum Tuſſilagine & Balſamo Tolutano, uno alterove appoſito *Veſicatorio*, Morbum fugat; ſed commodum eſt omninò Reſpirationem expedire & *Anacatharſin* Solutione Gum. Ammoniac. in Expreſſione Milleped. ex Aq. Hyſſopi. Atqui profectò haud pauci exindè in *Rachitidem* incidunt—Scabies permultos inter Popellum atque Nautas infeſtat.

Plena Luna 14° FEBRUARIO. *Nova Luna* 28°.

Per Initia Menſis perflavit Notus, intercurrente ſubindè Coro; Pluvia autem quotidiè ad decimum quintum uſque, Aërque humidiſſimus: tunc Boreas ſiccus & gelidus valdè, ſub Finem Vulturnus velox, ac pluvioſus.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{1}$. $\overset{/}{2}$. $\overset{//}{3}$. 4. $\overset{/}{5}$. 6. $\overset{/}{7}$. $\overset{/}{8}$. 9. $\overset{/}{10}$. $\overset{/}{11}$. $\overset{/}{13}$. $\overset{//}{14}$. 15. 25. 26. 27. $\overset{//}{28}$. Nix 16. 17. = Dig. Dec. 2.888.

Procella 5. p. m. W S W 4—8 a. m. S S W 4—13 Nocte S W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 23. 30,2. E N E 1ˣ. } media 29,6.
——— minim. 14. 29,0. S W 3.

Dies frigid. 18. 73. E N E 2. } media $58\frac{8}{28}$.
— tepid. 4. 50. S W b W 2ˣ.

Variolæ adhuc frequentes: Febres aliquæ putridæ, *nervoſæ*, lentæ: Graviſſimi paſsìm *Aſthmatis Paroxyſmi*, Tuſſis admodum ſævit. Pleuritide plures aut *Pleuroperipneumoniâ* corripiuntur, plurimi *Rheumatiſmo* cruciante: Scabies eſt perfrequens undiquè.

Colica quædam bilioſa jam plurimos torquet, acerbiſſimus Stomachi Dolor, ac perpetuæ Vomitiones urgent, nunc Alvus eſt citiſſima, nunc aſtricta maximè; ne vel *Catharticis* fortiſſimis cedens priuſquàm

Miſſione

Miſſione Sanguinis, Fotuque emolliente, ſolvitur nimia Inteſtinorum Strictura:—hæret ſæpiſſimè in imâ Parte dextri Hypochondrii acutiſſimus Dolor & pertinax admodùm, cujus Cauſa plerumque eſt à Stercoribus induratis ad Finem *Ilei* atque *Coli* Principium compactis vix utiquè lenitur niſi laxante Fomento, & *Clyſmate* frequente, quæ Fæces emolliunt: cave verò ne Fomenta ſint calida nimiùm.

Plena Luna 15° MARTIO. *Nova Luna* 29°.

Venit ab Oriente Ventus ab ipſo *Martii* Initio ad Diem vigeſimum tertium ferè, ad Septentrionem autem vergens plerumque: ſiccam hoc fecit *Atmoſphæram* & frigidam, imò & pulcherrimam ſæpè, Libs pòſt, ad Finem Aquilo.

Pluvia 1. $\overline{9}^{\prime}$. 10. $\overline{19}^{\prime\prime\prime}$. $\overline{23}^{\prime}$. 24. $\overline{25}^{\prime}$. $\overline{26}^{\prime\prime}$. 27. Nix 8. 9. Grando

Dig. Dec.
10. 20 = 1,700.

Procella 26 Noctu S W. 4_x. *AB*. 22. H. 9. p. m. N b E 1.
à 12_o ad 18^m ad Solis occaſum Nubes pulcherrimæ quotidiè.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	14.	30,4.	E N E 1.	media $29.7\frac{8}{28}$.
——— minim.	20.	28,9.	N b E 1^x.	
Dies frigid.	8.	66.	N N E 1^x.	media $58.\frac{10}{28}$.
— tepid.	30.	46.	N 1.	

Variolæ paſsìm; fœda Scabies ex undiquè: *Aſthma grave* multos vehementer premit, Tuſſis ſæviſſima plures.

Haud pauci *Apoplexiâ* *, vel *Hemiplegiâ*, correpti occidunt—Hoc ſæpè, notante *Cole de Apoplexiâ*, poſt diu durans Frigus accidit, cui ſuffragatur Experientia: An à denſato nimiùm Sanguine? an ab imminutâ *Perſpiratione*, retentis craſſioribus? an à magno *Atmoſphæræ* Pondere totum Corporis Habitum validè premente, undè plus ſatìs Sanguinis ad Cerebrum ruit, Calvariâ ſuſtinente Aëris Preſſuram? Tali Tempeſtate utiquè cavendum eſt Hominibus, Capite largo, Corpore quadrato, Collo breviore: parcè vivendum eſt, leniter purgandum: venienti occurrite Morbo.

* *Ramazzini* Apoplexias recenſet inter Morbos graſſantes per valdè frigidam & ſiccam Atmoſphæram. Vid. *Conſtitut. Epidem.* 1691, Sect. 3.

Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ admodùm vulgares; Sanguis jam ferè ſemper denſus eſt valdè, ac tenace obductus Glutine; Tuſſis effera, Sputa tamen libera ſatìs & plerumque modico Sanguine tincta: ubi verò parùm aut nihil exantlatur peſſimum; nec melius multò ſi parva, rotunda, vel ſpumoſa tantùm. Quæ ex *Ficu, Melle. Oleo, Nitro, Spermate Ceti* experior perquàm commoda, Potionem porrò emollientem, liberalem, qualem præbet *Decoctum pectorale* dictum, aut *Serum Lactis Herbâ Taraxaco* imbutum, cui ineſt diſſolvendi Lentorem Sanguinis Vis maxima; præſertìm ſi incoquitur ſimul *Radicis Graminis* * plurimum & Eryngii—Si vis alia, præſtat *Hedera terreſtris, Tuſſilago, Adianthum, Helenium, Hyſſopus, Pulegium, Flos Papaveris erratici.*—Utilia hæc ſanè ſunt & contemnenda neutiquàm; Atavis utiquè Proaviſque noſtris Medicina indigena.—Sed enim hodiè Homunciones faſtidioſi Herbas ab Indis *Theam* ſcilicèt, *Sarſam, Chinam, Gingſeng,* & neſcio quid ultrà expetunt—Aſt abitote tandem vos Delicatuli nequioris *Ævi* peſſima Progenies.

Plena Luna 14° APRILI. *Nova Luna* 28°.

Hoc quoquè Menſe Ventus fuit plerumque orientalis, nunc ad Auſtrum, nunc ad Arctum flectens, Aër interim ſæpè tenuis ſatìs; à xiii autem ad xvii aut Libs, aut Auſter maximæque Nebulæ: Malacia xxii.

Pluvia 5. $\overset{/}{8}$. $\overset{////}{13}$. 14. 16. $\overset{//}{17}$. 18. $\overset{////}{23}$. $\overset{//}{24}$. $\overset{//}{26}$. 28 = 3.100. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 1. 30,2. E 1.
——— minim. 24. 29,2. E b N 1. } media 29.7$\frac{8}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 11. 55. N E b N 1x.
— tepid. 31. 36. S S E 1. } media 43$\frac{21}{36}$.

Paucæ nunc *Variolæ*; Pleuritis & Peripneumonia adhuc frequens admodùm, indèque quidam in Pulmonis Vomicam incidunt, undè facti ſunt tabidi: hoc his accidit præcipuè, qui parùm aut Nihil

* Vel ipſi Bubulci Vim Graminis detergentem noſcunt, obſervando enim Stercus bubulum notant Obſtructiones, & Cruſtas penè lapideas cum Stercore excretas, dum recentia Gramina carpunt Boves; qui in Stabulis detenti diu, languidi fuerunt admodùm & icterici prorsùs.

expuunt ante Diem quintum, aut ſeptimum *, dein cœnoſa, ſubdulcia, vel fœtida. Plurimæ Tuſſes vehementes *Aſthmaticæ*, plures *Phthiſici* pereunt.

Febris putrida lenta multum graſſatur diuque Ægrotis inhæret; Pectus atque Præcordia vel ab Initio valdè premuntur, adeſt Tuſſicula & Faucium Aſperitas, Vomitus frequens atque Capitis Dolor.

Plena Luna 13° MAIO. *Nova Luna* 28°.

Incipiente Menſe Ventus borealis, ab octavo ad viceſimum Diem Corus ſæpè, ſæpiùs Africus, indè Vulturnus ad xxiv, poſteà Corus rursùm: Aër fuit Initio perſiccus.

Pluvia 6. 10. 11. 12. 14. 15. 17. 19. 21. 22. 23. 25. 30. 31 = 2.108. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	7. 30,1.	N N E 1^x.	media $29.5\frac{18}{30}$.
——— minim.	22. 29,2.	S S E 2^x.	
Dies frigid.	1. 42.	E N E 1^x.	media $35\frac{14}{30}$.
— calid.	24. 28.	S S E 1.	

Principio Menſis Erucæ innumeræ, omnia devorantes, jam Pluviis demerſæ, perimuntur.

Febris lenta putrida adhuc dum haud paucos invadit. *Ophthalmiæ*, & *Rheumatiſmi* aliqui; Morbi *pulmonares* paſsìm : multi *Phthiſici*.

Plena Luna 11° JUNIO. *Nova Luna* 26°.

Humilis fuit *Barometri* Statio toto *Junio*, Pluvia multa, Aër humidus, Ventus prorsùs inconſtans, auſtrinus tamen prævaluit; interfuit Boreas à xvii ad xxii.

Pluvia 1. 3. 4. 5. 6. 9. 11. 14. 16. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. Grando 9 = 3.372. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru è longinquo 11 Noctu.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	21. 29,9.	NN E 1^x.	media $29.4\frac{21}{30}$.
——— minim.	25. 29,1.	S W b W 2.	
Dies frigid.	1. 42.	N 1.	media $32\frac{28}{30}$.
— calid.	12. 24.	S 1.	

* Vid. *De Aëre & Morbis Epidemicis*, Vol. I.

Febris pulmonaria jam non ita frequens eſt, Tuſſi autem & *Rheumatiſmo* plures vexantur; pluvioſa hæc & infauſta Tempeſtas nocet plurimùm Tabidis.

Febris putrida lenta * huc uſque multùm ſævit, atque haud paucis funeſta eſt—Dolet Initio Sinciput, Occiput, Dorſum, mox Præcordia; adeſtque fœdus & amarus in Ore Sapor, Nauſea, Vomitio, Lingua valdè ſqualida, tandemque nigra eſt prorsùs, accedit porrò ſæpè Singultus; Statu Morbi, Die ſexto, vel ſeptimo putà, ferè ſemper delirant, paulòque pòſt interdum veternoſi ſuccumbunt: raro abſunt Tremores & Tendinum Subſultus—Urina nunc craſſa, parca, rubra, vel ſubnigra eſt, nunc cruda valdè & aquoſa: ſæpè flaveſcit Cutis, ſæpius Oculi Album—tumet admodùm aliquando & indureſcit Abdomen; hoc in Caſu, ſive Arte, ſive Sponte fluit Alvus Ægrotantibus Levamento eſt; bilioſa namque multa & interdum atra prorsùs dejiciuntur—hòc verò his præcipuè acceſſit, quibus per Initia nullum exhibitum fuit *Emeticum*, quod certiſſimè hæc Febris deſiderat—quid quòd poſt Vomitum plerumque erumpit Sudor largus, æqualis, ingens cum Puſtulis Prurigo, recedente utplurimùm Morbo; idque maximè ſi liberè deſcendit Venter, paulòque pòſt turbida, multa, fulva, ſubſidens Urina. Profectò hanc Febrem abigit interdum Sudor, interdum Alvi Fluxus: utrum poſcit, his Notis utor; ſi Pruritus urget & in Cute quaſi Morſus, potiſſimùm ſi Papulæ apparent, moderatis *Diaphoreticis* pugno; ſi Ructus, ſi Flatus, ſi Abdominis Tumor, leni *Cathartico.*—*Pulv. Contrayerv. C. Julep. Camphorat.* cum *Aceto*, *Theriacæ Andromach.* pauxillum ad Sudores eliciendos conferunt; ad Alvum movendam *Rhabarbar. Mann. Sal. Mirab. Glauber. Crem. Tart.*—Omnia ex *Aloe* nocent—intereà verò ſive per Alvum, ſive per Cutim, moveo, multam diluentem demulcentem Potionem præcipio, cui admiſceo inſuper ad Urinam ciendam aliquid, *Sp. Nitri* dulc. ſcilicet, *Sal. Succin. Nitrum*, &c.—vix ſanè certius Signum Salutis

* Rectiùs hanc Febrem dixerim bilioſam, ſeu meſentericam; nam etſi diu admodùm plerumque trahit Ægrotantes, Bilis acris & abundantis valdè prodit Indicia.

occurrit

occurrit quàm plurima, lutea, *hypoſtatica* Urina, Die nempe undecimo, aut decimo quarto.

Plena Luna 10° JULIO. *Nova Luna* 26°.

Die *Julii* quinto ceſsêre Pluviæ, multòque lætior ſucceſſit Tempeſtas, & Sol fervidus valdè, flante Coro primùm, deìn Euro, mox Boreâ intercurrente, etiam ſubindè Malacia: Sub Finem Ventus aquilonius dominabat.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 5. 16. 28. 29. = 1.142.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 21. 29,9. E N E 2x.
——— minim. 3. 29,2. S W 3. } media 29.6 22/31.

Dies frigid. 4. 34. W N W 2x.
— fervid. 18. 13. E N E 1. } media 24.

Febres aliquæ putridæ lentæque adhuc: quædam Peripneumoniæ, præcipuè nothæ; *Rheumatiſmi* paſsìm & *Ophthalmiæ*, humidæ plurimæ—Ex quo autem pulchra calidaque Tempeſtas eluxit, pauciſſimi, ut ſolet, apparent Morbi hoc Anni Tempore, modò nempe Cœlum ſit apricum *.

Plena Luna 9° AUGUSTO. *Nova Luna* 24°.

Parùm elata fuit *Barometri* Statio hoc Menſe, *Atmoſphæra* autem perſicca & fervida maximè; afflavit Eurus ſæpiſſimè, Boreas frequenter, Corus ſæpè, Libs rariſſimè.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 2. 3. 15. 16. 17. 25. 28 = 0.564.

Maximæ Rorationes creberrimè: Fulgur & Tonitru è longinquo 25.

Infinitæ Muſcæ, Veſpæ, & Papiliones omnigeni, Erucarum Vis immenſa, Cicadæ undiquè lætiſſimè garriunt. Omnes Rivuli & omnes ferè Putei areſcunt ob Æſtum enormem.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 30. 29,9. N N E 1.
——— minim. 15. 29,2. W b S 2. } media 29.6.

Dies frigid. 16. 30. N W 2.
— fervid. 23. 12. N N E 1. } media 21 15/31.

* *Hippocr.* Aphoriſm 15. Sect. 3.

Pauci jam Morbi, plures attamen *Diarrhœâ* corripiuntur, imò & ſæpè valdè profusâ: perplurimos *Ophthalmia* aut Lippitudo vexat. Ex Ore aliqui, quidam ex Naribus, plures ab *Hæmorrhoidalibus* Venis fundunt Sanguinem: Mulieres largiſſimè Menſtrua profundunt: totum hoc à rarefacto admodùm Sanguine.

Plena Luna 7°. SEPTEMBRI. *Nova Luna* 23°.

Per hunc Menſem Ventus fuit plerumque ab Occidente, nunc ad Auſtrum, nunc ad Septentrionem tendens: Aquilo etiam aliquando intervenit: Aër ſæpè ſiccus & tenuis, ſæpè autem nebuloſus; Initio quidem calidus.

Pluvia $\overset{''}{5}$. $\overset{'}{6}$. 7. 10. 12. $\overset{'}{14}$. $\overset{'''}{15}$. $\overset{'}{16}$. $\overset{'}{17}$. 20. $\overset{''}{21}$. $\overset{''}{25}$. $\overset{''}{27}$. 28.
Dig. Dec.
30 = 2.516.

Immenſæ ſæpè Rorationes, imò interdum Pruinæ.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	24.	30,1.	N b E 1.	} media $29.5\frac{6}{28}$.	
——— minim.	16.	29;0.	W 1ˣ.		
Dies frigid.	19.	46.	N N W 1ˣ.	} media $38\frac{9}{28}$.	
— calid.	4.	24.	Malacia.		

Febris putrida lenta paſsìm, cui jam accedit frequenter Icterus, & magnus Virium Languor, interdùm Tumor Abdominis atque Pedum. Alvus torminoſa perplurimos ubiquè infeſtat, Cholera ſæviſſima multos, plures autem *Dyſenteria* mucoſa ac bilioſa, imò & aliquandò cruenta, Febre haud rarò comitante; ſub Finem crebrò erumpunt Puſtulæ mordentes per univerſum fere Corpus.—Adeò penè in omnibus dominari videtur acris & bilioſa Colluvies, quæ plerumque per Alvum fæliciſſimè dejicitur: perpaucis nunc profectò Alvi Fluxus Exitio eſt, quanquam ſæpè diu admodùm durat, modò diluitur probè & temperatur Acrimonia, atque blandè deìn expurgatur Saburra Inteſtinorum. Atqui alibi, præcipuè apud *Briſtolienſes* & *Bathonienſes*, multò magìs fuit funeſta *Dyſenteria*.

Poſt

Poſt fervidam Æſtatem conſtanter ferè ſequuntur Choleræ, *Dyſenteriæ*, Alvi Fluxus; perdurante enim longo ac intenſo Solis Ardore torretur Sanguis, exaltatur Bilis *, magìs acres fiunt indies Animalium Sales (ipſum Viperæ Virus longè longèque magìs veneficum eſt per Calores æſtivos, quàm dum omnia torpent Hyeme frigidâ.) Quandoquidem verò huic ſuccedit frigidus humiduſque Autumnus, conſtipatâ Cute, ad interiora ruunt acres Humores, multos ideò gignit atque varios Morbos; quos inter ſuprà deſcriptos—cave igitur ne præpoſterè ſiſtas eorum Exitum per Vias Cuti vicarias; maximus nempè Conſenſus Cutim inter & Inteſtina datur certiſſimè.

Monſtrat aliquatenùs ideò, quod dixi ſuprà, Viam, quâ in Morbis autumnalibus curandis incedendum eſt: vernæ quippè Febres plus Sanguinis Miſſionem poſcunt, autumnales verò magìs leni *Catharſi* levantur—Magnus profectò ac diuturnus Æſtatis Calor non tantùm Vim Fibrarum enervat, ſed & Sanguinis Compagem laxat nimìs, Sales autem reddit acriores atque Olea animalia rancida: Verbo, Vaſa facit debilia, Humores acres, Bilem abundantem & corruptam—adeòque magnus Medicinæ Parens dixit τοῦ δὲ Θέρεος—ἡ χολὴ ἀείρεται ἐν τῷ Σώματι, ſubjungit ἡ δὲ χολὴ τὴν Θερίην κατέχει τὸ Σῶμα καὶ τὸ Φθινόπωρον, & paulò infrà ἡ δὲ μέλαινα χολὴ τοῦ φθινοπώρου πλείςη τὲ καὶ ἰσχυροτάτη ἐςίν, Lib. de Natur. Homin. Sect. 14. Edit. *Lindeni*. Ubi verò acris & bilioſa Colluvies exundat, aut per Vomitum, aut per Alvum, rectiſſimè expurganda eſt; nam hujus præcipua Sedes eſt in primis Viis, Viſceribus Abdominis, ac Vaſis *meſeraicis*. Fateor equidem quòd & tota Sanguinis Maſſa hâc quoquè ſcatet ſæpiſſimè, ſed ne ſic quidem indicatur Venæ Sectio, quæ nimiam Sanguinis Quantitatem utiquè minuere poteſt, Acrimoniam ejus corrigere non poteſt: Quod cum ita ſit, detrahendo cum Sanguine Vires, non Acrimoniam, officit. Ideòque *Hippocrates* † Intereſque Medici, ubi Bilis abundat, Acrimonia ſcilicet bilioſa, Sanguinis Miſſionem prohibent: nec video Ego

* Ideò *Hippocrat.* τὸ Θέρος χολοποιὸν vocat, Lib. de Humorib. Sect. 8. Edit. *Linden.*

† Lib. de Humoribus, ad Finem.

utiquè

utiquè cui Bono, hoc in Caſu mittitur, niſi adſit *Plethora* aut Inflammatio vehemens: turpiſſimos ſanè Errores atque immedicabiles hâc in Re vidi; imò & plus Vice ſimplice perdolui.

Plena Luna 7° Octobri. *Nova Luna* 22°.

Altam tenuit Stationem *Barometer* toto fere *Octobri*, flante ſæpiſſimè Boreâ, vel Coro; Libs tamen interdum, nonnunquam Euronotus ſpiravit; *Atmoſphæra* fuit multò humidior, at plerumque ſatìs tepida.

Pluvia 1—3. $\overset{//}{4}$. 10. 14. 16. $\overset{/}{26}$. $\overset{//}{27}$. 28. 29. $\overset{//}{31}$ = Dig. Dec. 1.596.
Levis Procella 4. S W 4_x—31. p. m. S. W 4_x Maximæ Pruinæ medio Menſe.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	6. 30,3. E N E 1.	} media 29.9$\frac{17}{30}$.	
——— minim.	29. 29,5. S W b W 3.		
Dies frigid.	20. 54. E N E 1.	} media 46$\frac{4}{30}$.	
— tepid.	1. 38. W S W 1.		

Rheumatiſmus paſsìm; Febres putridæ frequentes, quibus haud rarò, ſub Finem, accedit Icterus—Coryzæ atque Dentium Dolores multos vexant, Tuſſes ſævæ plures—Alvi Fluxus creber adhuc, *Dyſenteria* tamen rarior—*Variolæ* jam derepentè factæ ſunt *epidemicæ*, eæque quidem malè moratæ & ſæpè lethales; quippè quæ parvæ & nigræ, aut crudo prorsùs diffluentes *Ichore* ad Finem uſque; ſæpè cum ipſis *Variolis* erumpunt *Petechiæ*, quod peſſimum: Interdum Cutis ſub Veſiculis aquoſis *Necroſi* afficitur.

Plena Luna 6° Novembri. *Nova Luna* 21°.

Denſa fuit admodùm ac humida *Atmoſphæra* hoc Menſe, quæ *Mercurium baroſcopicum* in alto ſuſtinuit Loco, etſi multò rarior erat ab Oriente Ventus quam *Octobri* elapſo: Corus quidem aderat ſæpè, ſed & Libs haud rarò—Ad ipſum Finem, gravis ab Auſtro Procella *Barometrum* deturbat maximè.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. 9—11. $\overset{/}{15}$. $\overset{///}{16}$. 17. 18. $\overset{/}{20}$. 22. 23. 24. 27. $\overset{///}{29}$. $\overset{/}{30}$. Grando 16 = Dig. Dec. 2.078.

Procella 16 Nocte—20 p. m. S W 4—29. p. m. S S W 4^x.
Magna *AB*. 21. H. 9. p. m. N W 1^x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 4. 30,3. N 1. } media 29.9.
——— minim. 30. 28,6. S W 3. }

Dies frigid. 25. 62. N b E 1. } media $50\frac{6}{28}$.
— tepid. 10. 42. S W b W 2_x. }

Variolæ adhuc *epidemicæ*, ſed jam majore ex Parte paulò mitiores, ſæpiſſimè tamen Fluxus Salivæ prælargus profluit, etiam in Diſtinctis. *Diarrhœa* ſeroſa plures adhuc exercet—*Catarrhi* & *Rheumatiſmi* plurimi, necnon Tuſſes acerbæ—Morbi Pulmonum acuti haud pauci.

Plena Luna 5° Decembri. *Nova Luna* 20°.

En tandem corruunt Vapores, per *Atmoſphæram* congeſti diu, delabente plurimùm *Baroſcopio*: per Initia Menſis Vulturnus perflavit, deìn Libs furens, intercurrentè ſubindè Cauro.—Duravit pluvioſa hæc & miſera Tempeſtas ad xxi uſque; tunc venit ab Oriente Ventus, qui ad Septentrionem vergens rigidam valdè Brumam intulit, & *Barometrum* erexit maximè.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{1.}$ $\overset{//}{3.}$ $\overset{/}{4.}$ $\overset{///}{5.}$ 7. 8. $\overset{///}{9.}$ $\overset{//}{10.}$ $\overset{////}{11.}$ $\overset{//}{12.}$ $\overset{//}{13.}$ $\overset{//}{14.}$ $\overset{/}{15.}$ $\overset{///}{17.}$ $\overset{/}{18.}$ $\overset{/}{19.}$ 20. 24. Nix 2 = 6.566. Dig. Dec.

Maxima Diluvia medio Menſe. *Atmoſphæra* fuit denſiſſima & longè humidiſſima ante xxiv: Craſſiſſimæ & valdè fœtidæ Nebulæ à xx ad xxii.

Procella 2. E S E 4_x—9 Nocte S W 4—10 S W 4—11 Veſperi & Nocte S W 4^x—14 W S W 4. Ampliſſimus Halo circa Lunam 3. Maxima lucida, ignea, punicea *AB* 6. H. 8. N E 1^x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 31. 30,5. N E 2^x. } media $29.4\frac{9}{30}$.
——— minim. 11. 28,4. S W 4^x. }

Dies frigid. 31. 73. N E 2^x. } media $56\frac{29}{30}$.
— tepid. 5. 46. Malacia. }

Variolæ jam ſunt magìs benignæ, licèt adhuc *epidemicæ*; atqui etiam in Diſtinctis profuſus eſt admodùm Salivæ Curſus; porrò frequenter

quenter etiam Maculæ quædam rubræ ſed Coloris vividi, erumpentibus *Variolis* interſunt, quæ brevì plerumque vaneſcunt.

Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ haud raræ, ſæpè nothæ; Tuſſes & *Catarrhi* plurimi: Alvi Fluxus uſque creberrimus—Vides ſanè, in omnibus ferè Morbis, Colluviem ſeroſam adhuc dominantem.

Tota Pluvia Anno MDCCXLVII = 32.246. (Dig. Dec.)

Plena Luna 4° JANUARIO. *Nova Luna* 19°.

Præalta fuit hoc Menſe *Barometri* Statio, Ventus utplurimùm ab Oriente, multùm per Initia flectens ad Septentrionem; à xix autem plerumque ad Auſtrum, Aër ſæpè craſſus erat, interdum nebuloſus, ſemper, frigidus.—Gelu valdè rigidum ineunte Anno.

Pluvia 5. 8. 9. 11. 14. 15. 17. 21′. 23″. 26′. 27″. 28′. 30′. Nix 7. = 718.

Levis *AB*. 22. H. 9. p. m. N N W 1. Procella 27 Nocte S E b S 4ₓ.

Nebula denſiſſima, ac fœtida admodùm, diu durans 31.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	1.	30,5.	E N E 2.	media 29,9⅓.
——— minim.	28.	29,3.	S E b S 3ˣ.	
Dies frigid.	2.	74.	E N E 2.	media 62.
— tepid.	30.	53.	S S E 2.	

Ut ſolet ferè ſemper, ſic quoquè nunc, Tuſſes movet Boreas & Laterum Dolores; * idque ſanè jam vehementer, Pleuritides nempè, Peripneumoniæ, atque Tuſſes graviſſimæ, modò ſunt valdè frequentes: multos porrò premit Aſthma ſæviſſimum & contumax; parcè nimìs plerumque in his Morbis expuitur, quanquam Diſtillationes profuſæ, Coryzæ †, Anginæ mucoſæ, Raucedines atque Faucium Tumores perplurimos vexant; craſſo nimirùm ac perfrigido Aëre Cutis Meatus occludente, undè ſeroſa Colluvies accumulatur. *Rheumatiſmi* plurimi.—*Variolæ* undiquè jam *epidemicæ*, nec profectò ita clementes.

* Vid. *Eſſay on Fevers.* † *Celſ.* Lib. 4. C. 4.

Plena

Plena Luna 3° FEBRUARIO. *Nova Luna* 17°.

Perfrigida jam regnat Tempeſtas & ſicca valdè, Boreâ ſæpiſſimè perflante, hinc Gelu aſperrimum, & tenuis admodùm Aër, at Pluviæ parùm; Nix autem & Grando nonnunquam: *Baroſcopium* plerumque ſublime.

Dig. Dec.

Pluvia 21. $\overline{23}^{\prime\prime}$. $\overline{28}^{\prime}$. Nix 16. 24. Grando 21. 29. = 0.598.

Acre Gelu 12. 15. 16. 19. 25. 26. Denſiſſimæ fœtidæ Nebulæ 9. 10. 12.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	9.	30,3.	N E 1.	media $29.8\frac{17}{28}$.
———	minim.	23.	29,2.	S W 2.	
Dies frigid.		16.	77.	N E b E 2[x].	media $64\frac{12}{28}$.
— tepid.		29.	58.	W N W 2.	

Variolæ longè latèque ſunt *epidemicæ*, paſsìm funeſtæ, parvæ, atræ; jam nunc *Salivatio* eſt parcior debito, ut ut nuperis Menſibus perfuſa nimìs.—Febriculæ *Catarrhales* valdè frequentes, necnon Tuſſes ſæviſſimæ; graviſſimi Aſthmatis *Paroxyſmi* & diu gravantes—Tempeſtas eſt exitialis admodùm Pulmonariis, moriuntur plurimi. Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ perplurimæ, craſſa perquam ac glutinoſa ſunt Sputamina ſæpè, interdum tenuia valdè, horum neutra facilè ejiciuntur, licèt Tuſſis plùs ſatìs urget; imò rupto nonnunquam Pulmone purus putus Sanguis expuitur. Utcunque viſcida nunc ſunt in Peripneumonicis Sputa, Cruorem extractum multò minùs tenacem ſæpè ſæpiùs notavi.—Poſt Pleuritides aliquando maximè pertinaces Laterum Dolores cruciant, qui multò meliùs Emplaſtris *Anodynis* aut *Epiſpaſticis* cedunt quàm Sanguinis Miſſioni, quantumcunque fuerat neceſſaria Morbi Initio. *Odontalgiæ* acerbiſſimæ & *Rheumatiſmi* permultos laceſſunt.

Plena Luna 4° MARTIO. *Nova Luna* 18°.

Algida Tempeſtas toto ferè *Martio*, Pluviæ abundantes, Procellæ interdum: Medio Menſe autem Gelu, Nix, Grando, Ventus aquilonius, Aër ſiccus valdè & frigidus; ſub Finem verò erat multò tepidior, ac humidior longè.

Pluvia 2. 3. 4. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11. 21. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 31. Grando 8. 12. 15. Nix 12. 13. 14. 18 = 4.280. Dig. Dec.

Procella 2. Nocte W S W 4_x—25 a. m. S. W 4——27 à primo Mane ad H. 10. a. m. S W b W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 20. 30,1. N E 1.
——— minim. 27. 29,0. S W b W 4. } media 29.7.

Dies frigid. 15. 73. E N E 2^x.
— tepid. 29. 50. W S W 2. } media $58\frac{22}{29}$.

Variolæ adhuc, ſed multò pauciores, & minùs periculoſæ: Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ frequentes; jam faciliùs expuitur, ſæpè coctum, & aliquo Sanguine tinctum, ſæpè tamen perliquidum & acre. Tuſſes innumeræ & plerumque vehementes; Labe ideò Pulmonum affectis Tempeſtas eſt infenſa maximè, & haud rarò funeſta: graviſſimi Aſthmatis *Paroxyſmi*—*Rheumatiſmi* multi—Haud pauci *Apoplexiâ* & *Paralyſi* perculſi ſunt; quod quidem per frigidas valdè Tempeſtates accidit frequenter *: notavit etiam magnus *Hippocrates Paraplegias* fuiſſe *epidemicas* aſperâ durante Hyeme †, Lib. 1. epidem. Conſtit. 3. quod quoquè memoravit *Cole* in Lib. de Apoplexiâ.

Plena Luna 2° Aprili. *Nova Luna* 16°.

Ad decimum nonum *Aprilis* frigida fuit Atmoſphæra, flante utplurimùm Vento Orientem inter & Arctum; Gelu interdum, aliquando Nix; poſt viceſimum Libs prævalebat ſubſidente Baroſcopio.

Pluvia 1. 7. 10. 12. 17. 19. 20. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. Dig. Dec.
Nix 1. 11. 15 = 3.080.

Haud leve Gelu 18, maximæ ſæpè hoc Menſe Pruinæ; Nix ſuper Montes permanſit ad xxiv uſque.

Levis Procella 11 Nocte E b S 4_x.—quàm maximus Halo ſubluteus, at vividus, circa Lunam 22. H. 10. S W 2.

* Vid. quæ ſupra dixi Menſe *Martio*, 1747. † Sic deſcribitur χειμὼν βόρειος, αὐχμοὶ, ψυχρὰ πνεύματα, μεγάλαι χιόνες, περὶ δὲ ἰσημερίην χειμῶνες μέγιστοι.—παραπληγίαι πολλοῖσιν ἐγίνοντο, καὶ τίνες αὐτέων ἐθνήσκον διὰ ταχέων.

☿ Altitud.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	9.	30,2.	N 1.	media 29.5.$\frac{27}{39}$.
——— minim.	28.	29,0.	S W 3.	
Dies frigid.	3.	64.	E b N 1.	media 50$\frac{18}{30}$.
— tepid.	26.	40.	S W b S 2.	

Perpaucæ jam *Variolæ*, at Morbi adhuc Pectoris acuti frequentes, Sputa tamen largiſſima nunc ex facili prodeunt maximo cum Levamine. Tuſſes humidæ innumeræ, ac ſæpè vehementes: Tabidi plurimi occidunt, Sævitiâ Tuſſis, Alvi Fluxu, aut Sudoribus, penitùs confecti.—Febres aliquæ putridæ, necnon intermittentes, ſed Rure potiſſimùm. Multi *Rheumatiſmo* cruciante diutiſſimè torquentur; vix utiquè ſine magno Sanguinis Diſpendio levantur, qui profectò haud parùm eſt viſcidus.—Haud rarò etiam ipſa Venæ Sectio ter, quaterve, repetita incaſsùm tentatur, nec cedunt Dolores acerbi niſi *Deobſtruentibus, Diaphoreticis, Purgantibus,* & *Anodynis,* tandemque aliquando fugantur ſolùm Balneo frigido.

Cæterùm hic annotabo obiter, quòd dum ab acri & ſeroſâ Colluvie pendeat *Rheumatiſmus,* multò magìs obeſt, quàm prodeſt, larga Sanguinis Detractio; id ipſum notante *Sydenhamo:* * in hoc etenim Caſu certè, quæ blandè Sudores movent, quæ acres edulcorant Humores, eoſque expurgant commodè, interpoſitò ſubindè papavereo Doloris Lenimine, longè feliciores edunt Effectus—Uſus ſum profectò ſequentibus, multos per Annos ſatìs feliciter.

Tertiâ, vel quartâ, quâque Nocte *Calomelan.* Grana aliquot cum *Pilul. Mathæi,* ſeu *Saponaceis* exhibeo, Mane autem proximo *Cathartica* leniora, omnia deìn ſub Noctem compeſco *Anodynis*—eſt & etiam ubi per Initia Morbi Vomitus excitò.

Diebus attamen intermediis ſuadeo ſequentia, aut his ſimilia ℞ Pulp. Prunor. dulc. Æthiop. miner. āā ℥vi Gum. Guiac. ℥ii Cremor. Tartari. Nuc. Myriſtic. Pulv. à ℥iii Syrup. Croci. q. ſ. m. f. Elect. Cujus cap. Q. N. Moſchat. ſeu Juglandis, bis ſaltem de Die cum Hauſtu largiore Aq. Calcis, in quâ raſum Lignum *Guiacum* & *Saſſafras* ſint infuſâ; cui adjicio inſuper *Aq. Abſinth. C.* aliquid cum *Elix. paregoric.* & *Eſſent. Antimon.* āā ℨſs, vel ℨi—(*Aquam Calcis* verò præpara-

* Epiſtol. I. reſponſiora ad D^rem *Brady.*

tam eſſe vellem *Teſtis Oſtrear.* aut *Cochlear.* probè *calcinat.)* nam & magìs dulcem hanc & magìs efficacem judico—Victu interim ex mediâ Materiâ utendum eſt, pro Potu autem Sero Lactis tenuiſſimo Sinapi imbuto, infuſo Lign. *Saſſafr.* ex Aq. bulliente, Aquis demùm *Pyrmontanis, Spadanis,* aut *Scarburienſ.*—Locis atqui pertinaciter dolentibus idonea admoveo Fomenta, mox deìn *Veſicatoria.*

Sed quid ego hæc tanto Molimine cum quilibet *Medicaſter* triobolaris verboſis Populo Strophis * *Antirheumatica* venditet fallere neſcia?

Plena Luna 2°
Nova Luna 16° MAIO. *Plena Luna* 31°.

Ineunte & exeunte hoc Menſe Pluvia haud parca, Ventus auſtralis, Aërque craſſus, medio autem tenuis valdè: per totum equidem blanda fuit ſatìs Tempeſtas: maximæ interdum Rorationes.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia $\overset{/}{2}$. $\overset{///}{4}$. $\overset{/}{5}$. 6. 7. $\overset{//}{10}$. 11. 22. 25. $\overset{/}{26}$. $\overset{//}{28}$. $\overset{//}{29}$. 31 = 2.250.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	14.	30,2.	N 1.	media 29, $6\frac{2}{3}$.
——— minim.	2.	29,2.	S S W 2.	
Dies frigid.	8.	44.	W N W 2.	media $35\frac{26}{30}$.
— calid.	20.	28.	N 1^x.	

Variolæ paſsìm; Pleuritis & Peripneumonia frequens, *Rheumatiſmi* levi cum Febre, at ſævo admodùm Dolore plures diſcruciant: non ſolùm ipſo Initio Venæ Sectionem poſcunt largiorem, ſed & multa porrò pòſt *Diluentia Cathartica antiphlogiſtica,* necnon *Anodyna* liberalia, inter quæ commodiſſimum eſt *Elixir paregoricum;* quod & ſalubres movet Sudores, lenitque Dolorem, ex Sero Lactis tenuiſſimo datum: inſervit hoc Serum inſuper utiliſſimè pro Potu communi; diuque hauſtum, ac copiosè, ipſum tandem ſolvit Morbum, præcipuè ſi *Nitri* aliquid ſit adjectum—Opportuna ſanè, & repetita, Sanguinis Miſſio æquè *Rheumatiſmo* calido, in junioribus & robuſtis, medetur, ac ipſi Pleuritidi.

Febres putridæ paſsìm, vix jam video Intermittentem. Tuſſes plurimæ, & Coryzæ acres admodùm cum Tumore Faucium, Labio-

* Quorum Stultitia Quæſtus Impudentiæ eſt. *Phædr.* L. 1. Fab. 14.

rum,

rum, Oculorum, &c; adeò ſalſus diſtillat Humor, qui non tantùm vellicat, ſed etiam, ſit Venia Verbo, *veſicat* Nares, atque in Pulmonem irruens ſæviſſimam excitat Tuſſim, ipſamque *Tracheæ* Membranam erodit: multi hinc *Phthiſici* certè ad Plures abeunt.

Nova Luna 14° Junio. *Plena Luna* 29°.

Incipiente *Junio* Aër valdè craſſus, frigidus, & humidus; poſt Diem decimum ſeptimum verò fervida admodùm & ſuda Tempeſtas.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 1. 2. 4—6. 8. 10. 12. 14. 15. 29. = 1.102.
Dies fervidiſſim. 20. 21. 22. 24. 26. 27.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 17. 29,9. N N W 1. } media $29.6\frac{26}{29}$.
——— minim. 29. 29,3. S b E 2. }

Dies frigid. 4. 40. W N W 2. } media $28\frac{20}{29}$.
— fervid. 27. 15. S b E 2. }

Variolæ ſparſæ; aliquæ putridæ & lentæ Febres. Tabes pulmonaria ubiquè frequens eſt, haud pauci pereunt—Vox rauca, Tuſſis clangoſa, Sputa viridia cœnoſa, purulenta, graveolentia, Dorſi Dolor, ac Debilitas, Sudores profuſi, atque Alvi Fluxus, ſubindè ſe excipientes, accedente Crurum Pedumque Tumore, cum ingrato quodam in Pectore Sibilo, & Spiritu difficili, haud dubia fuere imminentis Lethi Præſagia; ruptâ interdum in Pulmone Vomicâ.

Salubris Aura Ruris, Equitatio quotidiana, benè curata è Lacte Diæta, & Potio lenis demulcens, *Emulſio* ſcilicet *Amygdalina* ex *Decocto Rad. Eryng. condit.* & id Genus alia, multò magìs tabidis his proficere videntur, quàm operoſa Medicamentorum Farrago, quæ ſemper imbecillo Stomacho nocet; *Opiatis* autem idoneis compeſcenda eſt ſubindè Tuſſis Vehementia, ſiſtenda porrò eſt Alvus, ſi cita nimìs, reprimendi etiam ſunt profuſi Sudores: cave autem ſemper, ex divini Senis Conſilio, ne noceas ſi non poſſis opitulari *.

* *Hippocrat.* Epidem. Lib. 1. Conſtitut. 2. ſub Finem.

Nova

Nova Luna 14° Julio. *Plena Luna* 28°.

Julii Initio ſicca fuit & calida Tempeſtas, varia pòſt, & multò frigidior, Pluviæ frequentes, Ventus inconſtans, ab Auſtro ſæpiùs; factus hinc Aër eſt humidus atque craſſus: ſub Finem Apricitas Æſtuſque, haud levis, Corus mollis.

Pluvia 1. 4. 8. $\overset{/}{9}$. 10. 11. $\overset{/}{12}$. 13—15. 19. $\overset{////}{23}$. $\overset{////}{24}$. $\overset{/}{25}$. $\overset{////}{31}$ Dig. Dec. = 4.134.

Fulgur, cum Tonitru, graviſſimum, ac immenſis Pluviis 23. 24. 31. Procella 24. p. m. S W 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	28. 29,9.	N W 1.	media $29.4\frac{28}{31}$.
——— minim.	24. 29,0.		
Dies frigid.	25. 38.	W S W 3[x].	media $29\frac{16}{31}$.
— fervid.	30. 16.	N W 1.	

Variolæ paſsìm, utplurimùm blandæ ſatìs; quædam tamen Furunculis, Carbunculis, & diris Ulceribus ſtipatæ. Febres aliquæ putridæ; Colicaślioſa frequens.

Nova Luna 13° Augusto. *Plena Luna* 27°.

Haud parùm torruit Meſſes hoc Menſe Canicula, maximæ tamen ſubindè Rorationes, medio autem *Auguſto* Pluviæ ſatìs: Aër indè craſſus tum valdè & humidus: à quarto ad decimum quartum Ventus ſubſolanus, ad Finem deìn uſque varius.

Pluvia 2. 4. $\overset{/}{14}$. $\overset{//}{15}$. 16. $\overset{//}{17}$. 18—20. $\overset{/}{31}$ Dig. Dec. = 1.256.

Fulgura perplurima 12, gravis Procella 15 E S E 4, ſævum Fulgur cum Tonitru 31 ad Occidentem. Maxima *AB*. 28. H. 8 p. m. E N E 2, Trabes rutilæ, vividæ, plurimæ, ab ipſo Horizonte, ad Angulos penè rectos, per lucidiſſimam quaſi Iridem jaculatæ ſunt, More velut ex Arcu Sagittæ.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	7. 30,0.	E 2.	media $29.6.\frac{20}{27}$.
——— minim.	15. 29,2.		
Dies frigid.	19. 36.	W N W 1[x].	media $28\frac{2}{27}$.
— fervid.	5. 20.	E b S 2.	

Variolæ

Variolæ ſparſæ, ſed parùm funeſtæ; his tamen exareſcentibus Furunculi plurimi, valdè dolentes, tandemque ſuppurantes, ſæpè ſæpiùs erumpunt: *Choleræ*, ac *Dyſenteriæ*, haud raræ. *Ophthalmiæ* aliquæ, & Faucium Tumores.

Pleuriperipneumoniæ paſsim inter Agricolas ſæviunt, à frigidâ frequenter Potione, ac Aurâ, dum Sudoribus inter Opera diffluunt: grata ſanè utraque, ſed periculoſa valdè: Ratione adeò ſemper obſecundandum eſt Naturæ Incitamentis.

Nova Luna 11° SEPTEMBRI. *Plena Luna* 25°.

Perſiccus atque tepidus fuit hic Menſis, *Atmoſphæra* tamen plerumque valdè craſſa, Ventus inconſtans, at lenis; Boreas per Initia, ac Sol fervidus, ſub Finem Libs: plurimus ſæpiſſimè Ros.

Pluvia. 7.″ 11.′ 12. 13. 16. 19. 20. 21. 24. 27—29 = 0.914 Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 3. 30,1. E N E 1. } media 29.7$\frac{22}{29}$.
——— minim. 8. 29,2. E S E 2. }

Dies frigid. 31. 44. S W 3. } media 34.
— calid. 1. 28. W N W 1. }

Variolæ adhuc, utplurimùm benignæ, Puſtulis tamen ulceroſis, & Furunculis, uſque ſtipatæ; ſub Morbi Finem nempè; accedunt ſæpè ſævæ *Ophthalmiæ*, ac cruciantes Artuum Dolores, niſi maturè & probè purgantur.—*Diarrhææ*, & *Dyſenteriæ*, perplurimos exercent; rarò tamen cruentus eſt Alvi Fluxus, nihilominùs autem aliquando lethalis, obrepente Singultu, & perpetuâ deſidendi Cupiditate; quod nihil levat æquè ac Clyſter noſter *anodynus* *, qui, & *Diarrhœam* quoquè profuſam, irritis aliis omnibus, ſæpe feliciſſimè ſiſtit.

Nova Luna 11° OCTOBRI. *Plena Luna* 25°.

Sicca duravit Tempeſtas, cum altâ Barometri Statione, ad Diem uſque decimum *Octobris*, adeò ut, per Initia Menſis, Putei atque Rivuli plures defecerint prorsùs; poſt autem imbrica valdè & multò gelidior; Aquilo prævaluit ad decimum octavum, indè verò Libs.

* Vid. ſupra Menſ. *April.* 1743.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime}{10}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{11}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{12}$. 13—16. $\overset{\prime\prime}{17}$. $\overset{\prime}{19}$. 20. $\overset{\prime\prime}{21}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{22}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{24}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{25}$—$\overset{\prime}{26}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{27}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{28}$. $\overset{\prime}{29}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{30}$. Grando 10. Nix 11 = $\overset{\text{Dig. Dec,}}{3.696}$.

Gelu 3. 12. 13. Fulgur & Tonitru 29 Nocte: Procella 30 Nocte, ac Mane 31 S W b W 4—Maximæ Pruinæ Menſis Initio.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 2. 30,3. N E 1. } media $29.6\frac{2}{30}$.
——— minim. 22. 28,7. S E b S 3. }

Dies frigid. 12. 61. N 1^{x}. } media $48\frac{6}{30}$.
— tepid. 5. 34. N b W 1. }

Multæ hìc *Variolæ,* aliquibus in Locis ſunt *epidemicæ:* Morbus colicus creberrimus, plures jam à *Pomaceo* novello. *Pleuriperipneumoniæ* paſsìm, medio præſertim Menſe; Sanguis extractus autem haud valdè denſus eſt.—Dentium Dolores, Diſtillationes, Tuſſes ſæviſſimæ, perplurimæ: inter Pueros ferina Tuſſis graſſatur—*Catarrhalis* quædam *Febricula* porrò frequens eſt admodùm, cum magnâ Pectoris Oppreſſione, Tuſſi humidâ permoleſtâ, Ventriculi Dolore, ac Cruciatibus *rheumaticis;* brevì tamen evaneſcit, accedente Alvo citâ, atque torminosâ paululùm.

Non tantùm ab impeditâ *Perſpiratione* oriri videntur Febres *Catarrhales,* ſed etiam ab ipſo gelido *Atmoſphæræ* Vapore per varios Corporis Meatus irruente; humidis igitur, frigidiſque Temporibus, invadunt maximè; huic ineſſe porrò Salem quendam aëreum *, & acrem judico, qui fundit quodammodò Sanguinem, vellicat Nervorum Propagines, totamque Humorum Maſſam conturbat. Neque enim aliter eſt facile dictu, undè tam ſubita ſæpè ſubit Commotio Hominibus, algido udoque Aëri expoſitis, tam immenſa Diſtillatio Humoris per Nares, Oculos, Fauces; adeò acris ſæpè ut vel ipſam Cutim erodat, ac Tuſſes vehementes moveat & Sternutamenta perpetua: Neque hæc in paucis duntaxat, ſed & per innumeros undiquè ſimul, & ſemel, diſpergitur Morbus. Mihi igitur probabile videtur, quòd, quò major ſit aërei hujus Salis Copia per *Atmoſphæram* diffuſa, eò acrior ſæviat *Catarrhus;* in quibuſdam enim Febriculis *Catarrhalibus* longè magìs

* Vid. Prolegomen. Vol. $I.^{mi}$ *de Aëre & Morbis epidemicis.*

blanda

blanda eſt Diſtillatio quàm in aliis; plerumque verò pluviis, nivoſis, & frigidis, Tempeſtatibus acerrima.

Sin autem his generatur acris, & ſeroſa, in Sanguine Colluvies, multò meliùs diſcutitur Sudoribus, & blandis *Catharticis*, quàm prodigâ Sanguinis Miſſione, quam vix ſanè depoſcit unquam, niſi forſan ipſo Initio, & ubi Febris haud leviter ardet.

Nova Luna 9° Novembri. *Plena Luna* 23°.

Pluviæ perpaululùm hoc Menſe, *Baroſcopii* Statio præalta, medio præſertìm; Ventus ſæpiſſimè ab Oriente, ad Septentrionem deflectens plerumque; Aër fuit majore ex Parte valdè craſſus; interdum verò tenuis admodùm, ac frigidus, maximæ Pruinæ frequenter, Gelu haud raro.

Pluvia 1. 15. 17. $\overset{/}{18}$. 19. $\overset{//}{20}$. 22. 24. 25. 29. 30. Nix 21 Dig. Dec. = 0.906.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 14. 30,6. N E b E 1. } media $30.0\frac{3}{30}$.
——— minim. 2. 29,3. S W 2. }

Dies frigid. 21. 68. N E 1ˣ rigidum Gelu. } media 54.
— tepid. 2. 42. }

Variolæ undiquè ferè, ſatìs tamen clementes, ſcilicèt diſtinctæ utplurimùm: Peripneumoniæ & Pleuritides paſsìm. Tuſſes, Κορύζαι, & leves Anginæ frequentes; Febres aliquæ lentæ, & putridæ; Morbi Colici, & *Rheumatiſmi*, plurimi.

Nova Luna 9° Decembri. *Plena Luna* 23°.

Triſtiſſima jam ingruit Tempeſtas, Pluvia conſtans, Libs perpetuus ferè, iſque ſubindè procelloſus admodùm; hinc facta eſt *Atmoſphæra* longè humidiſſima; ſub Finem Menſis Diluvia maxima ubiquè: ne vel minimum Gelu toto *Decembri*, Sol rariſſimè.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{1}$. 2—4. 6. $\overset{/}{8}$. $\overset{/}{9}$. 10—14. $\overset{//}{15}$. $\overset{////}{16}$. 17. $\overset{//}{18}$. $\overset{/}{19}$. $\overset{/}{20}$—21. $\overset{/}{23}$. $\overset{///}{24}$. $\overset{//}{25}$. $\overset{///}{26}$. 27. $\overset{////}{28}$. $\overset{////}{30}$. $\overset{//}{31}$ Dig. Dec. = 6.746.

Procella 1. Nocte W S W 4_x.—14 Nocte W S W 4—graviſſima 15 totâ Nocte S W 4_x, quæ porrò duravit ad Horam quartam pomeridianam Diei 16, atque Mercurium barometricum quàm maximè depreſſit, ad 28. 1. nempè, 16 H. 10. a. m. S W b S 4^x—23 Nocte S S W 4—24 Mane S W 4_x—25 S W 4 Ventus nimboſus omni Nocte ab 8, ad 13, haud magnus tamen indè Barometri Lapſus.—Iris Lunaris perilluſtris 15 H. 10. p. m. W S W 3^x Fulgur & Tonitru 16 Mane. Magna *AB*. 4. H. 8. p. m. N W 2_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	7.	30,2.	W N W 1.	} media 29.4.
——— minim.	16.	28,1.		
Dies frigid.	17.	60.	W N W 2.	} media $52\frac{4}{30}$.
— tepid.	3.	44.	S W 3.	

Variolæ adhuc paſsìm, mites autem plerumque; in diſtinctis tamen, ſi paulò ſint confertiores, & largiſſima profluunt Sputamina, & copioſæ admodùm & craſſæ Urinæ; quod fauſtum ſemper. Morbi colici perplurimi, ex *Pomacei* novelli Potu permulti: haud pauci & Colicâ vehemente, & acerbiſſimo Artuum Dolore, anguntur, undè ſæpè Brachiorum *Pareſis*, & generalis Membrorum Debilitas, Miſeros * diu admodùm trahit.

Dig. Dec.
Tota Pluviæ Quantitas Anno MDCCXLVIII = 30.680.

* De his, eorumque Medicinâ, Vid. Opuſcul. noſtr. de *Morbo Colico*, ad Calcem Vol. I^mi *de Aëre & Morbis Epidemic.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONES HUXHAMII

DE AËRE,

ET

MORBIS EPIDEMICIS,

Ab Anno 1749 ad Exitum uſque Anni 1752.

TOMUS TERTIUS.

VIRO DOCTISSIMO, & DIGNISSIMO,

JACOBO WEST, ARMIGERO,

REGIÆ SOCIETATIS LONDINENSIS

OPTIME MERENTI PRÆSIDI,

E T

SOCIIS CELEBERRIMIS,

HAS HUXHAMII OBSERVATIONES

DE AËRE, & MORBIS EPIDEMICIS,

SUMMA OBSERVANTIA

D. D. D.

J. COR. HUXHAM.

LECTORI.

S.

SCRINIA Patris mei optimi, & eruditi, perſcrutanti, Obſervationes ſequentes de Aëre & Morbis Epidemicis pulchrè tranſſcriptæ mihi occurrebant. Inventis gaudebam.—Et quum priora ſua Opera non ſolum placuiſſe, ſed etiam prodeſſe, omnes conſentiunt: Has Obſervationes Publico minimè ingratas fore credidi.—Prælo igitur lubenter commiſi: Et ſiquid Commodi, aut Utilitatis, hinc recipiant Imbecilli & Ægrotantes, ſummâ me afficiet Voluptate.——Vale, candide Lector, & his utere mecum.—

DE

DE AËRE,

ET

MORBIS EPIDEMICIS,

ANNO MDCCXLIX.

EXIIT Annus 1748 continuas inter Pluvias, Procellas atque Diluvia; nec utiquè lætiore Vultu intrat præſens, quinimò certè pejore—toto ruit Æthere Nimbus—Limo conteguntur omnia & Aquâ, Aër humidiſſimus ac caliginoſus maximè, Cœlum triſtiſſimum, Libs ferè perpetuus, ſæpè furens admodùm; dira haud rarò Fulgura, Pluviæ Quantitas planè ſtupenda.—Longè acerbiſſima Frigorè prope *Moſcow* à 10 ad 14. Prudenter adeò olim inſtituerunt Majores noſtri, hoc Anni Tempore, Ludos, Epulas, Foca luculenta, ad fallenda nimirùm ſolita gravis hujus Tempeſtatis Incommoda.

Pluvia. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.—23. 25. 26. 27. 30. 31. Grando 11. 16. 22. 23. Nix 28. = 8.808. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru ſæviſſima 10 toto ferè Die—11 gravia p. m. Fulgura lucidiſſima 15 Veſperi. Fulgur & Tonitru 17 Nocte. Procella 1 Nocte S b W 4_x.—7 Nocte S S W 4_x—9 Noctu S W b W 4_x—10 & 11 W S W 4—15 S W 4—22 Nocte N W 4.

Immenſi Maris Æſtus 10 & 11 Littora ubiquè inundantes—Rigidum Gelu 28 & 29. N N E 1^x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 29. 30,1. N N E 1^x.
——— minim. 11. 28,3. W S W 4. } media $29.3\frac{22}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 29. 72. ———
— tepid. 5. 48. S W b W 3^x. } media $56\frac{2}{3}$.

Variolæ plurimæ eæque plerumque benignæ, præſertìm ubi lenis accedit Alvi Fluxus, qui jam ſanè Salivationis Vicem præſtare haud raro videtur, etiam in Adultis.

Perplurimi acri laborant Coryzâ cum Tumore Faucium Dentiumque Dolore acerbo—Perfrequens eſt Morbus Colicus, in quo * Alvus aſtricta admodùm vix cedit Purgantibus fortiſſimis; ſed hoc accidit utplurimùm in Colicâ à Pomaceo impuro novello. Rheumatiſmi multi valdè pertinaces.

Etſi Tempeſtas tam horrida regnat: pauci equidem ſæviunt Morbi, ſaltem pauciſſimæ Febres quod utiquè haud raro notavi.

FEBRUARIO.

Ab Initio *Februarii* Pluvia haud parca, interdum Libs, ſæpè Corus, Aër denſiſſimus; à decimo ab Oriente venit Ventus, vergens plerumque ad Auſtrum. Medio porrò Menſe Apricitas; ad Finem flante Vulturno Pluvia gravis: vix ulla Glacies hoc Menſe.

Pluvia $\overset{///}{1}$. $\overset{/}{2}$. $\overset{/}{3}$. $\overset{//}{4}$. 5. 6. $\overset{//}{7}$. 8. 16. 18. 23. 25. 26. $\overset{///}{27}$. $\overset{//}{28}$. Grando 2. 8. 25. = Dig. Dec. 2.820.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 16. 30,2. N E 1x. } media $29.6\frac{16}{28}$.
——— minim. 4. 28,8. N W 2.

Dies frigid. 5. 63. N W b N 1x. } media $54\frac{21}{28}$.
— tpeid. 26. 52. S E 3.

Permultæ adhuc Variolæ: Tuſſes, Diſtillationes, ac Faucium Tumores maximè frequentes, multos Rheumatiſmus laceſſit, multò tamen plures Morbus colicus acerbiſſimus cum Alvo duriſſimâ qui in Brachiorum Paralyſi interdum deſinit; Peripneumoniæ paſsìm plerumque nothæ à nimiâ Colluvie Humorum undè etiam & quædam Febres catarrhales, quæ longè meliùs Purgantibus fugantur quam Sanguinis Miſſione.

MARTIO.

Incipiente *Martio* Ventus inconſtans, Aër craſſiſſimus; à 13° Eurus prævaluit; frigidior hinc Tempeſtas, at lætior multò. Sub Finem Pluvia affatìm.

* Vide Opuſculum de Morbo Colico Damnonior. Ad Finem Vol. I.

Pluvia 1. 5. 6. 7. 9. 10. 11. 12. 21. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. Nix 18 = 4.340. Dig. Dec.

AB. 7. H. 10. p. m. N W 1. levis. *AB.* 25. H. 9. E b S 2—27. H. 8. N E 1^x^. Rigidum Gelu 17. 18. 19.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 15. E b N 3. 30. 2. } media 29.6$\frac{26}{31}$.
——— minim. 26. 29,0. S E 3^x^.

Dies frigid. 18. 70. E N E 2. } media 53$\frac{1}{2}$
— tepid. 30. 48. E 3.

Plures uſque Variolæ, Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ aliquæ, frequens Rheumatiſmus. Tuſſes & acerbiſſimæ ſæviunt multùm, pauciſſimæ Febres tamen.—In omnibus penè Morbis dominari videtur ſeroſa Colluvies.

APRILI.

Ineunte & exeunte hoc Menſe ventus ab Oriente prævaluit, medio autem Libs, ſubindè Corus, Aër craſſus; Initio autem, & ad Finem tenuis.

Pluvia 3. 4. 5. 10. 11. 12. 13. 15. 18. 19. 23. 26. Grando 4 = 2.670. Dig. Dec.

AB. 6. H. 8. p. m. N N E 1^x^.—Permagna 7. H. 9. p. m. N b E 1—28 H. 10. E 1. Fulgur, Tonitru, & vehementiſſima Pluvia inundans prope *Oxoniam, Cheltenham,* &c. 27, ne Gutta hîc; ad N E autem in *Exmore* Tonitru & Pluvia graviſſima eodem Die.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 7, 30,0. N N E 1^x^. } media 29.5.$\frac{17}{30}$.
——— minim. 4. 28,8. S W 3.

Dies frigid. 7. 60. } media 44$\frac{2}{3}$.
— calid. 28. 24. E 1.

Variolæ jam plurimæ; at plerumque benignæ. Pleuritides quædam & Peripneumoniæ: atqui Tempeſtas eſt utplurimùm valdè ſalubris.

MAIO.

Fuit per Menſis Initia haud leve Frigus pro Anni ſaltem Tempore, etiam ipſa Glacies Mane 3° & 4°, Nix aliqua 3°; Pluvia frequens

ad 10^m^ uſque, Ventus inconſtans—Poſt autem lætiſſima Tempeſtas, Sol fervidus, Aër ſiccus ac pertenuis. Ventus plerumque Borealis, Barometer verò parùm elatus.

Pluvia 3. $\overset{/}{4}$. 5. 6. 7. $\overset{/}{8}$. $\overset{/}{9}$. 10. $\overset{/}{25}$. 26. 27. Nix & Grando
Dig. Dec.
3° = 1.012.

AB. 1° H. 9. N N E 1. maximus Globus igneus in Aëre viſus ad S E circa Meridiem 17, qui diſploſus evanuit. Magnæ Pruinæ 28. 29.

☿ Altitud. maxima 13. 29,8. N b W 1. } media 29.5$\frac{8}{31}$.
——— minima 5. 29,1. S 3^x^. }

Dies frigid. 3. N 2. 53. } media 33$\frac{10}{31}$.
— fervid. 17. 16. malacia. }

Variolæ adhucdùm; Peripneumoniæ aliquæ veræ, Tuſſes aſthmaticæ plures: Tabe pulmonariâ pereunt multi. Angina valdè maligna in *Cornubiâ* inter Pueros, circa St. *Auſtle, Leſtwithiel,* &c. & oriri videtur Tabes hæc funeſta ab acri Diſtillatione; quæ diu jam permultos laceſſivit, imò & haud paucorum Pulmones eroſit; undè Tuſſis importuna valdè ac vehemens, tandemque nimìs frequenter Sanguinis Sputum, atque demùm in Bronchiorum Cavis Ulcera.—Huic igitur Malo occurrendum eſt quontocyùs, mox aliter citò Phthiſis ſequitur—Hîc adeò interpollet plurimùm Balſamum naturale, quale nempè Giladenſe, Copayba ſeu ipſa Terebinthina Chienſis. Quid valent ad Ulcuſcula hæcce videmus clariſſimè in Gonorhœâ virulentâ; ſive Urethræ Ulcuſculis; quæ nimìs citò ſæpè ſanant, neque id quidem ſpecificâ quâdam virtute contra virulentum iſtud Profluvium, nam Ulcera ſiſtunt, relicto Veneno.—Si tantum ergò valet in Urethrâ, quidni in Tracheæ Fiſtulis?

J U N I O.

Junio incipiente Pluvia, Ventus Septentrionalis, medio etiam, Pluvia ſubindè; ſub Finem fervida Tempeſtas, nunc Coro nunc Africo ſpirante, Aër interim tenuis & ſiccus.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{/}{2}$. $\overset{//}{3}$. 4. 5. 14. $\overset{//}{15}$. 16. $\overset{///}{17}$. 18. Grando 3 = 1.892.

Fulgur

Fulgur & Tonitru ad Occidentem 5. Graviſſima Procella cum Fulgure & Tonitru 17 à primo Mane S W 4^x. *AB.* 26. H. 10. N b W 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 27. 30,0. N b W 1. } media $29.5\frac{2}{3}$.
——— minim. 17. 29,0. }

Dies frigid. 16. 48. N 1. } media $33\frac{7}{30}$.
— fervid. 28. 16. W S W 1_x. }

Variolæ aliquæ, Anginæ plurimæ mali admodùm Moris in *Cornubiâ* circa *Liſkeard, Leſtwithiel,* St. *Auſtle,* perplures ſanè jugulant Pueros; paucæ etiam hîc, & per viciniam.—Cæterùm Tempeſtas eſt maximè ſalubris, rariſſima Funera.

JULIO.

Imbres frequentes medio, & Aër valdè craſſus, Cœlum fervidiſſimum Initio; à 4 ad 10 omni Veſperi, mox poſt Solis Occaſum, innumeræ Nubes coccineæ pulcherrimæ, Ventus varius hoc Menſe, Auſter attamen prævaluit.

Pluvia 2. 4. 12.′ 13. 16. 17. 18.″ 19. 20. 23. 24. 27. 28. 31 = 1.052 Dig. Dec.

Maxima Pruina 31. Levis Procella 15 a. m. W S W 4_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 9. 29,9. N N E 1. } media $29.5\frac{10}{28}$.
——— minim. 12. 29,3. W S W 2_x. }

Dies frigid. 18. 34. W S W 2^x } media $25\frac{15}{28}$.
— longè fervidiſſima 1. 12. E b S 1. }

Variolæ adhuc paſsìm; Ophthalmiæ plurimæ; Febres quædam rheumaticæ & pleuriticæ, Colica multos torquet, perplurimos exercet Diarrhœa: Coryza, Tuſſis, ac Tumor Faucium frequentes. Cephalalgiæ & Hæmorrhagiæ haud paucos corripiunt, ob Æſtum fortè enormem.

AUGUSTO.

Fuit & hic Menſis calidus, & ſiccus ſatìs, præſertìm poſt Diem ſextum, undè læta Meſſis optimumque Frumentum: Boreas ſæpè

flavit, ſæpè Corus: ſub Finem Atmoſphæra pertenuis. Maximæ ſubindè Rorationes.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime\prime}{2}$. 3. 4. $\overset{\prime\prime}{5}$. $\overset{\prime}{6}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{10}$. 14. 23. $\overset{\prime}{31}$. = 1.572. Dig. Dec.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	17. 29,9.	N E b E 1.	}	media $29.5\frac{21}{28}$.
——— minim.	2. 29,1.	W N W 1.	}	
Dies frigid.	31. 34.	N 1.	}	media $27.\frac{13}{28}$.
— fervid.	21. 20.	E b S 2.	}	

Jam paucæ tantùm Variolæ; Morbilli paſsìm, Angina quædam ulceroſa maligna graſſatur ſparsìm hîc & per Viciniam; multò magìs autem in *Cornubiâ.* Sæpè Fauces Gangrænâ corripiuntur, ſæpè interior Tracheæ Membrana eroſa fruſtatìm ejicitur; tumet plerumque Collum totumque ferè Caput, rubet porrò flagratque admodùm quaſi ex Igne ſacro—rubent pariter tumentque Manus, Fœtor Oris exit teterrimus, adeſt ſemper Anxietas intolerabilis, Jactatio perpetua, mox autem Delirium, aut maxima Somnolentia urget—Vomitio ſæpiſſimè accedit etiam utplurimùm, Alvi Fluxus olidiſſimus—tam acris ſæpè effluit ex Ore Sanies, ut Genas Labiaque etiam, & ipſas Manus erodit.

Plures Ophthalmiâ vexantur—Diarrhœâ torminosâ plurimi.—Perpauci aliter Morbi videntur, adeoque Funera ſunt rariſſima.

SEPTEMBRI.

Diem decimum nonum ad uſque *Septembris* Ventus varius, Corus frequenter, Libs ſubindè, Pluvia haud parca, Procella interdum, aliquando tamen Apricitas—à viceſimo Ventus ab Oriente Nubes diſcuſſit, ſudumque ſæpiſſimè fecit Cœlum.

Pluvia 2. 3. 4. $\overset{\prime}{5}$. 6. $\overset{\prime\prime}{10}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{11}$. 12. $\overset{\prime\prime}{14}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime\prime}{15}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{16}$. $\overset{\wedge}{17}$. $\overset{\prime}{19}$. = 3.156. Dig. Dec.

Procella 2 Nocte S S W 4_x.—16 S W 4—19 Nocte S 4—20. E N E 4_x. Nebula valdè fœtida, 10. Immenſus Maris Æſtus 16 omnia inundans.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	28. 30,1.	E N E 1.	}	media 29.7.
——— minim.	16. 29,1.		}	
Dies frigid.	17. 48.	W N W 2.	}	media $38\frac{16}{28}$.
— calid.	3. 32.	W 3.	}	

Variolæ

Variolæ adhuc paſsìm; Morbilli & Rubeoli multi præcipuè apud *the Dock*; Anginæ plurimæ; quædam etiam valdè malignæ per Viciniam, hujus Generis autem plures longè apud *Liſkeard,* St. *Auſtle,* *Leſtwithiel,* &c. eæque valdè peſtiferæ.—Multi vehementiſſimâ Cephalalgiâ perculſi ſunt—Innumeri Tumore Faucium, Parotidum, Maxillarum, cum acerbo ſæpè Dolore corripiuntur: Hos Alvi Fluxus jam perfrequens juvat ſemper.

Plures Puerperæ nunc Febre miliari graviter affectæ ſunt.

OCTOBRI.

Ad Diem viceſimum quartum *Octobris* alta fuit Baroſcopii Statio, parcâ interim Pluvia, Aer ſiccus, haud rarò tenuis Ventus ab Arcto plerumque flavit, ſæpè Boreas, ſæpiùs Corus.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{//}{2}$. 8. 12. 13. 17. 20. 21. 22. $\overset{/}{24}$. 25. $\overset{/}{28}$. $\overset{//}{29}$. $\overset{/}{30}$
Dig. Dec.
31 = 1.422.

Maxima Pruina, & Glacies 25 Mane N W 2. Nebulæ magnæ 22. 23. N N W 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	10.	30,3.	E N E 2.	} media 29.8$\frac{18}{29}$.
——— minim.	29.	29,2.	S S E 2.	
Dies frigid.	30.	60.	N N E 1.	} media 46$\frac{5}{29}$.
— tepid.	7.	38.	W N W 1ˣ.	

Variolæ jam multò magìs frequentes; ſed plerumque benignæ—Tumores Faucium, Colli, Parotidum, levi ſæpè cum Anginâ valdè frequentes, adhuc Morbilli plùrimi paſsìm, præcipuè apud *the Dock*. Perpauci aliter Morbi.

NOVEMBRI.

Per Initia *Novembris* Pluvia multa, Auſtro perflante, ab undecimo vix ulla, Ventus enim ab Oriente. Alta Mercurii Statio Cœlum autem nubilum plerumque, atque craſſum, ad Finem Gelu.

Dig. Dec.
Pluvia 1. $\overset{//}{2}$. $\overset{//}{3}$. 4. $\overset{///}{5}$. 6. $\overset{///}{7}$. $\overset{/}{10}$. 25 = 2.146.

Procella 7 Veſperi S S W 4ˣ. Nebulæ fœtidæ 3. 4. 8. 9. 19.

☿ Altitud.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	18.	30,5.	E N E 1_x.	} media	$30.0\frac{14}{29}$.
———	minim.	5.	29,5.	S b E 3_x.		
Dies frigid.		30.	62.	E N E 1.	} media	$53\frac{1}{2}$.
— tepid.		8.	44.	S W b S 2_x.		

Morbilli jam undiquè maximè epidemici, imò & ſæpiſſimè maligni, quippè Affectibus peripneumonicis ſtipati. Variolæ plurimæ—Tuſſes innumeræ—Tumores atque Dolores Dentium, Faucium, Parotidum, Maxillarum, &c. ubiquè—ſæpè levis Angina, pauci aliter hîc Morbi—apud *Iſcanos* verò Febres mali admodùm Moris epidemicæ, ac Morbilli valdè lethales.

DECEMBRI.

Perhumida fuit & craſſa valdè Atmoſphæra toto hoc Menſe; Barometer autem altum plerumque tenuit Locum, etſi multa interdum ruebat Pluvia à 15° ad 25^{m} Ventus Orientalis prævaluit iſque ſanè perfrigidus, hinc acre ſubindè Gelu.

Pluvia 1. $\overset{/}{\overline{4.}}$ 6. $\overset{/}{\overline{7.}}$ 8. $\overset{//}{\overline{10.}}$ $\overset{////}{\overline{13.}}$ $\overset{/}{\overline{14.}}$ 15. 18. 19. $\overset{///}{\overline{26.}}$ $\overset{///}{\overline{29.}}$ 30.
Dig. Dec.
Nix 12. 24 = 3.318.

Gravis Procella 9 Nocte, & 10 Manè S W 4^{x}—Jovis & Martis arctiſſima Conjunctio 22. H. 7. p. m.

☿ Altitud.	maxim.	21.	30,5.	E N E 2_x.	} media	$29.8\frac{26}{31}$.
———	minim.	10.	29,0.			
Dies frigid.		24.	71.	E N E 2.	} media	$58\frac{24}{31}$.
— tepid.		9.	50.	S W b W 3.		

Durant uſque Variolæ, Morbilli maximè ſunt epidemici, imò & ſæpè peſtiferi—Puſtulæ ſeu Maculæ non ſunt ità faſtigiatæ; ſed magìs abſconditæ aut luridæ, aut lividæ, iiſque vaneſcentibus Tuſſis furibunda, ſæpè ipſa Peripneumonia ſupervenit; ſæpiùs autem Tormina ſæviſſima atque Alvi Fluxus immanis—Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ frequentes. Colica bilioſa, atrox, torquet plurimos, quorum Alvus eſt plerumque valdè aſtricta, & ſolutu difficilis perquàm, Tuſſes vehementes ac Faucium Collique Tumores apud omnes ferè.

Dig. Dec.
Tota Pluviæ Quantitas Anno 1749 = 34.208.

I JANU-

JANUARIO.

Alta fuit Barometri Statio hoc Menſe, Aër vero craſſus admodùm, & humidus; Vulturnus perflavit ſæpiſſimè, præcipuè à 10 ad 23, Libs interdum, Aquilo rariſſimè, Boreas nunquam—humida adeò atque nebuloſa Atmoſphæra ſuſtinuit Mercurium.—Gelu nullum, imò vix aliqua Pruina. 9 Veſperi ♂ ♃ & ♀ formant Lineam rectam.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{1}$. $\overset{//}{2}$. $\overset{/}{3}$. 4.—6. $\overset{/}{7}$. $\overset{//}{13}$. 14. 17. $\overset{////}{24}$. 25. 26. 27. 29. $\overset{////}{30}$. 31. Grando 3. 30. $\overset{/}{31}$. = 4.338. Dig. Dec.

Procella 24. S S W 4 & totâ ferè Nocte—Gravis Procella à 29° ad Finem ipſum Menſis cum maximis Maris Æſtibus; etſi Dies aliquot poſt Novilunium graviſſima Pluvia. Fulgur & Tonitru ſæviſſimum 30 Nocte S W b W 4ˣ. Lux inſolita totâ Nocte à 23 ad Finem uſque, etſi Cœlum erat Nubibus valdè craſſis abductum; præcipuè 29, 30, & 31, furente Procellâ.—Quod quidem non rarò obſervavi.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	8.	30,4.	N 1.	media $29{,}8\frac{16}{29}$.
——— minim.	31.	29,3.	S W. 4ˣ.	
Dies frigid.	11.	62.	E S E 2.	media $55\frac{6}{28}$.
— tepid.	27.	50.	S W b W 3.	

Plures adhuc Variolæ, Morbilli perdurant, ac valdè ſunt epidemici malique plerumque Moris * graviſſimâ Tuſſi nempè, Suffocatione, ac peripneumonicâ Febre haud rarò accedentibus—ſæpiùs Alvi Fluxu enormi. Tuſſes innumeræ, & acres admodùm.—Pleuroperipmoniæ & Pleuritides paſsim. Colica bilioſa ſævit plurimùm.

FEBRUARIO.

Per Initia *Februarii* humilis Baroſcopii Statio multaque Pluvia, Ventus ab Occidente flectens ad Auſtrum, iſque ſæpè vehemens; Aer intereà valdè craſſus—à 13° ad Finem uſque altiùs multò ſtetit Barometer—Eurus interdum, Auſter ſæpè, Zephyrus, ſubindè ad ipſum

* Tardè admodùm ſæpè erumpebant Morbilli etiam poſt ſex Dies Febre tamen catarrhali graviter urgente, cum Exacerbatione violentiore ſub Noctem; quaſi Febris fuiſſet Hæmitritæa.

Finem

Finem Aquilo frigidus.—Inſolitus fuit Atmoſphæræ Tepor hoc Menſe; nullum Gelu niſi ipſo 28°.—Florida ubiquè Tellus eſt, quaſi procedente *Aprili*, volitant Papiliones—Viperæ proſerpunt. Anemone Chelidonium minus, Lujula Violæ, Prunus ſylveſtris efflorefcunt undiquè—Apium Examen 23 apud *Ycalmpton* quod inſuetum maximè.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 11. 12. 13. 14. 21. 22. 25. 27. Grando 3. 5. 27. Nix 28. cum Grandine = Dig. Dec. 3.128.

Fulgura 1. 2. 5. 26. Fulgur & Tonitru 2. 4.

Procella 1 Nocte S 4^x—3 totâ Die W S W 4—9 Nocte W S W 4_x—22 Nocte S 3—27 N W b W 4.

Permagna *AB*. 15 H. 8 & Zona lucidiſſima albiſſima N W b W 1. 15. 16.—8. 56. poſt.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 28. 30,2. N N E 3. } media $29.7\frac{3}{26}$.
——— minim. 5. 29,0. W 3^x.

Dies frigid. 28. 67. } media $51\frac{6}{26}$.
— tepid. 22. 46. S b E 3.

Morbilli adhuc epidemici: jam tamen paulò magìs ſunt benigni, hos autem conſequitur ſæpè ſeviſſima Tuſſis; imò haud raro Peripneumonia—Sæpiùs verò Alvi Fluxus enormis—Vermes crebrò dejiciuntur—Morbi Colici plures, Ophthalmia frequens, nec non Rheumatiſmus: Variolæ paucæ, Pleuritides aliquæ.

MARTIO.

Tepidus quoquè fuit & hic Menſis, porrò ad Diem viceſimum primum ſiccus Aër, interdum pertenuis.—Ventus plerumque Septentrionalis, intervenit Libs aliquando, ſubindè Corus—à xxi° nunc Libs, nunc Corus, Pluvia ſæpè—Tempeſtas ſanè multò minùs eſt frigida ſolito; floreſcit undiquè Humus; quaſi exeunte *Aprili*; vix ullam notavi Glaciem, perrarò utiquè Pruinam.

Pluvia 1. 9. 10. 11. 17. 18. 19. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 28. 29. Grando 18. 26. 27. 30 = Dig. Dec. 2.152.

Circius

Circius vehemens 26—29 Nocte: Fulgura plurima 27°.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 15. 30,3. E N E 1^x. } media $29.8\frac{10}{26}$.
——— minim. 29. 29,0. W S W 2. }

Dies frigid. 28. 60. N N W 1^x. } media $50\frac{6}{26}$.
— tepid. 11. 44. W S W 1. }

Nullæ jam Variolæ, perpauci Morbilli, Ophthalmiæ paſsim, Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ aliquæ, ſed raræ—Morbi colici plurimi nec non Catarrhi.

APRILI.

Durat uſque mitiſſima Tempeſtas; Pluviæ tamen ſatis, nec defuit Sol pulcher ſubindè: Per Initia Menſis perflavit Vulturnus: à 16° Boreas plerumque, Aër intereà tenuis valdè, ſudumque ſæpè Cœlum.

	/		//	/	/	/	///	//	/	//			///	//
Pluvia	1.	3.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	26.

Dig. Dec.

Grando 18. 24 = 3.344.

AB. valdè lucida 3 mediâ Nocte N N W 1—4 H 10 p. m. N N W 2—Magna 20 H. 9. W N W 1. Gelu 5. N 1. Glacies 6. E b N 1. Procella 9. a. m. S E 4_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 30. 30,1. E N E 1. } media $29.6\frac{10}{28}$.
——— minim. 8. 29,3. S S E 3. }

Dies frigid. 5. 60. N 1. } media $48\frac{7}{28}$.
— tepid. 21. 42. S 1. }

Nullæ nunc Variolæ—Morbilli adhuc plurimi paſsim—Ophthalmiæ frequentes, Eruptio puſtuloſa multorum Caput, atque Faciem infeſtat. Febres quædam lentæ, & nervoſæ—Pleuritides ac Peripneumoniæ multò rariores ſolito hoc Anni Tempore.

MAIO.

Maio incipiente alta Baroſcopii Statio—Aër tenuiſſimus, Apricitas pulchra—Aquilo primùm, mox Boreas—à 10° Vulturnus pluvius, ſubſidente Mercurio; à 19° Ventus varius, Sol ſubindè, Pluvia frequens—Blandiſſima ſanè fuit Tempeſtas—Arbores omnes, Frutices atque Paſcua florida ſunt quàm maximè.—Immenſa Vis undiquè Scarabæorum maximorum; Anglicè, *May Bugs, or Cock Chafers.*

Pluvia 11. 12. 14. 15. 16. 19. 21. 22. 23. 24. 27. 31. =
Dig. Dec.
2.474.

Fulgur & Tonitru ſæviſſima Veſperi 14.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 2. 30,2. N 1.
——— minim. 17. 29,2. S S E 2. } media $29.6\frac{14}{27}$.

Dies frigid. 3. 46. N 1.
— calid. 15. 30. S S E 1x. } media $35\frac{6}{27}$.

Nullæ jam Variolæ, pauci hîc Morbilli—ad Orientem tamen & Occidentem plurimi—Ophthalmiæ acerbiſſimæ permultæ, etiamque haud rarò ſuppurantes—Anginæ & Ulcera Faucium multos infeſtant: Febris quædam putrida Catarrhalis paſsìm ſævo cum Artuum, & Capitis Dolore accedente, interdum Phrenitide.

J U N I O.

Ipſo *Junii* Initio gravis Pluvia—ſicca verò poſtea Tempeſtas, & fervida valdè—Eurus ſæpè flavit, ſæpiùs tamen Corus, Libs rarò, maximi Calores fuere, Euro ſpirante.

Pluvia 1. 2. 6. 7. 10. 12. 13. 15. 23. 24. 25. 26 = Dig. Dec. 1.446.

Fulgur & Tonitru 10. p. m. W S W 2—21. ad Septentrionem E S E 1. Calor enormis à 16 ad 22 incluſivè.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 5. 30,0. N 1.
——— minim. 1. 29,2. S S E 1. } media $29.6\frac{9}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 2. 44. N W 1x.
— fervid. 20. 13. E 1x. } media $28\frac{1}{3}$.

Morbilli paſsìm frequentes valdè—hîc Loci autem nulli: Peripneumoniæ & Rheumatiſmi aliqui; perpauci aliter Morbi: Per Danmonium autem Auſtralem Febres multæ miliares, maximè circa *Totneſs.*

J U L I O.

Fuit & hic Menſis ſiccus admodùm, & fervidus.—Ventus varius, plerumque Occidentalis, vergens ad Arctum: Æſtus vehementiſſimus ob octavo ad decimum quintum Diem, major certè quam hîc Loci memini

mini unquam: Humilis erat utplurimùm Baroſcopii Statio, præcipuè flante Auſtro.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. $\overset{/}{5}$. 7. 16. $\overset{//}{17}$. $\overset{/}{19}$. 22. 23. $\overset{//}{25}$. 27. 28. $\overset{//}{31}$ = Dig. Dec. 1.552.

Fulgura plurima Nocte 15 S S W 1.—Fulgur & Tonitru cum Grandine 24 W 3. Procella, Fulgur, & Tonitru 31. a. m. S b W_x. Nebulæ 1. 2. 13. 26.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 8. 29,8. W b N 1. } media $29.4\frac{24}{28}$.
——— minim. 31. 29,1. S W 4_x. }

Dies frigid. 28. 40. W N W 1. } media $26\frac{10}{28}$.
— longè fervidiſſ. 11. 13. N 1. }

Febres anginoſæ peſtiferæ cum Maculis rubris, luridis, & Puſtulis valdè frequentes apud *Cauſand* & *Lingſand* & per Viciniam.—Magìs ſunt vulgares, & peſtilentes apud *Liſkeard*, *Fowey*, &c.—Morbilli ſparſi ſunt adhuc. Febres aliquæ putridæ, cum Exanthematibus. Tuſſis convulſiva paſsìm inter Pueros, & Coryzæ, Diarrhœa, & Gravedo frequens ſub Finem Menſis.

AUGUSTO.

Per Initia *Auguſti* Pluvia multa—Ventus Auſtralis, & ſæpè nimboſus—Aër valdè craſſus, & humidus: à 13° pulchra Tempeſtas atque calida, Coro utplurimùm ſpirante ad Finem Subſolano.

Pluvia 1. 2. $\overset{//}{4}$. 5. $\overset{///}{6}$. 7. 8. 10. $\overset{//}{11}$. 12. 18. 26. 29. 31. = Dig. Dec. 1.902.

Procella 4. p. m. S S E 4_x——5 primò Manè S S W 4_x.

Nebulæ ſuper Aquà ſæpiſſimè hoc Menſe, & maximæ Rorationes, Malacia frequens—Arbores innumeræ, & omnigenæ quæ ſpectant ad Meridiem exuſtæ ſunt, cum Fulgure tactæ.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 27. 29,9. W b N 1. } media $29.5\frac{19}{31}$.
——— minim. 2. 29,2. S W b W 2. }

Dies frigid. 25. 39. W N W 2. } media $32\frac{16}{31}$.
— fervid. 18. 26. Malacia. }

 Mor-

Morbilli adhuc in Viciniâ, hîc nulli—Febris putrida cum Puſtulis, & Maculis rubris *(a ſcarlet Raſh)* paſsìm graſſatur—Angina maligna cum Febre Eryſipelotéſâ & Ulceribus in Ore peſtiferis; imò interdum gangrænoſis, & fœtidis valdè ſævit in citeriore *Cornubiâ,* præcipuè apud *Milbrook, Cauſand,* & *Kingſand* inter Pueros imò & haud paucos jugulat.—Perplurimi Canes rabidi.—Muſcæ infinitæ omnium Generum jam ſunt infenſiſſimæ.

SEPTEMBRI.

Ineunte *Septembri* gravis Pluvia, Vulturnus Aër nebuloſus; à 6° ad 10 Eurus, tunc Corus; à 22° ad Finem uſque Boreas: Perpulchra Tempeſtas ſæpè hoc Menſe; Aër tamen craſſus plerumque.

Pluvia $\overset{////}{1}$. $\overset{//}{2}$. 4. 5. 9. 10. $\overset{/}{12}$. 14. 16. $\overset{/}{17}$. 20 = 1.736. (Dig. Dec.)
Magna *AB*. 11 H. 10 N 1_x—12 Veſperi W N W 1. Maxima Pruina 16. W N W 1.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 26. 30,2. N E 1.
——— minim. 9. 29,2. E S E 1. } media $29.7\frac{11}{26}$.

Dies frigid. 30. 46. N N E 1.
— calid. 8. 26. E 1. } media $33\frac{5}{26}$.

Rariſſimi Morbi, paucæ jam Choleræ, Morbi colici atque Diarrhœæ multò minùs frequentes quam aſſolent hâc Tempeſtate, vix aliqua Febris occurrit.—Salubris ſanè fuit admodùm hîc Autumnus; quod utiquè Benignitati Cœli haud Dubio debetur maximè. Ex Anni Conſtitutionibus Siccitates ſunt pluvioſis ſalubriores, Hippocr. Aph. 15. Sect. 3.

OCTOBRI.

Venit ab Oriente Ventus toto hoc Menſe, vergens plerumque ad Septentrionem, ad Auſtrum etiam haud raro, hinc longè frigidior facta eſt Tempeſtas, ſub Finem præſertìm.

Pluvia 1. 6. $\overset{////}{7}$. $\overset{//}{8}$. 13. $\overset{/}{14}$. $\overset{//}{17}$. 20.—22. $\overset{/}{23}$. 27. 28. $\overset{//}{30}$. $\overset{//}{31}$.
Nix 25. Grando 29 = 2.798. (Dig. Dec.)

AB. Veſperi 2. N E 1^x—Magna *AB*. 10 H. 9 N E 1.—Levis 11 Veſperi E N E 1—24 Veſperi N E 1—25 H. 8. N b W 1.

Rigi-

Rigidum Gelu 25. N b W 26 E N E 2. Procella 27 E b N 4.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 2. 30,1. N E 1^x.
——— minim. 7. 29,1. S E 2^x. } media $29.5.\frac{17}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 26. 70. E N E 2_x.
— tepid. 1. 42. N 1. } media $54\frac{11}{30}$.

Pleuropneumoniæ aliquæ, & Morbi colici—Tuſſes perplurimæ, pauci aliter Morbi.

NOVEMBRI.

Ineunte *Novembri* Pluvia multa, Baroſcopii Depreſſio, Atmoſphæra maximè craſſa, Eurus velox ; à ſexto ad decimum tertium Cæcias lenis, tunc ab Occidente Ventus ; à decimo octavo ad vigeſimum ſextum Boreas frigidus, interveniente ſubindè Malaciâ : ſub Finem Auſter procelloſus, & pluvius, Aër humidiſſimus.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{1}$. $\overset{///}{2}$. $\overset{//}{3}$. $\overset{////}{4}$. 5. 6. 14. 15. $\overset{///}{16}$. 17. 19. 24. $\overset{//}{26}$. $\overset{//}{27}$. $\overset{///}{28}$. $\overset{/}{29}$. $\overset{//}{31}$. Grando 4. 28. 30. Nix 20 = $\overset{\text{Dig. Dec.}}{4.520}$.

Fulgura 28° Nocte—Vehemens Procella 30 Manè S S W 4^x.—— Maximæ Pruinæ, & Gelu acre à 18 ad 26.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 8. 30,2. E N E 2_x.
——— minim. 30. 28,6. S S W 4^x. } media $26.\frac{9}{24}$.

Dies frigid. 23. 73. N E 2.
— tepid. 30. 52. } media $61\frac{21}{24}$.

Pleuritides ac Peripneumoniæ haud raræ—Tuſſes plurimæ permoleſtæ, Tumores & Dolores Faucium atque Dentium permultos vexant —Rheumatiſmus frequens nec non Diarrhœa torminoſa—Per frigidum hunc Autumnum, (ſuppreſſâ maximè Perſpiratione) generatur acris Sanguinis Colluvies ; quæ varios inducit Corporis Affectus proùt hæc nempè vel illa Pars eâ gravatur.

Sub Finem Menſis omnes penè Equi longè lateque graviſſimâ Tuſſi corripiuntur comitante Febre quâdam Peripneumonicâ, & Coryzâ vehemente ſæpè anhelant maximè & Tuſſi moleſtiſſimâ anguntur—Ex Naribus verò omnes ejiciunt immenſam planè Quantitatem Muci valdè craſſi ſubflavi deinde viridis interdum ſanguinei, Strigmentis immixtis,

ſopo-

ſoporoſi fiunt, debilitantur admodùm, & Eſcam omnigenam prorſùs reſpuunt, ad Sudores ſunt maximè proclives, tremuntque plurimùm —Sanguis horum emiſſus eſt denſus admodùm viſcidus & flavus, ſæpè niger, aut lividus; quod mali ſemper eſt Ominis. Si Tuſſis ſupprimitur citò, nimìs parumque per Nares reddunt, pereunt brevì utplurimùm pereunt—Qui in Stabulis detenti ſunt, pejùs ſe habere videntur quàm in Agris—ad unum ferè omnes ægrotant etſi haud multi pro Numero moriuntur.

DECEMBRI.

Ad Diem decimum *Decembris* Libs valdè pluvioſus; ſubindè etiam Corus, indè ad viceſimum ſextum nunc Vulturnus, nunc Boreas, ſæpiùs tamen Eurus, ad Finem Libs, iterùm humidiſſimus. Atmoſphæra maximè craſſa.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime}{1}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{2}$. $\overset{\prime}{3}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{4}$. $\overset{\prime}{5}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{6}$. 7. 8. 9. 10. $\overset{\prime\prime}{17}$. 24. $\overset{\prime}{25}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{26}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{27}$. 28. $\overset{\prime}{29}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{30}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{31}$. Grando 1. = 4.702. (Dig. Dec.)

Procella Veſperi & totâ Nocte 2 S W 4^x cum Fulgure & Tonitru —3 Manè W b N 4_x maximæ Pruinæ ac Gelu rigidum à 18 ad 22.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	20.	30,6.	N N E 1^x	} media	$29.5\frac{24}{29}$.
——— minim.	31.	28,9.	S W b W 3^x.		
Dies frigid.	21.	70.	E N E 1.	} media	$56\frac{23}{29}$.
— tepid.	10.	50.	S W b W 3_x.		

Apud *Aſhburton*, *Chudleigh*, *Newton*, &c. Febres multæ putridæ, lentæ ſæpè cum, ſæpè ſine Exanthematibus, nec non Morbilli maligni. Febres porrò Dyſentericæ apud *Aſhburton*, & per Viciniam.—Anginæ quædam ſævæ paſsìm, quædam Peripneumoniæ atque Pleuritides Tuſſes & Coryzæ permultos infeſtant.—Colica frequens. Evanuit jam penitùs Morbus inter Equos.

Tota Pluviæ Quantitas hoc Anno MDCCL = 3.192. (Dig. Dec.)

Finis Anni 1750.

JANU-

JANUARIO.

Diem ad uſque viceſimum primum *Januarii* Aër fuit quàm maximè humidus; ineunte Menſe multa Pluvia; nunc Libs nunc Corus ad xviii; a xxi° Ventus Aquilonius vergens ad Orientem plerumque, undè rigidum ſæpè Gelu & Frigus acre, immenſæ ſubindè Pruinæ, Atmoſphæra autem ſiccior longè.

Pluvia 1. 2. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 11. 12. 14. 17. 18. 19. 20. 25. 26. 30. Grando 7. 13. 15. Nix 15. 16. 27. 28. 29 = 3.433. Dig. Dec.

Procella 3. Manè S W 4_x—16 Noctu S W 4^x—17 Manè S b W 4^x Arcius vehemens 25 Nocte: aſperrimum Gelu 28.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 23. 30,2. E N E 3_x. } media 29.5.
——— minim. 1. 28,8. S S E 4_x. }

Dies frigid. 28. 72. N b W 2. } media $60\frac{20}{29}$.
— tepid. 1. 58. }

Pleuritides & Rheumatiſmi multi, Tuſſes & Dentium Dolores plurimi, Colica paſſim: Febres lentæ putridæ graſſantur adhuc prope *Aſhburton*, *Newton*, &c. Pleuroperipneumoniæ, ac Peripneumoniæ frequentes.

FEBRUARIO.

Inſequitur *Februarius* frigidus præſertim per Menſis Initia, Boreâ perflante [x] ab octavo; tamen ad Finem uſque aut Libs aut Corus gelidus; pluvioſa utiquè & procelloſa Tempeſtas plerumque ab undecimo, Atmoſphæra porrò craſſa valdè. [x] Acre admodùm Gelu à Die ſecundo ad octavum.

Pluvia 11. 12. 13. 14. 17. 19. 20. 21. 23. 24. 26. 27. 28. Nix 4. Grando 13. 14. 20. 21. 26 = 2.516. Dig. Dec.

Procella 21. Nocte N N W 4—24 ab H. 10 a. m. ad 4 p. m. S W 4—25 Nocte W S W 4_x—26 Manè W b S 4—27 S W b W 4. Fulgur & Tonitru 24 Nocte—26 Nocte.

Arcus lucidus permagnus per Zodiacum 8 Horâ $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 7. 30,1. E N E 1. } media $29.6\frac{10}{26}$.
——— minim. 26. 29,0. W b S 4. }

Dies frigid. 3. 72. E N E 3. } media 60.
— tepid. 23. 52. W S W 1_x. }

Pleuritides ac Peripneumoniæ valdè ſunt frequentes—Rheumatiſmi multi, Anginæ aliquæ, Tuſſes perplurimæ vehementes, nec non Coryzæ cum Sternutamentis ferè perpetuis, acribus, & moleſtiſſimis—Colica bilioſa paſsìm—Sanguis jam extractus eſt plerumque denſus admodùm, & viſcidus.

MARTIO.

Pluvius fuit admodùm, & procelloſus hic Menſis—Libs perflavit ſæpiſſimè, interdum etiam Argeſtes, Atmoſphæra craſſa valdè, & ſubindè gelida; Gelu tamen vix aliquid—Statio Mercurii plerumque humilis.

Pluvia $\overset{////}{1}$. $\overset{//}{2}$. $\overset{/}{3}$. $\overset{/}{4}$. $\overset{//}{5}$. $\overset{/}{6}$. 7. $\overset{/}{8}$. $\overset{//}{10}$. $\overset{/}{12}$. $\overset{///}{14}$. $\overset{///}{15}$. $\overset{//}{17}$. $\overset{/}{18}$. $\overset{//}{21}$. $\overset{///}{25}$. 26. $\overset{/}{27}$. 28—30. Grando 1. 5. 15. 17. 19. $\overset{/}{30}$ = 5.590. Dig. Dec.

Procella 4 p. m. S W b W 4_x—5 Manè W b N 4—6 p. m. S W b S 4—13 Nocte S W 4—14 Nocte—15 Nocte W N W 4—17 totâ Nocte S S W 4^x—18 Manè W 4—25 Nocte W 4_x—26 Manè N W b W 4—29 p. m. W 4_x.

Fulgura Nocte 4. Fulgur & Tonitru vehemens 5. a. m. Fulgur & Tonitru 6 p. m.—15 Veſperi.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 23. 30,2. E N E 1^x. } media $29.4\frac{14}{31}$.
——— minim. 4. 29,0. }

Dies frigid. 19. 60. N W 1. } media $52.\frac{24}{31}$.
— tepid. 28. 48. W S W 2. }

Tuſſes, Coryzæ, Raucedines perplurimæ cum magno Faucium Tumore, atque acerbo Dentium Dolore—Rheumatiſmi multi graviſſimi: Pleuritides nec non Peripneumoniæ valdè frequentes.

APRILI.

Decidit quoquè Pluvia haud exigua hoc Menſe; pulchra tamen aliquando intervenit Apricitas, ſpirante tunc Vento ab Oriente—Cæterùm

rum Septentrio magìs quàm Auſter prævaluit: Aër fuit ſæpè tenuis, interdum frigidus, præcipuè *Aprilis* Initio.

Pluvia 1. 2. 5. 6. 10. 11. 12. 14. 15. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 28. 29. Grando 1. 5. Nix multa 4 = Dig. Dec. 3.376.

Fulgur & Tonitru 1. p. m. Procella 27. E b N 1.

Ampliſſimus Hàlo circa Lunam 23 H. 9. p. m.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	8. 29,8. E N E 1.	media 29.5.	
——— minim.	23. 29,2. S S W 1.		
Dies frigid.	5. 62. N N N E 2_x acre Gelu.	media $48\frac{24}{27}$.	
— tepid.	29. 40. E 1.		

Pleuritides ac Peripneumoniæ & veræ, & ſpuriæ valdè ſunt frequentes undiquè, haud largam tamen Sanguinis Miſſionem facilè ferunt; etſi Cruor eſt ſæpè viſcidus valdè: Rheumatiſmi plurimos torquent. Tuſſes, Coryzæ, Parotidum & Maxillarum Tumores, Dentiumque Dolores ubiquè ſæviunt maximè. Febres intermittentes aliquæ, Colica bilioſa paſsìm & multæ Ophthalmiæ. Juniores perplurimi Puſtulis aquoſis ſcabioſis per totum Corpus infeſtantur.

M A I O.

Prior *Maii* Pars fuit pluvia atque perfrigida, poſterior ſicca, jucunda, calida; ineunte Menſe Ventus inconſtans; à decimo nono ad ipſum Finem ab Oriente aut Septentrione quod Atmoſphæram ſiccavit plurimùm.

Pluvia 1. 2. 4. 5. 7. 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 15. 16. 27. Grando 5. 6 = Dig. Dec. 2.570.

Procella 2. p. m. S W 4_x—5 N W b W 4—12 E S E 4_x. Gelu & maximæ Pruinæ 5. 7.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	20. 30,1. E N E 1.	media $29.6.\frac{20}{28}$.	
——— minim.	3. 29,1. W b N 2^x.		
Dies frigid.	7. 56. S E 3.	media $40\frac{2}{28}$.	
— calid.	25. 26. N E b E 2_x.		

Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ paſsìm, Colicæ & Rheumatiſmi multi, ac tabidi plures: Tuſſis & Aſthma frequens; Coryzæ permultæ cum Faucium Tumore; præſertìm Menſis Initio. Variolæ jam aliquæ huc advectæ à Militibus de Regiment de *Conway*.

JUNIO.

Ineunte *Junio* valdè calida Tempeſtas, Euro perflante: à 12 ad 20 venit ab Occidente Ventus, tunc recurrit Eurus multâ cum Pluviâ—Sub Finem Auſter, Aër indè longè humidior.

Pluvia 6. 7. 8. 15. 16. 18. 19. 22. 23. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30 = 3.114. Dig. Dec.

Procella 6 p. m. E S E 4—7 Manè E S E 4_x—22 p. m. ad mediam Noctem E 4.

Fulgura plurima ſæpè cum Tonitru 5 Nocte—6 Fulgura perpetua Nocte & Tonitru frequens—7 Fulgura perpetua lucidiſſima, at pallidiſſima p. m. & totâ Nocte mugiente ſubindè Tonitru—Fulgura multa 9 Nocte, Tonitru è longinquo.

Pulcherrimus Cœli Color puniceus 19 Veſperi W S W 1^x.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	3.	30,0.	Malacia.	media 29.5$\frac{12}{26}$.
——— minim.	29.	29,1.	S 3.	
Dies frigid.	23.	43.	E 3.	media 29.$\frac{2}{26}$.
— fervid.	6.	17.	E S E 4_x.	

Variolæ frequentes in Oppido, Febres puſtuloſæ paſsìm—Peripneumoniæ nothæ aliquæ, Tuſſes & Faucium Tumores plurimi: Phthiſi pulmonari multi laborant.

JULIO.

Sequitur jam *Julius* pluvioſus, & majore ex Parte algidus; prævaluit hoc Menſe Libs, haud raro tamen intervenit Corus, interdum Favonius; Atmoſphæra plerumque craſſa & humida.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 10—12. 15. 16. 17. 18. 20. 21. 23. 24. 25. 26. 29.—31 = 4.996. Dig. Dec.

Denſiſſima, fœtida Nebula toto Die 21. Maxima Diluvia ſub Finem Menſis undiquè—Fontes omnes, & Rivuli exundant maximè.—Fructus omnes horæi fatui ſunt prorsùs, & crudiſſimi—rariſſimè Pa-

pilionem imò vix Muſcam vides—Multi Canes rabidi diſcurrunt. Cicadæ ſilent omninò.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 9. 29,8. N N W 1. } media $29.4\frac{2}{3}$.
——— minim. 26. 29,0. S S E 3.

Dies frigid. 1. 39. W N W 2ˣ. } media $31\frac{10}{30}$.
— calid. 9. 25.

Variolæ paſsìm hîc & jam per Viciniam: Febres miliares, putridæ, lentæ aliquæ hîc, longè plures per Oras Orientales & Auſtrales *Devoniæ* imò & haud rarò lethales. Pleuripneumoniæ nonnullæ—— Morbi colici frequentes & acerbi. Ora apthoſa jam ferè epidemica: Quandoquidem tam infauſta Pluvia frigidaque fuit Tempeſtas perpauca Funera videmus—Omnes tamen maximo Virium Languore laborant.—Credo equidem quòd præſens Cœli Salubritas haud parùm nimboſis crebriſque Ventis debetur; qui Atmoſphæram tam frequenter purgârunt.

AUGUSTO.

Submiſſum fuit Baroſcopium *Auguſti* Initio; Libs plerumque, Aër craſſus: à 12 ad 15 Corus. Maximæ Rorationes 7—indè Libs rursùs ad 21; pòſt Aquilo, dein Eurus, ad Finem Corus: Nebulæ ſæpè hoc Menſe—Sub Finem flante Euro Aër valdè tenuis—Ros plurimus.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime\prime}{1}$. $\overset{\prime}{3}$. 4. 5. $\overset{\prime}{7}$. 9. $\overset{\prime}{10}$. $\overset{\prime}{16}$. 18. 19. $\overset{\prime}{20}$. 21. 28. 30 ==
D'g. Dec.
1.434.

Magna *AB*. 8. W N W 1ˣ, Pruina 29.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 29. 30,1. N N W 1ˣ. } media $29.5.\frac{1}{3}$.
——— minim. 3. 29,1. S S W 3.

Dies frigid. 29. 44. } media $32\frac{2}{30}$.
— calid. 24. 26. Malacia.

Variolæ modò ſunt frequentes, Morbi colici plurimi multo cum Angore Ventriculi, ac Vomitione.—Haud pauci Apoplexiâ perculſi ſunt. Morbi Hypochondriaci & Hyſterici undiquè.—Canes rabidi paſsìm. Aviculæ perplurimæ pereunt inter Plumas exeundas. Vix

 vides

vides Papilionem—rarò audis Cicadam, adeò triſtis fuit Tempeſtas Menſis Initio.

SEPTEMBRI.

Parùm fuit conſtans hoc Menſe, ventus ab occidente, tamen plerumque Barometer; nec multum elatus nec valdè depreſſus—Medio *Septembri* Apricitas, Pluvia parca. Sub Finem perplurimæ denſæ Nebulæ—Maxima Pruina atque Glacies 22. 26. 27. 30.

Totum Cœlum etſi nubilum luminoſum Noctu 7 & 8; undè neſcio.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{\overline{1}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{5}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{6}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{7}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{8}}$. 9. 11. 12. 15. $\overset{/}{\overline{20}}$. 21. $\overset{/}{\overline{24}}$. $\overset{/}{\overline{27}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{28}}$. 29
Dig. Dec.
= 2.306.

Max. Barom. Altitud. 13. 30.0. W N W 1ˣ. } media $29.6\frac{3}{28}$.
Minim. ———————— 7. 29.1. S 2.

Dies frigid. 27. 54. N E 1. } media $41\frac{4}{28}$.
— calid. 5. 35. E S E 2.

Variolæ paſsìm, jamque Indolis pejoris: Infantes & juniores innumeri Puſtulis, Tineâ, & Achoribus vexantur. Icterus valdè frequens. Febres aliquæ putridæ, Puſtulis urentibus aquoſis comitatæ——Hæmiplegiæ aliquæ, & Paralyſes. Morbi Hypochondriaci plures. Morbus Colicus cum magno, & pertinaci Stomachi Angore plures torquet; horum Alvus eſt plerumque valdè aſtricta; bilioſa multa, ac porracea vomunt.

OCTOBRI.

Venit ab Oriente Ventus toto hoc Menſe, nunc ad Septentrionem, nunc ad Auſtrum declinans, iſque ſæpè velox valdè—Aër fuit plerumque ſiccus haud rarò gelidus admodùm, ad Finem acre Gelu.

Pluvia 3. $\overset{////}{\overline{4}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{5}}$. 6. $\overset{//}{\overline{7}}$. $\overset{//}{\overline{8}}$. 9. 12. 23. 24. $\overset{//}{\overline{26}}$. $\overset{///}{\overline{27}}$. 30. Dig. Dec. = 3.060.

Procella 8 Noctu E 4_x—13 toto Die E b S 4_x—14 p. m. E b S 4 levis *AB.* 12 H. 8. E N E 2.

☿ Altitud.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	18.	30,0.	E 3ˣ.	media 29.7.
——— minim.	26.	29,0.	E S E 2ˣ.	
Dies frigid.	30.	64.	N 1ˣ.	media $49\frac{13}{30}$.
— tepid.	2.	40.	E S E 1ˣ.	

Variolæ paſsìm; Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ aliquæ, Tuſſes Aſthmaticæ laborioſæ frequentes—Rheumatiſmi multi Colica bilioſa, haud raro, nec Icterus.

Morbus phreneticus inter Equos—Horrent primò, & tremunt plurimùm; mox triſtes fiunt ac ſomnolenti: Deìn phrenetici imò furioſi quaſi pauloque pòſt occidunt.

NOVEMBRI.

Ad Diem *Novembris* undecimum permanſit Ventus Orientalis, ad Finem etiam recurrit, intermedio, autem Tempore, Libs, aut Còrus—Atmoſphæra porro ſæpè humidus valdè, ſubſidente tandem plurimum Baroſcopio.

		/	//	/		//	//		//		///	//	//		///
Pluvia	1.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.

Nix 1. Grando 20. 25 = 3.510. Dig. Dec.

AB. levis 7. H. 9. E b N 1—Magna 30 Veſperi E N E 2.

Gelu acre Menſis Initio, & ad Finem.

Procella 16. p. m. S W b S 4_x—20 p. m. S S W 4—21 Manè S W b W 4_x—22 p. m. S W b W 4_x—Fluctus immenſi, & Maris Æſtus maximè inundans 21—Fulgur & Tonitru ſæviſſima 21 ab H. 3. p. m. ad 6ᵐ Barometro tunc ſubſidente ad 28. 7.—Permagnus Æſtus 24 Veſperi.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	5.	30,4.	N E 1.	media $29.7\frac{10}{20}$.
——— minim.	20.	21,28.7.	S W b W 4.	
Dies frigid.	29.	67.	E N E 2ˣ.	media 57.
— tepid.	15.	49.	W S W 2.	

Variolæ multæ, quædam mali admodùm Moris, ſæpè crudo tantum Ichore ſcatent, ſæpè nigræ, ſeſſiles, ac Petechiis lividis interſtinctæ—Tuſſes Diſtillationes Faucium Tumores, Dentiumque Dolores permultos laceſſunt. Rheumatiſmi, Pleuritides, & Peripneumoniæ aliquæ.

aliquæ. Tormina Ventris haud paucos cruciant, quoſdam Dyſenteria, Aſthma gravis plures.—Anginoſa quædam Febris cum Eryſipelate & Puſtulis plurimis paſsìm ſub Finem Menſis graſſatur.

DECEMBRI.

Per Decembris Initia Aër perfrigidus, Ventus Aquilonius, rigidum Gelu, alta Barometri Statio—à 15 ad 21 Vulturnus cadente Mercurio—Ad Finem Boreas Nix & acre Gelu.

Pluvia 1. 3. 5. 12. $\overset{//}{15}$. 16. 17. 18. $\overset{/}{19}$. $\overset{///}{20}$. 21. $\overset{///}{23}$. $\overset{/}{25}$. 28.

Dig. Dec.
Nix 1. 13. 29. 30. 31 = 2.406.

Immenſi Fluctus *(Boars)* à 18 ad 21. Ampliſſimus Halo circa Lunam H. 9. p. m. 20 S E 2ˣ.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 5. 30,2. N 1.
——— minim. 21. 29,1. S b W 3ₓ. } media 29.7$\frac{16}{36}$.

Dies frigid. 7. 72. N N E 1.
— tepid. 21. 52. } media 62$\frac{1}{2}$.

Variolæ hîc jam epidemicæ, imò & inter juniores frequenter exitiales: Quippè ſæpè crudæ, interdum petechiales: Plurimi Rheumatiſmi acerbi atque difficiles—aliqui inflammatorii ac difficiles quidem Scorbutici & pertinaces admodùm.—Tuſſis & Aſthma valdè frequens, quoſdam cruciat vehementer: Permultæ Diſtillationes cum Faucium & Tonſillarum Tumore moleſtiſſimæ. Tormina bilioſa peſtifera perplurima. Anginæ inflammatoriæ plures premunt, malignæ diræ quoſdam cum Puſtulis puniceis minimis, ſed innumeris.

Dig. Dec.
Tota Pluviæ Quantitas Anno MDCCLI fuit = 38.311.

Finis Anni 1751.

JANU-

JANUARIO.

Incipiente Anno læta Rerum Facies, Apricitas perpulchra, rigidum Gelu, immenſæ Pruinæ, Boreas ſiccus, incepit autem liqueſcere Gelu 7°.—Mox irruit Auſter, decidunt Pluviæ; recurrit Boreas 16° Nubeſque diſcutit; à 18 pluvius Vulturnus, 23 & 24 Boreas iterùm, deìn rursùm Vulturnus, ad Finem Corus.

Pluvia 8. $\overline{9}^{//}$. $\overline{10}^{///}$. $\overline{11}^{///}$. $\overline{12}^{//}$. $\overline{13}^{//}$. 14. 15. $\overline{18}^{///}$. $\overline{19}^{/}$. $\overline{20}^{/}$. 21. $\overline{22}^{//}$. $\overline{25}^{/}$. $\overline{27}^{/}$. $\overline{28}^{//}$. 29. 31 = 4.042. Dig. Dec.

Procella 13 a. m. S 4^x—14 Manè 28. 7 S W b S 4—19 a. m. S b W 4—22 a. m. S S E 4. Maximi Maris Æſtus ac inundantes à 19 ad 23.

☿ Altitud. maxima	4.	30,4.	E N E 2.	media $29.5\frac{2}{29}$.
——— minima	14.	28,7.	S W b S 4.	
Dies frigid.	4.	70.	*	media $60\frac{19}{29}$.
— tepid.	13.	53.	S 4^x.	

Variolæ uſque epidemicæ, ſæpè crudæ, & pravè maturantes, nonnunquam Petechiis maculatæ. Anginæ mucoſæ, atque Faucium Tumores valdè frequentes. Angina ulceroſa imò, & gangrænoſa quoſdam corripit—Peripneumoniæ ac Pleuroperipneumoniæ paſsìm—Tuſſes inter omnes, ſæpè vehementes ſæpè tabificæ. Plurimi Rheumatiſmi valdè acerbi.

FEBRUARIO.

Per Initia *Februarii* Ventus Aquilonius, Aër perfrigidus, Sol ſæpè—Ab 8° Ventus inconſtans valdè, medio Menſe Pluvia multa, & Initio & Fine præalta Baroſcopii Statio, Atmoſphæra ſicca, maximæ Pruinæ.

Pluvia 4. $\overline{8}^{/}$. $\overline{9}^{///}$. $\overline{10}^{/}$. $\overline{11}^{/}$. $\overline{13}^{//}$. $\overline{15}^{///}$. $\overline{16}^{//}$. 17. $\overline{18}^{/}$. 19. 21. $\overline{24}^{/}$. 26. Dig. Dec.
Nix 8. Grando 27 = 2.910.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	28.	30,6.	N 1.	media $29.8\frac{22}{28}$.
——— minim.	11.	29,2.	W S W 2.	
Dies frigid.	7.	71.	E N E 2^x.	media $53\frac{21}{28}$.
— tepid.	26.	52.	S 3^x.	

Variolæ

Variolæ epidemicæ in hoc Oppido; raræ autem per Viciniam—— Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ plures, Rheumatiſmus torquet plurimos: Angina mucoſa multos, multos etiam inflammatoria cruciat, quædam porrò Anginæ malignæ graſſantur. Morbus Colicus paſsìm, & Icterus. Tuſſes & Faucium Tumores, Dentiumque Dolores valdè frequentes.

M A R T I O.

Ineunte & exeunte *Martio* Pluviæ parùm; Aër ſiccus Gelu interdum & magnæ Pruinæ Ventus ab Oriente; medio Menſe Corus plerumque Pluvia frequens.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{2}$. 4. $\overset{/}{9}$. 12. $\overset{//}{13}$. 14. 15. $\overset{/}{17}$. 18. 19. 22. 23. 24.
Grando 13. 14. 15. 18. 27. Nix 20. 25 = 1.510.

Procella 13. a. m. S W b S 4—16 a. m. N W 4—24 N W 4_x—30 E S E 4_x. Tonitru Manè 24. 15° vehemens Tempeſtas apud *Londin.* &c. uſque ad *Dover* hîc N W 3^x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 7. 30,4. E 2.
——— minim. 13. 29,2. } media $29.8\frac{3}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 8. 64. E N E 1.
— tepid. 11. 48. W N W 1^x. } media 56.

Variolæ frequentes, aliqui multò pauciores: Anginæ, Pleuritides & Peripneumoniæ permultæ; Rheumatiſmus crucians paſsìm. Tuſſes vehementes undiquè. Aſthma graviſſimum plurimos opprimit. Morbi Colici & aliqui Icterici.

A P R I L I.

Lætiſſima ſæpè Tempeſtas hoc Menſe, & per Initia & per Medium Aprilis, flante utplurimùm Borea ſicco; ab 11 autem ad 14 multa decidit Pluvia, pòſt 20 Corus prævaluit.

Pluvia $\overset{/}{11}$. $\overset{///}{12}$. $\overset{//}{13}$. $\overset{/}{14}$. $\overset{/}{20}$. 21. $\overset{/}{22}$. $\overset{/}{23}$. 24. 25. 27. 28. $\overset{//}{30}$.
Dig. Dec. 2.724.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 16. 30,2. E N E 1^x.
——— minim. 25. 29,2. W N W 3^x. } media $29,7\frac{9}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 1. 62. S N E 2.
— tepid. 10. 38. S W b W 1. } media $47\frac{4}{38}$.

Crebræ

Crebræ adhuc Variolæ hîc & paſsìm; imò & interdum lethales—Icterus frequens, Hydrope plures laborant—Rheumatiſmi, Pleuritides, & Peripneumoniæ plurimæ——Permulti atque etiam adulti Vermibus ſcatent—Tuſſes & Faucium Tumores undiquè.

M A I O.

Varius fuit hoc Menſe Ventus, ſæpè Africus, ſæpè Corus, Eurus ſubindè—Prior *Maii* Pars tempeſtiva ſatìs, poſterior pluvioſa valdè—Sicca Medio, atque tenuis Atmoſphæra, Flatus ab Oriente.

Pluvia 1. 5. 6. 7. 8. 20. 21. 22. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31 = Dig. Dec. 3.328.

Procella 1 S W b W 4_x—31 p. m. S S W 4 Nebula fœtida 19 S S W 2 multa Fulgura Nocte 25 S S E 2.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 12. 29,9. E 2.
——— minim. 21. 29,1. S S W 3. } media $29.5\frac{13}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 3. 49. E 2
— calid. 19. 28. S S W 2. } media $37.\frac{3}{30}$.

Plurimæ etiamnum Variolæ—Multi Rheumatiſmo laborant—Haud pauci Pleuritide ac Peripneumoniâ, Tuſſes frequentes, & graves Aſthmatis Paroxyſmi—Plures Phthiſi Pulmonum contabeſcunt.

J U N I O.

Ad Diem *Junii* decimum quintum Pluviæ parùm—Sol ſæpè calidus, Ventus inconſtans, Auſter utplurimùm—Ab iſto autem Tempore multa Pluvia, Atmoſphæra craſſa valdè, & humida, atque etiam plerumque frigida: Baroſcopii Statio humilis.

Pluvia 1. 2. 3. 9. 10. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 26. 29. 30 = Dig. Dec. 3.286.

Procella 4 primò Manè W S W 4_x—17 Veſperi & Nocte S S W 4_x—18 Manè & ad Meridiem ferè S S W 4. Maxima Diluvia medio Menſe.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 9. 29,9. N N W 1ˣ. } media 29.4.$\frac{10}{24}$.
——— minim. 18. 29,0. S S W 4.

Dies frigid. 20. 40. N N W 1. } media 33$\frac{18}{24}$.
— calid. 15. 26. S b W 2ₓ.

Variolæ epidemicæ frequenter, nigræ, parvæ, malignæ cum Petechiis: Sæpè crudæ admodùm, & aquoſæ prorsùs—Minimè maturantes—Haud pauci Ićtero laborant & Hydrope; multi Colicis Doloribus: Paſsìm Aſthma ſæviſſimum—Rheumatiſmus atque Arthritis multò crebrior ſolito hâc Anni Tempeſtate. Febris anginoſa peſtiferi Moris ſævit plurimùm, præcipuè ſub Menſis Finem hoc in Oppido, nec non apud *the Dock* & in citeriore *Cornubiâ*—Fauces plerumque fœdis & fœtidis Ulceribus eroduntur, tota Cuticula ferè Exanthematibus prærubris turpatur tandemque tota deſquamatur; Febris adeſt haud levis Initio & majore ex Parte Delirium, præcipuè adventante Nocte cum exacerbatur ſemper.——Pertriſtis ſanè ac pluvioſa Tempeſtas magnam infert omnibus & Animi & Corporis Dejectionem.

J U L I O.

Frigidus quoque & pluvius fuit hic Menſis; Aërque ſæpè craſſiſſimus, ſub *Julii* Finem Pluvia graviſſima inundans omnia. Auſter prævaluit à 18 tamen ad 18 Aquilo perpetuus.

Pluvia 1. 3. 4. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{5}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{6}}$. 9. 10. 14. 15. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{16}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{17}}$. 23. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime\prime}{\overline{24}}$. $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{\overline{25}}$. $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{26}}$. $\overset{\prime}{\overline{27}}$. 29. 30 = 2.864. Dig. Dec.

Fulgur & Tonitru ſævum 25 Nocte.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 19. 29,9. N N E 1. } media 29.5$\frac{10}{25}$.
——— minim. 24. 29,0. S 3ˣ.

Dies frigid. 25. 40. S W b W 2. } media 32$\frac{20}{25}$.
— calid. 2. 25. N N W 1ˣ.

Variolæ ubiquè maximè epidemicæ, eæque plerumque crudæ admodùm, aut parvæ, nigræ, & ſeſſiles ſunt, ſanè haud parùm funeſtæ, acri ferè diffluunt Humore, & minimè cocto, Sputa tamen ſunt largiſſima, atque ſæva ſæpè oriuntur Faucium Ulcera.

Febris

Febris anginoſa qualem deſcripſi * 1734 paſsim vagatur, nec non Angina maligna, ſub utriuſque Finem maximus eſt Pruritus per totum Corpus; imò ſæpè intolerabilis tandemque omnis deſquamatur Cuticula; imò & in junioribus ipſæ interdum decidunt Ungues.

Febres Catarrhales ac Rheumatiſmi frequentes: Tuſſes vehementes perplurimos vexant, permultos Aſthma aut Arthritis, haud paucos Tumores Colli, Faucium, Maxillarum etiam, ubi Angina prorsùs deeſt.

In omni Febre quàm maxima eſt ad Exanthemata ac Sudores Diſpoſitio, raroque Fauces non aliquo Modo gravantur—Perrarò jam extrahitur glutinoſus Sanguis—Urina eſt plerumque cruda, quaſi ineſſet tantillulùm Lactis, aut ſubviridis præcipuè Febrium Initio, ſed, quod miror, ſæpè Dyſuriam parit.

AUGUSTO.

Durat uſque pluvia Tempeſtas, licèt enim per Menſis Initia & calida fuit valdè † & aprica ſatìs—Poſt decimum tamen continuæ fermè decidêre Pluviæ, Auſtro plerumque aut Cauro flante; undè frigidus, & valdè humidus Aër.

Pluvia $\overset{//}{1}$. $\overset{///}{11}$. $\overset{/}{12}$. $\overset{//}{13}$. 14. $\overset{//}{16}$. $\overset{/}{17}$. 18. 19. 21. $\overset{/}{25}$. $\overset{/}{26}$. $\overset{//}{27}$. $\overset{//}{28}$. 30. $\overset{/}{31}$ = 3.332. Dig. Dec.

Nebula denſiſſima 10 N W 1_x—29. 30. 31. Fulgura perplurima 11 Nocte—25 primò Manè nec non 25.—Quàm latiſſimus Halo circa Lunam 12 ab H. 9. ad 11 Noctis Grando vehemens admodùm. Grando ſæviſſima 12 Horâ 11â & 12â a. m. W N W 1^x.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 18. 29,9. Malacia. } media 29.5.
——— minim. 25. 29,0. S S E 3^x. }

Dies frigid. 26. 44. N W b W 3^x. } media $30\frac{22}{29}$.
— fervid. 9. 17. E N E 1. }

Maximè adhuc graſſantur Variolæ, crudæ ſunt plerumque, & ichoroſæ; haud rarò autem atræ, ſeſſiles, parvæ, peſtiferæ, accedente

* Vide Vol. I. Menſ. April. † Innumeræ lucidiſſimæ prærubræ Nubeculæ 30 Horâ 10â p. m. ab Horâ autem undècimâ Nocte ad 2m matutinam 31. AB. valdè luminoſa N W 1^x.

ſæpè per Febris Initia prælarga navium Hæmorrhagia, præcipuè verò Menſis Initio, raræ autem fuere Petechiæ.

Febris anginoſa, puſtuloſa, eryſipelatoſa ſævit plurimùm—Multùm porrò Angina maligna—Choleræ plurimæ paſsìm—Torquent etiam perplurimos Arthritis & Rheumatiſmus—Tuſſes & Faucium Tumores innumeri—Febres aliquæ putridæ, lentæ, remittentes ſine Puſtulis aut Apthis. Contriſtantur maximè omnium penè Animantium Genera, infauſtiſſima Meſſis—Fructus fatui & crudi prorsùs, corruptum Squalore humido eſt Frumentum.

SEPTEMBRI.

Nulla Pluvia per ſex ultimos *Septembris* Dies; ſed Apricitas pulchra, Euro flante; Libs frequens antè, & Pluvia, Atmoſphæra valdè humida.

Pluvia $\overset{\prime}{1.}$ $\overset{\prime\prime}{2.}$ $\overset{\prime}{14.}$ 16. 20. $\overset{\prime\prime}{21.}$ 23. 24 = 1.142. Dig. Dec.

Ampliſſimus Halo circa Lunam 20 H. 10 p. m. N W 2—Parvus at valdè igneus 22 H. 9. p. m. W N W 1. Nox procelloſa 21 S S W 4_x.

☿ Altitud. maxim.	27.	30,0.	E 2_x.	media $26.9\frac{14}{19}$.
——— minim.	1.	29,2.	S W 3.	
Dies frigid.	14.	40.	S S W 2.	media $33.\frac{11}{19}$.
— calid.	29.	28.	E S E 1.	

Variolæ uſque epidemicæ, quædam ſatìs benignæ, quædam crudiſſimæ, aquoſæ nec maturantes unquam ſed in Veſicis prælargis faceſſentes Cutem erodunt; aliquæ magnâ Narium Hæmorrhagiâ ſtipatæ; paucæ autem Petechiis, undè ſanè neſcio.

Diarrhœa atque Tormina perplurimos exercent, nec non Tuſſes acerbæ ac Coryzæ: Rheumatiſmi multi.

Febris anginoſa puſtuloſa graſſatur adhuc plurimùm: Eſt etiam Angina maligna ulceroſa perfrequens, putridâ cum Febre, fœdiſſimo Spiritus Odore, Vomitu, Alvi Fluxu, imò & interdum Faucium ipſâ Gangrænâ——in Morbo utroque facilis Puſtularum, Sudorum, aut Exanthematum, Eruptio, magnâ conſequente Cuticulæ Deſquammatione,

tione, funeſta ſanè ſunt Signa, nefaſta perarida Cutis aut lividæ Puſtulæ. Tempeſtas eſt infauſta admodùm Tabidis.

OCTOBRI.

Ineunte & etiam exeunte *Octobri*, Cœlum ſerenum & Aer tenuis fuit. Ventus Borealis vel Orientalis plerumque prævalebat—— Maximæ ſæpè Pruinæ—Paululùm Pluviæ toto Menſe; quamvis Octavo Die, & decimo etiam furit Procella Pluviæ, & Grandinis, Vento à Noto & Occidente flante—Permagnæ Rorationes, 18°, 19°, xxiv°. xxv°, xxvii°, et trigeſimo, manè.—

Pluvia 6. 7. 8. $\overline{9}$. 14 = 1.264. Dig. Dec. (''' over 9)

Maxima Pruina Die 2do.—

Levis *AB*. 2° & 14°—W N W_x—Magnus Halo circa Lunam 19°.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 31. 30,4. N E 1.
——— minim. 11. 29,4. S S W 1x. } media $29.9\frac{12}{30}$.

Dies frigid. 22. 54. E N E 1.
— tepid. 18. 42. W b S 1. } media $41\frac{22}{31}$.

Variolæ adhuç epidemicæ undiquè ferè. Quædam mites: Quædam crudæ, malignæ——Quædam aliæ peſtiferæ cum Petechiis, & Hæmorrhagiis. Plures Anginæ malignæ etiam, & inter Adultos—Aliquæ longè plurimæ Febriculæ anginoſæ, puſtuloſæ. Innumeri correpti levi Anginâ, Coryzâ, Fauciumque Tumore. Medio Menſe ob Pruinas, et Nebulas gelidas Rheumatiſmi multi, & Tuſſes populares.

NOVEMBRI.

Nubilus erat hic Menſis, et Aër craſſus: Ventus mutabilis—Initio Septentrio, aut Aquilo ſpiravit. Sæpè Libs, atque Auſter—Dies octavus & decimus maximè procelloſi—Viceſimo 2° Gelu acre manè; Pluvia tamen perpetua ab Horâ 5° p. m. Sol ſubindè a. m. Levis *AB*. ultimo Die—Sub Finem Menſis Boreas & Septentrio prævalebant.

Pluvia 7°, $\overline{8°}$, 9°, cum Grandine Nocte $\overline{10°}$, $\overline{22°}$ = 1.682. Dig. Dec. ('' over 8°; ''' over 10°; ''' over 22°)

Maxima Roratio 2°, Pruina 4°.

☿ Altitud. maxim. 26. 30,5. N N W^x.
——— minim. 10. 29,2. S W 4. } media 29.9$\frac{18}{29}$.

Dies frigid. 21. 66.0. E N E 1^x.
——— 8. 46.0. S W 4_x. } media 52$\frac{8}{29}$.

Variolæ adhuc epidemicæ, ſæpè verrucoſæ, paucæ cum Petechiis—Leves Anginæ innumeræ etiam inter Adultos, & in his quoquè ſemper ferè cum Puſtulis. Perplurimæ etiam, & epidemicæ adhuc Anginæ malignæ pluresque jugulant. Eryſipelatoſæ ſparſæ cum Puſtulis interdum graviſſimis Apthis ſtipatæ, & Narium Ulceribus.

Vix ſanè ulla Febricula occurrit, cujuſvis Generis ſit, niſi Puſtulis aut Apthis conſequentibus—Perplurimi Phthiſi Pulmonari laborant. Tuſſes ubiquè ferè apud omnes, plùs minuſve—Aſthma graviſſimum paſsìm frequens.

DECEMBRI.

Varia fuit Tempeſtas, & Ventus mutabilis toto hoc Menſe. Initio Aër tenuis, Gelu rigidum, & maximæ Pruinæ; Aquilone, vel Septentrione dominante. Circa Medium Caurus, aut Africus ſpiravit, haud parcâ decidente Pluviâ—Ad Finem recurrit Aquilo, vel Septentrio, comitante Gelu.

Procella xi. Horâ 3^a p. m. ☿ 29. 1. W S W 3_x. Halo maxim. alb. xx.

Pluvia 8. 10. 11. 13. 15. 21 = 1.532. Dig. Dec.
(marks above: /// // // /// ///)

☿ Altitud. maxim. 2. 30,7. N E 1.
——— minim. 10. 29,1. S W 3. } media 29.8$\frac{8}{31}$.

Dies frigid. 30. 72.0. E N E 2.
— tepid. 15. 52.0. W S W. } media 58$\frac{16}{31}$.

Variolæ adhuc epidemicæ. Quædam valdè benignæ—Quædam crudæ, confluentes, ſeſſiles—Quædam parvæ, atræ cum Petechiis: Cruſtæ diu inhæreſcunt. Angina valdè maligna frequens. Jam Eruptio non eſt tantùm ſcarlatina, ſed interdum Eryſipelatoſa. Rheumatiſmi & Morbi Colici paſsìm. Tuſſes innumeræ—Tumores Faucium, Colli, & Capitis undiquè. Plures Phthiſici moriuntur.—

Finis Anni 1752.

EXCERPTA

EXCERPTA QUÆDAM
HUXHAMII
IN ACTIS PHILOSOPHICIS
REG. SOCIETAT. LONDINENSIS
OLIM EDITA,
ET NUNC INDE RE-EDITA
A
J. COR. HUXHAM, *AM. R.S.S.*

VIRO AMCISSIMO, ATQUE ERUDITO

RICHARDO BROCKLESBY, *M. D.*

R. S. & C. M. LONDIN. SOCIO,

HÆC EXCERPTA

IN PIGNUS AMICITIÆ

INSCRIBI VOLUIT

EDITOR.

CASUS Rariſſimus. Ex Epiſtolâ Doctiſſimi Viri J. Huxham ad Gul. Rutty, *M. D. R. S.* Secr.

NIHIL ferè quàm in Pelvi Renali & Urinariâ Veſicâ Calculos invenire frequentius: At quis unquam in ipsâ Urethrâ Calculum Ponderis Unc. quinque cum Semiſſe invenit? En ideò Caſum planè mirandum.

Viginti abhinc Annis Penis cujuſdam *Cookworthy* ob Luem Veneream, ad Modum quaſi Eunuchi Turcici, reſectus fuit: At Vulnus nec probè curavit Chirurgus, nec benè ſanavit; Cicatrice quippè obductâ vix ullum Urinæ Iter, Urethra penè occluſa. Lotium exindè exiguiſſimo Rivulo ſummoque Niſu reddidit; brevique inter mingendum Cruciatus magnus acceſſit: pauloque poſt in mediâ, at ſupremâ, Parte Scroti Tumor parvus, ſenſim tamen auctus in magnam demùm excrevit Molem, lævum ad Inguen quaſi vergens. Hinc Urinam ejaculandi impotens prorsùs factus Stillicidio ejus continuo laboravit. Sed neque hâc Viâ, Urethræ ſcilicèt, omnem emulxit; enatis enim tribus quatuorve in Scroto Fiſtulis, Pars fortè maxima Lotii ex hiſce defluxit, Pure ſubindè comitante. At ne ſic quidem Tumor, jam admodùm durus, vel minimè decreſcebat, quinimò increvit uſque.

Dira hæc intèr Tormenta cùm per plures jam Annos Miſer hic, neglectus omninò, miſerrimam pertraxit Vitam, ad noſtrum Noſcomium tandem delatus fuit. Ibi Menſe *Julio* elapſo, quum ſummo niſu Urinam, ſolito quod dixit ardentiorem, expellere, Corpus incurvando maximè, contenderet, ingens hic prolapſus eſt Calculus, quem jam Tibi miſi; qui recens excretus Uncias quinque cùm Semiſſe Ponderis *Avoird.* pependit. Eum mihi properè, quaſi Monſtrum quoddam, mitti curabant Noſcomii Rectores. Rem certè quod debui planè mirabar Hominemque inviſebam, continuò lacerum

 inveni

inveni Scrotum, jam minimè tumidum, Manum puerilem facilè admittens, & ex Urethrâ Calculum elapſum fuiſſe deprehendi *.

Atqui id forſan haud parùm Miraculo adjiciat, quòd magnum hoc lacerumque Vulnus Balſamo quodam Terebinthino tantùm oblinendo brevì ſanum evaſit, ni quòd parva adhuc pateat Urinæ Fiſtula in ſuperiore Parte Scroti. Atque Miſellus Ille, cui ante Excretionem Calculi vix ulla ſe movendi Potentia, commode jam ſatìs obambulabat.

Non ego quidem hunc Calculum in Urethrâ primitùs fuiſſe enatum autumo, ab ibidèm Loci ex arenoſâ Materiâ concretum maximè. Cùm enim parvus fortè Calculus, Semen quaſi hujus enormis, à Renibus delapſus erat; & ob Urethram ferè occluſam, negato ultrà Itinere, in Canaliculo ſubſtiterat, Sabulo perpetìm appellente auctus in immenſam hanc Molem tandem excrevit.

Plymouth, Id. *Febr.* 1729-30.

CASUS alter perquàm rarus ex eâdem Epiſtolâ.

PEPERIT nuperrimè Domina quædam Puellulam ritè & eleganter ſatìs conformatam, ni quòd in regione Lumborum infimâ eminuerit Tumor, ſive Sacculus Magnitudinis quaſi Pugni puerilis; cujus inſuper Pedes ad Nates uſque retracti Poſituram Sartoris incoxantis exhibuerunt; nec eos movere ullo Modo, aut extendere, potuit. Mirum hoc & triſte Parentibus viſum eſt, mirum & Obſtetrici & Matronis adſtantibus: Meum ideo protinus Conſilium petunt.

Tumorem hunc perluſtrando cùm ejuſdem eſſe Generis cum illis, quos Tulpius, Cap. xxix. & xxx. Lib. iii. Obſervat. deſcripſit ſuſpicabar: Iſtum ideò Fomento aromatico & adſtringente foveri juſſi. Intra Triduum autem verò ſummè adeò diſtentus evaſit, ut jam extima Tumoris Membrana diſrupta fuiſſet; Metuſque eſſet, ne rupto confeſtim Tumore, Serum ſemel & ſimul cum ipſâ Vitâ efflu-

* Vide Caſ. perſimilem in Hollerio de Morbis internis Lib. i. C. 49.

ereti

eret. Punctiunculam ergò ſuaſi, ut Lympha ſenſim emitteretur, edito nihilominùs Prognoſtico, ſive aperiretur, Tumor ſive non, eum fore lethalem.

Infans intereà inſomnis & ejulans parùm dormivit ad Pulticulam verò ſatìs apta.

Quarto adeò Die Tumorem aperuit Chirurgus, facto largiore paululùm quàm conſuluiſſem Orificio, ita ut omnis intra Horas viginti effluxerit Humor. Hinc Languor ſummus & frequens Deliquium ad Biduum ſaltem; at Nutrice ſanâ & Julap. Cardiaco, Cephalic. refectâ viceſſimum ad uſque Diem Vitam perduxit, quo frigidi Sudores & Tremores aborti tremulam hanc Lucem extinxêre.

Inciſo Corpore obſervavimus Dorſalem Medullam ad ultimam Lumborum Vertebram, nec ultra, pertingiſſe; ſed hanc inter & Os ſacrum (ſi mavis primum Os ſacrum) exuens per Tumoris ſive Sacculi Membranas diſpertita fuit. Os ſacrum porrò fuit ſolidum penitus, nec Propagines nervoſas Medullæ ſpinalis (quibus apud Anatomicos Cauda Equina Vocabulum eſt) ad Crura Pedeſque tranſmiſit; quinimò ne quidem perforatum fuit omninò.

In quibuſdam ſaltem à Tulpianis Hiſtoriis ſuper citatis differt hæc noſtra: Neque enim aliquid Matri prægnanti negatum neque vel ſe Ictu aut Fœtum Imaginatione læſerat unquam, neque Spina hujus Infantis bifida aut lacera: Quinetiam nec Os ſacrum ſolidum, nec Pedes contractos & immotos meminit Tulpius. Quandoquidem ergo ſingulare quid habeat hæc noſtra Hiſtoria, hanc ego tranſcripſi.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONES duæ rariores, ex Literis Viri Doctiſſimi JOHANNIS HUXHAM, M. D. ad JACOBUM JURIN, R. S. SECR.

OBSERVAT. I.

INGENS OMENTUM.

VETERANI cujuſdam Militis Uxor Dolore colico & Vomitu diu laboraverat, quibus ſupervenit Ventris Tumor durus, qui auctus indiès magnam in Molem excrevit. Jam evomuntur omnia, Bilis atra, ſincera, tandem & ipſæ Fæces alvinæ. Dolor verò perſæpè immanis in ſiniſtro præſertìm Hypochondrio, Fotus, Cathartica, Enemata, Anodyna, plurima à Pharmacopœio *Collins* adhibentur; incaſsùm omnia; permanet Dolor, increſcit uſque Tumor, Digitorum Preſſui haud magìs cedens, quam ſi Lignum fuiſſet. Ex hocce Tumore plura quaſi Tubera enata ſunt, quorum unum alterumve Caput puerilem, alia Pugnum virile, Magnitudine æquabant: Eminebat autem maximum in ſiniſtro Hypochondrio, ubi graviſſimum perſenſit Dolorem, ità ut ſæpiùs exclamaverat ſe voluiſſe Tumorem ibidèm Loci fore perfoſſum.

Increſcente Tumore facta eſt valdè dyſpnoica. Tanta tamque atrocia per Menſes ferè 14 perpeſſa fuerat Mulier, cùm tandem grata venit Morborum Requies, Mors.

Mihi enarravit Caſum Pharmacopola, rogavit inſuper ut Viſcera inciſo Abdomine inſpicerem, quod cum alio Medico feci perlubens.

Nudato Cadavere montoſum obſervavimus Ventrem; reliquum verò Corpus ſummâ Macie confectum. Secto Abdomine in Conſpectum ſe dedit ingens quaſi Sebi Maſſa (niſi quòd Colore fuit minùs alba) totum Ventris cavum adimplens, ita ut nec Ventriculus, nec Jecur, nec Inteſtina apparerent ulla; adhæſerat enim Omentum hoc enorme Peritonæo pluribus in Locis, in utroque præſertìm Hypochondrio, ubi & latior & firmior fuit Cohærentia. Secto autem in Modum Crucis Peritonæo, & ab Omento ſeparato, conſpeximus Ilium

Ilium, in Pelvim ferè detruſum, Omentum etiam toti Jecinoris Cavo annexum, Ventriculum hâc Mole oppreſſum, uti & Duodenum, Colon & Jejunium: Cum adipoſo Renum Involucro (ſiniſtro præcipuè) connexum & quaſi confuſum fuit; adeò ut Colon, altiùs paulò quàm in Rectum deſinit, Sebo hocce concreto fuit penitùs involutum hinc Fæcibus præcluſum Iter, hinc illæ Lachrymæ, hinc Dolores illi ſæviſſimi, quibus ante Mortem excruciata fuerat Mulier: & ut hìc obitèr notem, per plures Dies ante Mortem nec ſuâ Sponte, nec vel Clyſmatibus acerrimis irritata Alvus Fæces dejecerat ullas.

His luſtratis ingens ſeparavimus Omentum à Jecore, Ventriculo, ſchirroſo Pancreate, Inteſtinis, tandem & à Meſenterio, & ab internâ Peritonæi Laminâ Renibus inſtratâ. Splen fuit hâc Maſsâ quodam Modo demerſus, contractior, & quaſi coriaceus. Hunc quaſi Sebi Montem exemi deniquè & per Famulum noſtrum Domum miſi: Erat autem Animus Omentum hoc morbidum accuratiùs perſpiciendi, cum jam enim adveſperaſceret defuit Opportunitas.

Pendebat Omentum hocce lb. xvi½ *Avoird.* nec tamen abſtulimus unam ſaltem alteramve Libram Partibus adhærentem. Pondus herclè maximum! ſi conſideremus ex obeſiore Homine Omentum vix Libras pendere tres, majus certè inveni antehàc nunquam, quanquam & ſecui & diſſecta vidi plurima Hominum Cadavera. Fateor equidem longè majus à Gregorio Horſtio in ſuis Obſervat. memoratum fuiſſe, majus etiam in Ephemerid. *German.* Ann. x. veruntamen hoc quoque noſtrum Monſtris annumerari meritò debet.

Hujus & in extimâ Parte, nec non in interiore Subſtantiâ, plura obſervavi Vaſa ſanguinea, eaque certè maxima dilatata, quorum aliqua Pennâ anſerina majora, aliqua verò quaſi in Aneuriſmatibus terminantia. Ex horum Aneuriſmatum (ſi ità dicam) maximo Uncias circiter ſex nigricantis Sanguinis extraxi cum quibuſdam Grumis albidioribus; anne Adipis Particulæ à Venis epiploicis abſorptæ atque Morbo congelatæ?

Ex plurimis Lobis conflari mihi videbatur Maſſa hæcce ſibi invicem arctè adhærentibus; aliquos tamen ſeparavi, quorum pauci Pomo

minori fuere Magnitudine æquales, Formâ haud abſimiles. Media hujus pars cætera durior, Cultro haud facilè cedebat.

In iſthoc Cadavere ſequentia etiam fuere obſervatu digniora. Inferior Hepatis Pars in Schirrum abierat. Ex Veſicâ felleâ plures exemi Calculos, Carbonem foſſilem Colore referentes, friabiles, Aquam innatantes, quos Bilem haud impropriè nominares ſplendidam; his quippè quum inerant plurimæ Particulæ micantes haud dubio ſalinæ.

Meſenterii Glandulæ fuêre ſchirroſæ, imò quædam in Subſtantiam penè lapideam induratæ. Inteſtina tenuia fuere inflammata, Colon cum Cœco ferè totum Gangrænâ correptum, etiam Proceſſus ipſe vermicularis.

Ren uterque fuit ſanus ſatis: Dexter autem emiſit Ureteres duos: Cum verò Renem diſſecuiſſem, percepi facilè, quid eſſet in Cauſâ, cur Ureter hic fuit duplex. Renis enim Pelvis Septo quodam fuit diviſa, Digitum tranſverſum craſſo, ejuſdem perfectè Subſtantiæ cum reliquo Renis Parenchymate.

Hic fuit Ren quaſi duplex, cui duplex Pelvis, Ureterque duplex.

Erant in imo Abdomine Seri ſubcruenti Libræ quaſi duæ.

Malum hoc immedicabile penitùs viſum eſt, niſi quis Morbi Principiis obſtitiſſet.

OBSERVAT. II.

Salivæ Color inſolitus.

DOMINUS FOX, quadragenarius, gracilis, bilioſus, per Menſem unum alterumve elanguerat, Nauſeâ, Ictero, & Doloribus colicis vexatus: Tandem ex epoto largitèr Vino pomaceo vehementiſſimo Colices Paroxyſmo correptus me conſulit, vomitabat omnia, Urinæ parùm reddebat Coloris lixivii, quæ Sedimenti plurimùm deponebat ſubviridis.

Ego ſtatim illi Potionem ex *Ipecac.* Emeticam propinari jubeo, infuſo deìn *C. Bened.* affatìm hauſto plurima viſcoſa, bilioſa, rejecit: Tum Enemate *Terebinth.* injecto Alvus bis terve reſpondit. Ex

ſumptâ

ſumptâ Miſturâ anodynâ Vomitus & Tormina comprimuntur; jam de Languore ſummo & Abdominis Diſtentione Conqueſtio; paulò etiam pòſt recrudeſcit Dolor.

Bolum præſcripſi ex Jalap. ℈1, Calomelan. Gr. viii, Spec. Diambr. Gr. vi, Laud. ſolid. Gr. 1, Syrup. de Sp. Cerv. q. ſ. quàm primùm ſumend. cum Tinct. ſacr. ℥ii. Hinc omnia pacata poſt Horas 12 ter fundit Alvus perliquida, bilioſa. Ex ſumpto deìn Hauſtu anodyno Nox tranquilla. Manè de Dolore & Faucium Tumore queribundus craſſa, ſubfuſca, expuebat; mox abundè effluit Saliva Colore viridiſſima, Bili porraceæ quàm ſimillima, niſi quòd tenuior. Perduravit Fluxus hic Salivæ viridis Horas quaſi 40, quo Tempore ſputavit quantum vix caperent Sextarii duo: Ad Flavedinem deìn vergebat Color Fluoris eò uſque dum ad inſtar Solutionis Gut. Gambæ evaſit: Quantitas autem aucta potiùs quàm diminuta.

Perſtitit & hicce Color per Horas etiam quadraginta, deìn ſensìm pellucida facta eſt Saliva, atque ſubitò, uti oborta eſt, evanuit penitùs Salivatio.

Intra Biennii Spatium bis terve in Icterum inciderat ante hujus Morbi Acceſſionem. Decem abhinc Annis maxima Salivatio Sponte erumpens hunc ipſum Hominem in ſummum Vitæ Diſcrimen intulerat; ſalvus autem evaſit Ope doctiſſimi expertiſſimique Medici D. D. *Pyne*. Tunc verò Temporis ne vel ☿ ii Hilum ſumpſerat, nec ullo Modo fuerat colorata Saliva.

In hâc Hiſtoriâ obſervatu haud indigna quædam occurrunt. Salivatio nempè Sponte exuſcitans, vel ex tantillo forsàn Calomel excitata. Calomel autem probè paratum novi, quippè qui plurimas ejuſdem et Doſes, quarum aliquas, ad Scrupul. integrum, exhiberi juſſeram, ne vel minimo ſequente Salivationis Signo.

Occurrit porrò, quantum ego ſaltèm ſcio, Salivæ inauditus Color. Salivâ viridi ita penitùs tincti erant Dentes & Fauces quaſi Ærugine obducti fuiſſent: Permanſit Dentium Color viridis quatuordecim poſt Diebus quàm convaluit.

C c c Notandum

Notandum præterea Fluxum hunc Salivæ fuiſſe criticum, quo judicatus eſt & Icterus & colicus Morbus; ab inceptante enim Salivatione ne vel minimus Dolor Ventris, & Color Cutis ſubviridis ſensim evanuit, Urinam etiam reddit copioſiùs, ſed ſubnigram. Ille verò, qui ante hunc Fluxum valdè languidus fuit & jam quaſi moribundus maximam Salivæ Evacuationem εὐφέρως φέρει.

Serum Ictericorum tinctum eſſe Bile omnibus notum eſt: Nec alicui forſitàn videatur magis mirandum Serum flavum poſſe per Glandulas ſalivares excerni quàm per ſeroſa Cutis Vaſcula; quod tamen Ictero laborantibus contigiſſe ſæpè obſervavimus, admoto priùs Epiſpaſtico: De Urinâ bilioſâ nihil dicam. Unde verò Color Salivæ viridis haud ita facilè dictu. Hujus, opinor ego Cauſam procatarcticam eſſe pomacei Vini Potationem.

Bili ſi miſcueris Acidum Color oritur viridis. Hinc torminoſæ Infantum Dejectiones virides, Lacte in Ventrem aceſcente. Hinc porracea Bilis. Ponamus jam Acidum pomaceum à Venis lacteis, vel & à meſaraicis forsàn, abſorptum, Seroque Sanguinis bilioſo permixtum: Quid eveniret deindè? Credo equidem flavi Seri Coloris in viridem Permutatio. Profiteor herclè, Acida quæcumque à Vi Corporis vitali in alcalinam Naturam mutantur, etiam ipſum Vitrioli Acidum: Langueſcentibus autem Viribus, Concoctione læsâ, Lymphâ effœtâ factâ, factâ & inerte Bile, queis adde Sanguinem tardiùs circulantem, acida parùm ſubacta, nec in primis Viis nec in ipſo Sanguine, acidam exuunt Naturam. Hoc teſtantur acidi debilium Sudores, aciduſque in Ore Sapor à Febribus inflammatoriis convaleſcentium, quibus ad reſtinguendam Febrem largiùs fuerat acidus Potus. Sæpiùs certè memini me Vinum pomaceum largitèr potâſſe brevìque Urinam ipſiſſimum Potûs Odorem ſpirantem reddidiſſe. Curabam nuperrimè Mulierem ſummâ Hæmorrhagiâ, durante diu, correptam, cui inter cætera plurimum fuerat exhibitum Elix. Vitriol. *Mynſich.* ceſſavit tandem Hæmorrhagia, debilis autem indè reddita Mulier incidit in leves Spaſmos, Artuumque Dolores, Ventris Tormina Diarrhœâ comitante, plures excrevit Alvus Dejectiones viridiſſimas,

Stercoris

Stercoris vaccini ſimillimas, taleſque per plures Dies, quanquam Rhabarb. fuerat ter exhibitum ad expurgandas Acidi Particulas, Inteſtinis adhærentes.

Hic Sal acidus Sanguini immiſtus, poſt Dies plures iterùm è Sanguine per Inteſtina rejectus eſt, Vi Vitæ nullo ferè Modo ſubactus.

Microſcopio olìm obſervavit *Leeuwenhockius*, quòd Chyli Sales acidi à Bile retundantur & comminuantur, quum verò in Jecore ſubſiſtat obſtructa Bilis, integris Viribus Vaſa lactea permeat Acidum. In ægroto autem noſtro Bilem obſtructam fuiſſe, patuit indè, quòd Alvus fuerat compreſſior, & Fæces ante Vomitum Medicamento commotum reddidit albidas.

Hypotheſis fortaſsè noſtra illuſtretur magìs, ſi perpendamus undè oriatur Virginum καχεκτῶν Color herbeus (ut cum Plauto loquar). His enim Fructus immaturi, Acetum atque id Genus alia, ſummæ ſunt cupidiæ, vitiatis autem Concoctionis Organis, parùm immutata Sanguini miſcentur, Bilemque & Sanguinem obruunt Acido. Hinc Glandulæ obſtructæ, hinc Facies ex viridi pallida, Tumor hinc hydropicus; atque quod non eſt levis Momenti Jecur ſchirroſum ex Chloroſi præmortuarum ſæpè inventum fuit viride. Jam paucis reſtat dicendum undè Colori Salivæ viridi ſucceſſit Color flavus, quod indè factum arbitror, quia poſt Acidum à Sanguine partìm abligatum, partìm & à Motu Sanguinis, ob Cardiaca exhibita, aucto deſtructum, ſuperfuit ſolùm ſuperflua Bilis Sanguine expellenda, quod & brevì ſeceſſit, reſeratis Bilis Poris, & per patulos Salivæ Ductus mirandum in modum excreta.

Partium Genitalium in Muliere Structura præternaturalis. Ex Epiſtolâ Viri Doctiſſimi *Johannis Huxham*, M. D. ad *Jacobum Jurin*, R. S. Secr.

Plimutho, v° Kalend. *Octob.* 1723.

A. B. de Parochiâ *Lantiglaſs* in Comit. *Cornubiæ*, prope *Fowey* Oppidum, Annos nata xxiii, nupta fuit cuidam Nautæ robuſto,

tandemque

tandemque prægnans, ſibi Partium malè conformatarum conſcia, Opem imploravit chirurgicam. Sibi accerſitum eſſe voluit Dominum *Bonnett de Fowey* Oppido, & Artis chirurgicæ, & obſtetriciæ peritiſſimum. Ille verò perſpecto denudato Corpore ſequentia obſervavit.—

Loco Umbilici in medio Abdomine, paululùm verò inferiùs, prominet Maſſa quædam ſpongioſa, Carnis quaſi Offam præ ſe ferens, Abdomini tranſversè incumbens, Magnitudinis ferè Ovi gallinacei, longa autem tres Digitos: Ex hâc duo erumpunt Meatus urinarii, qui Urinam perpetìm extillant, quam neque vel retinere, vel ejaculare poteſt; hinc Veſicam (ſi quæ adſit) Sphinctere caruiſſe concludendum. Spongioſa hæc molliſque Maſſa, Urinæ Acrimonia corroſa, Tactum ferè refugit molliſſimum, adeò ut incurvata obambulare coacta ſit, ad Dolorem à Veſtibus impreſſum evitandum, eamque tenuiſſimis Linteis involvere. Hanc quidem Maſſam Funem fuiſſe umbilicalem malè deìn curatum, exiſtimo; ne vel minima enim Umbilici, niſi hîc apparent Veſtigia; quid quòd & Urina per Urachum pervium, & in duos forsàn Tubulos diviſum, vel ſaltèm per Canales duos proprios, effluit. Priori potiùs credo Opinioni; quia dantur Hiſtoriæ Urinam per Umbilicum in Adultis etiam excretam fuiſſe atteſtantes. Vid. Hiſt. de L'Academie Royale des Sciences, Ann. 1701.

Hanc infra Offâm ſubintrat Vaginæ Foramen, ab Offâ diſtans breviſſimo Spatio: Ex hoc effluxere Catamenia, per hoc etiam gràvida facta fuit Mulier, haud magnam verò Tempore Coitûs percepit Voluptatem; ſumma enim Penis Glans in hoc Orificium vix fuit intromiſſa, multò minùs ipſa Virga. In hoc Foramen Digitum ægrè introduxit Chirurgus, eo ſcilicet Animo, ut ipſum Uteri Collum exploraret, quod tamen ne vel Tactu percepit, planè autem deprehendit Membranam craſſam hocce Orificium ab altero inferiore, jam deſcribendo, ſeparantem.

Eo ferè ipſo Loco, ſuperiùs verò paululùm, ubì in Mulieribus ritè conformatis adeſt Foſſa magna, inventum fuit Foramen alterum oblongum, ne vel minimi Digiti Apicem altiùs admittens, Recto Inteſtino, utì poſt Partum obſervatum fuit, pervium (quod à Sectione

fortaſsè

fortaſsè accidit): Nullus autem hîc occurrit Sphincter: Inferius vero Rectum Inteſtinum, More ſolito, cum Sphinctere circumdato terminatur.

Orificium hoc oblongum ab Orificio Vaginæ, Abdomine maximè tumente, duos ſaltèm Digitos tranſverſos diſtitit; inter quæ Membrana deſcripta intervenit ab interiore Parte, hujùſce vero Fiſſuræ oblongæ quaſi Labiorum Coalitio exteriùs è ſuperiore Foraminis Parte.

Nulla hîc Clitoris, hîc nulla Oſſium Pubis adfuere Veſtigia, niſi, quaſi Apophyſes breviores ex utriuſque Oſſis Ilii Parte inferiore protuberantes, Oſſium Pubis Rudimenta dixiſſes. Hic fuit ante Partum Rerum Status. Die 18 Julii, 1722, Horâ Noctis 11ª advocatus eſt *Bonnett* Chirurgus, ut parturienti Opem ferret. Perpenſis omnibus, Fœtum invenit Vaginæ Orificium infrà dilapſum, quem Muliere decumbente ſuperiora verſus propellere fruſtrà adnixus eſt, ob fortiſſimos Fœtûs Motus & graviſſimos Matris Dolores, cui etiam jam ſupervenere Convulſiones, Syncope, &c. Vaginæ autem Orificiùm vix ac ne vix quidem dilatatum, ita ut illi jam jam moriendum eſſe fuerit omnium Expectatio.

In hoc miſerrimo Rerum Statu, Miſericordiâ & Humanitate adductùs Chirurgus, poſthabuit omninò, quid vel ignarum Vulgus, vel invidus hic garriret aut hic: Anceps experiendum eſſe Remedium potiùs quàm nullum apud ſe ſtatuit, Morte alitèr citiſſimo ingruente Pede.

Parentibus periculoſum Rerum Statum enarravit, nil niſi à Sectione expectandum, ancipitem prædixit Eventum.

Annuentibus hujus miſerrimæ Matre, & aſtantibus, in Orificium oblongum inferius Scalpellum Chirurgicum introduxit, & uno Ictu Coalitionem Labiorum hujùſce Orificii & Membranam ſeparantem diviſit: Hinc in unum coivere & Orificium Vaginæ & oblongum inferius. Jam Digitis facilis Introitus, Orificium Uteri internum attrectavit; dilatavit paululùm, Caput inde ſenſit Infantis: Quid plura? Fœtûs Ori intruſo Digito, Puellulam vivam, probè formatam, mirantibus maximè aſtantibus, demùm extraxit, quæ & adhuc & viget

& valet:

& valet: Utì etiam & ipſa Mater, quanquàm poſt Puerperium Febre gravitèr colluctata eſt.

Jam à Partu Prolapſu ipſius Uteri divexatur, quo prolabente nec per Horas 8, 10ve reducto, eam deìn ſi fortiùs intrudas, exiliunt è Meatibus urinariis deſcriptis Rivuli duo ad Pedis ſaltèm Diſtantiam; Argumentum ſanè Cyſtidis cujuſdam Urinam excipientis: Alitèr reverà ſuſpicâſſem Meatus iſtos duos urinarios ipſorum Ureterum fuiſſe Orificia, hîc terminantia.

Quærat fortaſsè curioſior aliquis, quo forte Modo gravida facta fuit Muliercula noſtra. Illi reſponderem, Penis Intruſionem ad Prolem concipiendam haud abſolutè eſſe neceſſariam, Seminis autem intra Vaginam Ejaculationem quàm maximè. Vid. *Hiſt. de l' Acad. Royale des Sciences*, 1712. Videatur etiam *Mauriceau.*

Hujus Rei Narrationem tibi citiùs tranſmiſiſſem, ni diù, fruſtrà autem hactenùs, Mulieris alteram Graviditatem expectâſſemus, quum per ſat longum Tempus à Puerperio cum Marito cohabitaverit.

Vide Figuram Mulieris gravidæ p. 53.

A A. ſpongioſam aſſimulat quaſi Carnis Maſſam, quam Partem fuiſſe Chordæ umbilicalis autumo, Magnitudinis ferè Ovi Gallinacei, tres vero Digitos longam. Ex hac duo erumpunt Fiſtulæ urinariæ *b b*, quæ Urinam perpetìm extillant, nec ex ullo alio Orificio redditur Urina.

c. Orificium Vaginæ, Cloacæ Galli Gallinacei quàm ſimillimum, ſpiſſo quaſi Septo circumdatum: per hoc effluxere ἔμμηνα, per hoc etiam gravida facta fuit Mulier. Hoc Orificium, dum perpeſſa fuit Mulier graviſſimos Partûs Dolores, nullo ferè Modo dilatatum fuit, quanquàm Anus ipſe, ob vehementiſſimos Muſculorum Abdominis, &c. Contractiones, maximè hiaret.

d. Locum indicat, ubì inventum fuit Foramen oblongum, minimi Digiti Apicem vix admittens. In hoc, Tempore Puerperii, Chirurgus introduxit Scalpellum chirurgicum, idque ab hoc in Orificium

ſuperius adegit: Ita ut jam à Partu dehiſcat monſtroſum, horrendum, informe, ingens Foramen.

Orificium ſuperius tranſverſum ab inferiore oblongo (appropinquante Partu) 2 ferè Digitos diſtitit. Ex hoc magno Hiatu ipſius Uteri Prolapſum ſæpiſſimè nunc patitur. Ex Loco etiam, ubì adfuit olim Orificium inferius, jam à puerperio, partim excretæ ſunt Fæces alvinæ: Hoc verò ante Partum minimè obſervatum fuit, ità ut à Sectione fortè acciderit.

Orificium hoc oblongum paulò altiùs quàm par eſt in Figurâ deſignatur.

e. Anum repræſentat paulò magìs antrorsùm quàm in aliis poſitum: Per hunc maxima Fæcum Pars egeritur.

Pudendum hoc, quale quale, eſt non densè crinitum.



EPISTOLA.

EPISTOLA ad JACOBUM JURIN, *M. D. R. S. &c. Coll. Med. Soc.* De Morbo Colico ſingulari.

VIR quidam quadragenarius, bilioſus, ſcorbuticus, inter Optimates Damnonios haud infimus, nuper interiit, Pietatem propter erga Deum, propter univerſam erga Homines Charitatem, ab omnibus maximè deſideratus.

Diù ille multùmque Colicis quibuſdam Doloribus, inferiorem præcipuè Abdominis Regionem infeſtantibus, laboraverat, Flatu porrò perpetuo & moleſto. His Biennium circiter, aut Triennium ante Mortem, acceſsêre Dejectiones bilioſæ, purulentæ, fœtidiſſimæ, dum Strigmentis ſæpè mucoſis, ſæpè ſanguineis; ità frequentes inſupèr, ut perſæpè intra tres, quatuorve Horas Alvus vel viciès ſolveretur perſiſtente uſque Teneſmo: Tandèm quoquè prodiêre Carunculæ fungoſæ, lividæ, tetræ, quarum aliquæ Magnitudinis ſaltèm Nucis Myriſticæ. At verò utcunquè Alvus citiſſimè ægrotum plerumquè exercebat; nonnunquàm tamen Morbo præſertìm ingruente, foret adſtricta valdè cum horrendo Tormento; nec niſi Clyſtere ducta, aut Catharticis irritata reſponderet. Subindè quaſi Famelicus oblata quæcunque voraret; ſubindè ne quidem Delicatula, vel ad dapes exquiſitiſſimas, placerent: Æger autem indiès emacuit.—Fuit illi Urina parcior, & ſemper bilioſa: Color Vultus luridus, ſæpè ſubflavus.

Tam dira, tam longa Mala infracto admodùm fortique planè Animo pertulit, donec ſupervenerunt demùm Tumor Pedum œdematoſus, Delirium, Facies *Hippocratica,* Sudor frigidus & oleoſus, certa, eheu, nimis certa! Mortis Prænuncia.

Varia fuerunt à variis præſcripta Medicamina, iiſque utiquè in Arte exercitatiſſimis celeberrimiſque Viris; ex Ipecacuanâ ſcilicèt *Emetica,* Stomachica, Deobſtruentia, Glutinantia, Balſamica, Adſtringentia, Clyſmata multifaria, omnigena; incaſsùm omnia, ni quòd Laudanum, ad breve Tempus, foret miſero Solamen.—Quid Aq. Briſtol. & Bathonienſ. quid Spadana & Pyrmontenſ. quid obſtinata, quid accuratiſſima è Lacte & vegetabili Diætâ potuerint, inani omninò

Operâ

Operâ experiebatur; ut ut per breves aliquot Dies aliquando recreatus videretur.

Sicut Vir optimus, dum viveret, omnibus prodeſſe alacritèr aſſiduè ſtudebat; ſic, vel moriens, ſe Publico devovit Commodo; rogans obnixè, ut, Cadavere inciſo, Cauſam Morbi tam pertinacis, tantam eludentis Artem, perſcrutaremur; ut melior fortè, detectâ nempè Causâ, pateret medendi Methodus, ſi quis alius forsàn tali corriperetur Morbo.

Aperto Abdomine perſpeximus *Omentum* conſumptum planè & putridum, Hepar prætumidum, et ſchirrhoſis Tuberculis, ſubalbidis, duris refertum: Veſiculam Felleam Bile ſubnigrâ ſemiplenam; totum Duodenum cum vicinâ Coli Parte eodem Colore perfuſum; Pancreas maximè ſchirroſum: Mediam Ilei Partem ad 5 ferè Digitos inflammatam, & ferè lividam. Renes erant ſani ſatìs, nec Glandulæ Meſentericæ æquè ſchirroſæ, ac expectâſſemus.

At, quod maximè notandum, Pars Coli Inteſtini ſuprema, quam Veteres Cœcum nominârunt perperàm (cùm id potiùs ejudem Appendici, ab iiſdem ita nominatæ, conveniat) in hocce Cadavere non, quod aſſolet, Reni dextero, ſeu potiùs internæ Peritonæi Laminæ Renem contegenti, adnexa fuit, mediante Appendice vermiculari, ſed in Pelvim delapſa tres circiter infra Tulpii Valvulam Digitos cum ſuperiore Parte Inteſtini Recti firmiſſimè concreverat: Porrò leviùs adhæſit Peritonæi Tunicæ ſuper Veſicam urinariam expanſæ, ſursùm indè reflexa, faciens cum ſuperiore Inteſtini Parte, (ſi ità dicam) Angulum valdè acutum, ſub cavo deìn Hepatis aſcendens & infra Ventriculi Fundum porrecta deſcendebat More ſolito & in Rectum deſinebat. Cùm primùm autem notavimus ambo Inteſtina & ſupra infraque Adhæſionem Gangrænâ affecta eſſe, ſuſpicantes hîc latuiſſe Fundamenta Malorum, cautè admodùm lentèque proceſſimus Scalpello, imprimìs aperiendo Rectum Inteſtinum, quod ubì factum, vidimus internam Tunicam ſphacelatam omninò, nigram quaſi Atramento imbutam & maximè putidam; huic porrò adhærentes ſex ſeptemve Carunculas ſubnigras, fungoſas, quarum minores Magnitudine

 Nucem

Nucem Avellanam æquabant. Perſcrutantes ulteriùs, Ulcus percepimus ex hoc Inteſtino in Colon, ubì cohærebant, penetrans, Digito mediocri facilè patens: Inteſtina verò adeò putrida, ut vix Tactum ferrent leviorem. Majorem Coli Partem Excrementis induratis obſervavimus infarctam, etſi plures liquidas Alvi Dejectiones habuit, paulò ante Mortem; tenuioribus nempè directè in Inteſtinum Rectum per ulceratum Orificium tranſeuntibus; ſolidioribus autem in Colo reſtantibus. Veſica urinaria fuit flaccida valdè intùſque Muco ſubrufo oblita.

En! fidam utiquè licèt minùs elegantem Morbi Hiſtoriam! En quid inciſo Corpore perſpectum! Ex quibus Conjectura haud difficilis, quæ fuit Cauſa Morbi: Ex Anatomicis enim notum eſt, quòd Concretio Inteſtinorum inter ſe, aut cum Peritonæo, Motum Periſtalticum minuit maximè. Vid. *Cowperi Anatomiam. explic. Tab.* 34. Unde ad Locum Conglutinationis tarda admodùm debiliſque Excrementorum Impulſio, eorundem Congeſtio, Remora ſequentibus; fortè duris & acutis lædentibus, qualia Oſſa Prunorum deglutita, aut tale quid; fortè acribus & bilioſis Humoribus non ſatìs validè motu vermiculari propulſis, ſed ad Angulum Coli acutum ſubſiſtentibus; exindè aut Inteſtini Inflammatio, aut Corroſio, Ulcus deniquè ſequebantur; tandèmque in Homine valdè Cachectico Gangrena.

Plymouth, Prid.
Id. Mart. 173$\frac{0}{1}$.

AN

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE

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A Method for preſerving the Health of Seamen in long Cruiſes and Voyages.

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AN

AN

ESSAY

ON

FEVERS,

And their Various KINDS.

PREFACE.

ABOUT ten Years ago I publiſhed a ſmall Volume of Obſervations of the Air, and epidemic Diſeaſes, from the Year 1727 to the End of 1737; and I have now finiſhed another Volume of like Obſervations, from 1738 to 1747 incluſive: In the latter, I think, I have been ſomewhat more careful and exact in the Hiſtory of the reigning Diſeaſes, and the Method of Cure.—However, as it would have been too great an Interruption to the Series of the Obſervations to have entered into particular Diſquiſitions on the Nature and Cure of the ſeveral Diſeaſes, there curſorily mentioned, I have reſerved them for the following Eſſays; in which my Way of thinking and acting as to Fevers in general, and thoſe ſpecified in particular, will more fully appear: And this, I hope, will be of ſome Service to the younger Practitioners, as theſe Eſſays are the Reſult of a pretty large and long Experience, and the Obſervations were made with the utmoſt Care and Diligence.—Whatever be the Event, I flatter myſelf they will be received as the honeſt Endeavours of a ſincere Well-wiſher, not only to his Profeſſion, but to all Mankind.

In the following Eſſays I have frequently referred to both the Volumes of Obſervations, and in the latter Volume often referred to theſe Eſſays; ſo that, by theſe Means, I have endeavoured mutually to illuſtrate both the one and the others.

Though I have all along ſtrictly kept cloſe to Facts and repeated Experience, (and, where I have reaſoned from theſe, I have aimed at the juſteſt Analogy); yet I have ſupported my Doctrine and

Practice

Practice very frequently by the Authority of the Ancients, particularly *Hippocrates*.—And this I have the rather done, as well knowing of what great Uſe they were to me in the Courſe of my Studies and Practice; and alſo with a View of recommending their frequent Peruſal to young Phyſicians.—But although my Advice perhaps, in this Matter, may have no great Weight; yet I hope, the concurrent Judgment of the greateſt Maſters in our Profeſſion will be duly regarded.

I will not take upon me to ſay, a Perſon cannot be a good Phyſician without conſulting that great Oracle of Phyſic, and reading the Ancients; but this let me ſay, He will make a much better Phyſician for ſo doing: And I believe, few, if any, ever made any conſiderable Figure in the Profeſſion, who had not ſtudied them.—Indeed *Hippocrates* hath been accounted the very Father of Phyſic, and the Plan, which he laid down, as the *Baſis* of all true and ſolid Medicine: And it hath been conſtantly held in the higheſt Veneration by all his Succeſſors, at leaſt by all thoſe who were capable Judges of the Matter.—The Reaſon of which is evidently this, that he ſtudied Nature with the greateſt Care and Aſſiduity, and copied and followed her too with the greateſt Exactneſs; ſo that his Obſervations have been found perfectly juſt through all ſucceeding Ages.

It is not in Phyſic only, but in ſeveral other Arts, that the Study of the Ancients is of the utmoſt Advantage, and is univerſally acknowledged to be ſo.—Whoever would excel in Poetry, Sculpture, Statuary, *&c.* muſt always conſult the Works of the ancient Maſters in theſe reſpective Arts, as the moſt perfect Models, and moſt juſt Copiers of Nature; and it is not in Poetry only, but in Phyſic alſo, that *Horace*'s Advice is good:

———— Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturna verſate manu, verſate diurna.

In Truth the Ancients were not only Men of vaſt Genius, but of the greateſt Diligence and unwearied Application (the *Roman* Hiſtorians

Hiſtorians have always in the Character of their great Men *incredibilis induſtria, diligentia ſingularis)*; who kept their Eyes ſteadily fixed on what they would deſcribe, and gave us the true Picture and naked Truth of Things; which is infinitely more beautiful than all the affected Daubing and Flouriſhes of a modern luxuriant Imagination: The more juſt the Deſcription, always the more excellent: What is a Portrait good for, that is not like the Original?—As Nature herſelf, the more accurately viewed, is the more admired; ſo he that gives us the trueſt Copy of her Face, will ever be deemed the greateſt Maſter. In this *Hippocrates* ſo greatly excelled, that he had the united Applauſe of the Nations around him, nay they even paid him divine Honours; for by this he was inabled to heal, as well as to know and deſcribe Diſeaſes.—I am fully perſuaded, had his Method been ſtrictly followed by ſucceeding Phyſicians, the Art of Healing would have long ere This Time been carried to a much greater Height than it is at preſent: Which hath by no Means kept Pace with the many and great Diſcoveries, that have been made ſince (eſpecially within this and the laſt Century) in Natural Philoſophy, Anatomy, the *Materia medica*, and Chemiſtry.—Indeed as Man is by Nature mortal, it is impoſſible that Art can make him immortal: but ſurely it is very poſſible it may ſupply ſomething more exact and determinate than we have at preſent.

From the Days of *Galen*, and indeed long before, vain *Hypotheſis*, the Love of Novelty, the Faſhion and Faction of Phyſic too often led its Profeſſors devious, and attached them to Error; and, it is too well known, the ſame Misfortunes ſtill attend us. However it muſt be acknowledged, that all the ſober, regular, judicious Practice hath been always conſonant to the *Hippocratic* Doctrine; as hath been ſhewn at large by the learned Dr. *Barker* in his late Eſſay, to which I refer the Reader, and to Dr. *Glaſs*'s ingenious Commentaries for a Scheme of the Practice of *Hippocrates*.

I am

I am ſo far from blaming a rational Theory in Phyſic, that I think it the *Baſis* of all juſt and regular Practice; but then it ſhould be, as *Hippocrates* adviſeth, Κατὰ φύσιν θεωρέων *—If ever Phyſic is to be improved, it muſt be in ſuch a Manner, and not by *chimerical Hypotheſes*, nor raſh unwarrantable Quackery.—A diligent Study of the Ancients therefore, and a thorough Acquaintance with the Laws of the animal OEconomy, as rationally delivered by ſome of the Moderns, ſhould be the Buſineſs of every Phyſician.—But ſome are more expeditiouſly popped into the World.—To be the Favourite of a great Man, (or, what is rather better, of a great Woman) to be the Tool or Fool of a Party with a ſplendid Equipage, and no ſmall Share of Aſſurance; theſe are Qualifications, which finiſh the Doctor, to the Reproach of the Profeſſion, and the Danger of the Society.

Celſus hath been juſtly ſtyled the *Latin Hippocrates*, not only as having tranſlated an infinite Number of Paſſages from the divine old Man into his Works, but alſo having generally followed his Method and Medicine.—His *Latinity* is moſt elegant, his Phyſic and Surgery ſurpriſingly juſt †.

No

* *De Vict. acut. Sect.* xlvi. *Edit. Lindeni.*

† Although I am far from thinking that *Celſus* was a Practitioner of Phyſic, in the common Senſe of the Words, as *Aſclepiades*, *Themiſon*, and *Caſſius* were; yet he had certainly well ſtudied it, and diligently peruſed the moſt conſiderable and beſt Authors then extant in Phyſic and Surgery—chiefly, perhaps as a Philoſopher, who made the whole Study of Nature his Buſineſs, like the Sages of old, by whom, as *Celſus* himſelf ſays,—“ *medendi Scientia Sapientiæ Pars habebatur, ut et Morborum Curatio et Rerum* “ *Naturæ Contemplatio ſub iiſdem Auctoribus nata ſit—ideoque multos ex Sapientiæ Profeſ-* “ *ſoribus peritos ejus fuiſſe accepimus.*”—And therefore *Columella* very juſtly ſtyles him *univerſæ Naturæ Vir prudens*—for indeed he not only wrote of Medicine, but of Agriculture, the Diſeaſes of Cattle, *&c.*

That he was even converſant in the Practice of Phyſic and Surgery is pretty evident from his Books *de Medicina*, in which he gives a very judicious Account of Diſeaſes, and the Method of Curing them, and very exact and particular Directions in Chirurgical Operations, even to the minuteſt Circumſtances of Dreſſing and Bandages; inſomuch that it ſeems very probable, that he actually performed himſelf, or, at leaſt, had been very often preſent at ſuch Operations.

5 Beſides,

No one hath more cloſely followed *Hippocrates* than * *Aretæus Cappadox,* ſo far as to have affected his very Words and Style:—His Deſcriptions

Beſides, he appears to have been very well acquainted with the *Materia Medica*, and Method of Compoſition, and hath carefully laid down particular Directions relating thereto, and a preciſe Account of the Weights, and their Subdiviſions, by which he would have the Medicines compounded.

It may be ſaid indeed, that he compiled the chief Part of this Work from the moſt celebrated Authors that preceded him—unqueſtionably he did ſo; but then he hath, in very many Places, interpoſed his own Advice and Opinion, and that too very often contrary to the Sentiments and Directions of his moſt favourite Authors, *Hippocrates* and *Aſclepiades.*

Upon the whole I cannot but think the attentive Reader will find in *Celſus* a great Number of Paſſages, which will incline him to believe that that Author was very well verſed in the Practice of Phyſic and Surgery.—Several ſuch the learned Dr. *James Grieve* hath cited in the Preface to his Tranſlation of *Celſus*—and I beg Leave to point out a great many more; but, to avoid being tedious, ſhall only ſet down the Number of the Pages in *Almeloveen*'s Edition of *Celſus* (with which the *Paduan*, publiſhed by *Vulpius*, 1722, exactly tallies) where Paſſages to this Purpoſe may be found;—had it been neceſſary, I could have added many more.

Page 4—19—26—29—30—81—89—90—91—96—111—122—129—140—144—150—152—159—165—176—181—194—197—200—204—227—230—232—242—249—263—271—296—318—332—338—360—364—393—405—406—408—409—416—426—440—441—446—458—475—477—509—512—517—528—530—546

* It is pretty ſurpriſing that none ſhould take Notice of *Aretæus* before *Aëtius Amidenus*, in the fifth Century; (he is indeed named in the *Euporiſta* attributed to *Dioſcorides*, but few think that Piece to be the genuine Work of that Author:) Neither *Galen*, *Cælius Aurelian*, nor *Oribaſius* mention him; though ſo particular in enumerating all the Phyſicians of Note, antecedent to, or cotemporary with them.—And yet *Aretæus* ſeems to have been a very conſiderable Practitioner, and a Man of great Learning and Judgement:—He affects a very ſingular Style, uſing many obſolete Words, *Homeric* and *Hippocratic Phraſes*, and the *Ionic Dialect*; which, at the Time he wrote in, was almoſt intirely diſuſed: For, notwithſtanding the Conceit of *Voſſius*, he undoubtedly did not write till after the Time of *Nero.*——All this one would think ſhould have made him remarkable; eſpecially if he practiſed in or near *Rome*; which is not improbable, as he adviſes *Roman* Wines to the Sick; particularly the *Falernian*, *Surrentine*, *Signine*, and thoſe of *Fundi.*

But further, *Galen* and *Aëtius* quote from *Archigenes* ſeveral Paſſages, which are exactly the ſame, as to Senſe, Doctrine, Method of Cure, and Manner of Expreſſion, with what we find in *Aretæus*; only the latter gives them the *Ionic* Turn.——They

Deſcriptions of Diſeaſes are admirable, and his Method of Cure greatly judicious.

Galen ſhould be read by all that would conſult the moſt laboured and exact *Commentator* upon *Hippocrates:* Beſides he abounds with an immenſe Number of fine and uſeful Obſervations in all Parts of Phyſic, and was the firſt that gave us any particular Account of the Pulſes, their Difference and Signification: It is Pity there is ſo much of the *Peripatetic* and *Periphraſtic* in him. The World would probably receive a judicious Abridgment of his Works with no ſmall Satisfaction.

Had *Cælius Aurelianus* written in the Style of *Celſus*, he would have been an invaluable Author.—As it is, we are vaſtly indebted to him, for the whole Doctrine of the *Methodiſts*, particularly of the judicious *Soranus*; as well as for the Sentiments of the Ancients on very many Diſorders, which otherwiſe would have been wholly loſt.

both conincide in recommending ſome particular Medicines which are ſcarce to be met in any others, particularly the external Uſe of *Cantharides*; which I think is not to be found in any preceding Author, except *Celſus.*

Did *Archigenes* then borrow from *Aretæus*, or the latter from the former?

It is certain, *Archigenes* practiſed at *Rome* with a very great Reputation, was a very celebrated Phyſician and Author, and as ſuch is referred to by *Juvenal*, *Galen*, *Cælius Oribaſius*, *Aëtius*, &c.—He is ſtrictly criticiſed by *Galen*, ſometimes cenſured, ſometimes commended, but never reckoned a mere Compiler.—*Aretæus* on the contrary is mentioned by none but *Aëtius* and *Paulus Ægineta*; nay, which is not a little to be wondered at, he is not ſo much as found in *Photius*'s *Bibliotheca.*—This is really ſtrange, and not eaſily accounted for, and would incline one to think that *Aretæus* borrowed from *Archigenes*; or rather tranſcribed and new-modelled him, giving him the *Hippocratic Diction* and *Ionic Dialect.*—Poſſibly *Aretæus* might do by *Archigenes* ſomething like what *Cælius Aurelian*, not long after, did by *Soranus:* But, if ſo, he hath vaſtly much better *græciſed Archigenes*, than *Cælius* hath *latiniſed* (as he calls it) *Soranus.*—Upon this Suppoſition we need not wonder at finding the *Roman Wines* recommended in *Aretæus*, though he might practiſe and write in *Cappadocia*, or any where elſe, at the greateſt Diſtance from *Rome.*—But theſe are my poor Conjectures.—Be the Matter as it will in *Aretæus* we have a moſt valuable Work, a moſt accurate Deſcription of Diſeaſes, and in general a very proper and judicious Method of Cure; and it is greatly to be lamented, that the Work comes ſo maimed to us.

loſt to us.—Notwithſtanding his *Barbariſms*, his Deſcription of Diſeaſes is moſt juſt and admirable.

One of the Ancients more I would particularly recommend, and that is *Alexander of Trallis*, who in moſt Things indeed follows *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, and generally gives them the Epithet of θειότατοι: But yet he hath an infinite Number of uſeful Remarks of his own, abounds with many excellent Medicines, and writes in a very judicious and regular Manner.

In the following Eſſays I have not ſo much aimed at a particular and methodical Diſſertation on the Diſeaſes treated of, as to give a few Hints and neceſſary Obſervations as to their Nature and Cure; for this would have made the Work voluminous, which I fear is even now not a little tedious.

I have given few or no *Formulæ*, or *Preſcriptions*; for, as *Hippocrates* ſays, he that knows the Diſeaſe, knows what is proper to cure it. —When a Phyſician knows whether Stimulants or Anodynes, Relaxants or Reſtringents, Attenuants or Incraſſants are indicated; he can be at no great loſs how to ſerve himſelf of proper Drugs, out of the vaſt *Materia medica*, which we at preſent abound with.——He ſhould ſelect a few of the moſt effectual for his Uſe of each Sort, and ſtick to them, and not run into the immenſe *Farrago*, which ſome are ſo fond of: By ſo doing he will ſoon be acquainted with their real Virtues and Effects, and readily diſtinguiſh between the Symptoms of the Diſeaſe, and thoſe cauſed by the Medicines; which is a thing many Times of no ſmall Importance.——I have really ſeen in private Practice, and ſome public Writings, ſuch a Jumble of Things thrown together in one Preſcription, that it would have puzzled *Apollo* himſelf to know what it was deſigned for:—Not but that there are frequently ſuch *Complications* (and *Contra-indications* too ſometimes) in Diſeaſes, as makes ſome Degree of *Combination* and *Contraſt* in a Medicine neceſſary.

But a *Formula*, or *Recipe* as it is called, can be of very little Service.——Twenty or thirty Grains of Rhubarb ſhall purge ſome

as much, as twice the Quantity of Jalap will others :—One Grain of the *Theban* Extract, or twenty Drops of the Tincture, will doze one as much as triple the Doſe will another.——Beſides the Conſtitution and Manner of living of the Patient muſt be conſidered, in Preſcription, as well as the Diſeaſe: A ſober temperate Perſon, or one that lives chiefly on Milk, Vegetables, and Water, will by no Means bear ſuch warm Medicines, compound Waters and Spirits, as may be quite proper for thoſe who have dealt largely in Ragouts and Ratafia.——But this is obvious, and ſo is this Deduction, that we ſhould always begin with ſmall, or very moderate Doſes of all Kinds; and that not only the Phyſic, but the Drink and Diet of the Sick alſo ſhould be prudently regulated: For ſurely what we uſe by Ounces and Pounds cannot but conſiderably affect us, as well as what we take by Grains and Scruples. *Hippocrates* and the Ancients were very careful in this Particular, and very exact in preſcribing a *Regimen:* And in this Reſpect likewiſe young Phyſicians would do well to conſult them.—As for thoſe who will neither read nor reaſon, but practiſe by Rote, and preſcribe at a Venture; I muſt ſeriouſly adviſe them, at leaſt, to peruſe the ſixth Commandment.

AN ESSAY ON FEVERS,

And their Various Kinds.

CHAP. I.

Of the moſt ſimple, more complex, and inflammatory Fevers.

THE great *Boerhaave*, in his admirable *Aphoriſm de cognoſcendis & curandis Morbis*, begins with the Diſeaſes of a ſimple Fibre; and indeed the only Method, to attain to any conſiderable Knowledge in any Science, is to begin from the very Elements of that Science; for whatſoever is moſt ſimple is more eaſily underſtood, than that which is more complex: Method and Perſpicuity are the natural Conſequence of ſuch a Procedure,

Thus,

Thus, in examining into the Nature of Fevers, it ſeems moſt proper to conſider the moſt ſimple of the Kind firſt.—Let us ſuppoſe then a Perſon, both as to his *Solids* and *Fluids*, in perfect Health, engaged in violent Exerciſe, as by Running, or the like: This, if long continued, will greatly encreaſe the Velocity, Friction, and Heat of the Blood, which, when conſiderably above natural, are called a *febrile State*.—Here is then the moſt ſimple Fever, ariſing from nothing but the encreaſed Action of the *Solids* on the *Fluids*, and the Re-action of the latter on the former; which ſoon ſubſides on the Ceſſation of the Motion, or violent Exerciſe.

Let us next ſuppoſe another perfectly healthy Perſon, expoſed to cold moiſt Air, by which his Perſpiration may be conſiderably ſuppreſſed; hence will follow an encreaſed Quantity of Humors, and an encreaſed Effort of Nature to throw them off, and remove the Obſtructions: Whence a feveriſh Habit will follow, which however frequently ſoons wears off by the kindly relaxing Warmth of a Bed, or the like, aſſiſting Nature's Endeavours.

A third, of an equally good Conſtitution, drinks too largely of Wine, or other ſpirituous Liquors; which, encreaſing the Quantity of Humors, and alſo the Motion of the Blood by its ſtimulating Quality, produces a Fever, which in like Manner ſoon goes off, by Abſtinence, *&c.*

In any one of theſe Caſes, only a ſimple *Ephemera*, or ſhort Fever, is generated.—But if, in the firſt Caſe, the Blood was ſo violently agitated and rarefied, as that, by its great *Impetus*, and Dilatation of the Veſſels, ſome of the red Globules are forced into the *ſerous Arteries*; an inflammatory Obſtruction would be formed: As we ſee even externally, when the red Globules are forced into the Veſſels of the *Tunica conjunctiva* of the Eye, where only *Lymph* or *Serum* ſhould paſs. And if withal the Velocity and Heat of the Blood ſhould be ſo great, as to diſſipate much of its thinneſt Part; the Remainder would be left groſs and thick, and leſs fit for a free Circulation through the *Minima Vaſcula*; and the very Serum would

be

be turned into a Kind of Jelly.—For a Heat not much greater than the Heat in a common Fever, will coagulate the Serum of the Blood; the Conſiſtence of which Jelly will be in Proportion to the Violence and Duration of the Heat.—Here then, I ſay, by the mere ſimple accelerated Motion of the Blood, an inflammatory Fever would be produced, of much longer Duration, and more dangerous Conſequence.—If the Inflammation ſeizes the Lungs, a Peripneumony; if the *Pleura*, a Pleuriſy; if the Brain, or its Membranes, a Phrenzy is generated.—And theſe Diſorders prove much more ſevere, where, antecedent to this violent Motion of the Blood, there was a great Strength of the Fibres, and a great Denſity and Quantity of Blood.

If, in the ſecond Caſe, the Obſtruction of the Pores and Perſpiration be very conſiderable, the Fibres ſtrong and tenſe, the Blood much in Quantity and very thick, Fevers of the ſame Kind enſue.

If in the third Caſe, to tenſe Fibres and much viſcid denſe Blood, a great Quantity of Wine, or other ſtimulating Liquors, be added; both the Quantity and Velocity of the Blood may be ſo greatly encreaſed, as to bring on a dangerous acute Fever, which too often follows drunken Debauches.

Now as any one of the above Cauſes may ſingly produce a Fever; on the Concurrence of two, or all three, a more violent one, *cæteris paribus*, will ariſe. Thus, from cooling too ſuddenly after vehement Exerciſe, as by expoſing the Body to very cold Air, and ſtopping the Sweat and Perſpiration at once, a very dangerous inflammatory Fever will come on; which will be much more violent, if the Blood had been heated and encreaſed by a large Quantity of any ſpirituous Drink immediately before.—By the bye, nothing ſo effectually carries off the ill Conſequences of a drunken Bout, as keeping warm, and lying long in Bed *to ſoak it out*, as they call it.

Now, by conſidering the proximate Cauſes of theſe Fevers, the Method of Cure is very obvious, which is by leſſening the Velocity, Quantity, and Acrimony of the Blood as ſoon as poſſible.—

5 But

But nothing ſo ſoon abates the too rapid Motion, Quantity, and Heat of the Blood as Bleeding; for by this Means the red Globules of the Blood and *Vis motrix* are leſſened.—By Bleeding *ad Deliquium*, as *Galen*, and ſome of the ancient Phyſicians, did in inflammatory Fevers, the Blood's Motion almoſt quite ceaſes for a ſhort Time.

Bleeding therefore is certainly the firſt *Intention* in the Cure of Fevers, that ariſes from too great a Quantity, and too rapid a Motion of the Blood; and the longer it is neglected, the more viſcid and acrimonious is the Blood rendered, by diſſipating its more thin Part, condenſing the red Globules, and heating the Serum to ſuch a Degree, as to turn it into a Kind of Jelly.—And, by exalting the animal Salts and Oils to a greater and greater Degree of Acrimony (which is always in Proportion to the Intenſity and Duration of the Heat) the whole Maſs grows putrid at length, and unfit for animal Uſes.—Beſides, whatever Obſtructions may be formed either in the extreme Branches of the *ſanguine*, or Beginings of the *ſerous Arteries*, are apt to be more and more radicated by the too violent Motion of the Blood.—So that the Neglect of Bleeding, at the Beginning of any acute Diſeaſe, is very often never to be compenſated in the ſubſequent *Stadia* of the Fever; when the *Impaction* of the obſtructing Matter is ſo far advanced, and the Thickneſs and Viſcidity of the Humors ſo great, as to elude the Force of all Manner of Attenuants and Diluents.

In general, the Quantity of the Blood to be taken away is to be determined by the Strength of the Patient and his Pulſe; by the Intenſeneſs of his Fever, Heat, and the Vehemence of his Symptoms, as to Pain, Difficulty of Breathing, *&c.*—Nay the very *Bulk* of the Perſon is to be conſidered alſo; for certainly, *cæteris paribus*, a big ſtrong Man can bear to loſe more Blood than a ſmall ſtrong Man.—'Tis ſafer however to take away too little, than too much at a Time, as the Operation may be ſo ſoon and ſo eaſily repeated, and as often as may be indicated,—If the Pain, Heat, Difficulty

of

of Breathing, *&c.* abate not after Bleeding, it ſhews the Neceſſity of drawing more Blood.

And here let me caution the younger Practitioner not to be deceived by an *oppreſſed Pulſe*, which is often the Conſequence of too great a Fulneſs of Blood; this is manifeſt, by the Vibrations of the Artery becoming more free and ſtrong after Bleeding in ſuch Caſes, as daily Experience evinces.—If he is doubtful in the Caſe, let him apply his Finger to the Pulſe in the other Arm, while the Patient is bleeding; and, if he finds it flag conſiderably, flutter, or intermit, it is Time to deſiſt; if it beats ſtronger and more open, he may proceed with Safety and Succeſs.—There are indeed ſome very apt to faint on Bleeding from a natural Laxity of the Fibres, and Want of that due Elaſticity, which ſhould contract the Veſſels in Proportion to the Evacuation.—Theſe ſhould be bled in a *recumbent Poſture*, and the Orifice may be frequently ſtopped for a ſhort Time, whereby Fainting will be in a great Meaſure prevented.—Theſe Perſons, though they have too lax Fibres and Veſſels, are often plethoric, and of Courſe require Bleeding; eſpecially where the Load of the Humors begins to overbear the Power of the Heart, which is the common Caſe in an oppreſſed Pulſe.

Bleeding not only leſſens the Quantity and Velocity of the Blood, but it alſo makes Room for the Entrance of diluting Liquors into it.—Proper Dilution is abſolutely neceſſary in all Fevers, eſpecially in the ardent and inflammatory; for in theſe the Blood is rendered too thick and viſcid by the Diſſipation of the thinneſt Parts of it, and the remaining Serum is more and more incraſſated, or jellied, by the great and continued Heat: So that cooling thin, diluting Liquors are neceſſary to ſupply the continual Waſte of the Lymph and Serum, and to keep the whole Maſs in a due Degree of Fluxility.—Theſe, in general, ſhould be of the aceſcent, and ſomewhat alſo of the ſaponaceous Kind. Of the former, as they are very cooling, and prevent the Encreaſe of the alcaleſcent Acrimony of the Humors, which would otherwiſe be continually advancing by the great

Friction and Heat of the Blood :) for the animal Salts are greatly exalted, and made more corroſive, by the feveriſh Heat, and the animal Oils are by the ſame Cauſe turned rancid at length, and highly acrid: The ſweeteſt Oils, or Butter, by great Heat, become vaſtly cauſtic.——Of the latter, as they not only diſſolve the *Lentor* better, but alſo keep the Humors more properly mixed, by uniting the Salts, Sulphurs and Waters more intimately with the Blood. I have often known pure Water, drank plentifully in acute Fevers, rendered almoſt as pale and inſipid as when drank; (which, by the Way, is a very dangerous Symptom.) Water, as Water, will not unite with oily Liquors; ſo that when the Serum of the Blood hath been jellied by Heat, and its oily Part exalted, and encreaſed, by melting down the Fat in the *Membrana adipoſa*, &c. it is no Wonder that plain Water neither mixes well with the Blood, nor proves an effectual Diluent. Hence therefore follows the Neceſſity of mixing ſomething ſaponaceous with it, as Sugar, Syrup, Jellies, or *Rob* of Fruits, as Currants, Raſberries, Cherries, or the like.—Juice of Lemons, or Oranges, by mixing a little Sugar with it, and a proper Quantity of Water, becomes a very grateful Drink, and anſwers the Intention of a Diluent both acid and ſaponaceous.

Beſides the Uſe of Diluents as to the Humors of the Body, no ſmall Advantage will ariſe from them as to the Fibres and Veſſels, which they tend to relax; eſpecially when they are drank ſomewhat warm.—Now too great a Tenſion of the Fibres, *&c.* is naturally concomitant to great Velocity, Heat, and Denſity of the Blood, which always attend, or rather are the very Eſſence of an inflammatory Fever.—Every one knows what tepid Bathing will do externally; and it may be eaſily ſuppoſed that ſubtepid Diluters internally will have an analogous Effect.—In all theſe Views, the Blood is rendered leſs rapid, leſs viſcid, and, in Conſequence, leſs hot; which are Matters of the higheſt Import in the Cure of ar-

dent

dent and inflammatory Fevers. It may be added, that obſtructed Capillaries, and obſtructed Perſpiration, are by ſuch Means moſt ſafely and effectually remedied, the Humors being rendered *fluxile*, and the *minima Vaſcula permeable*. For it is to be noted, that where gentle and general Sweats follow plentiful Dilution, with Liquors of a cooling relaxing Nature, they are commonly critical, and ſoon carry off the Fever. I ſay, gentle Sweats; for profuſe ones ſhould never be encouraged in the Begining of Fevers, as they drain off the thinneſt Part of the Blood, and leave the Remainder too thick, viſcid, and apt to obſtruct.—In a particular Manner I have often obſerved them of the higheſt ill Conſequence in the Begining of Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and the Small-pox.—And, for the ſame Reaſon, profuſe Diſcharges by Stool, and thin Urine, are hurtful.

But the moſt pernicious Method of raiſing Sweats in the Begining of Fevers, is by giving hot volatile alexipharmac Medicines, ſtoving up the Patients in hot Air, and ſmothering them almoſt with Loads of Bed-cloaths; for theſe encreaſe the Motion and Heat of the Blood already too violent, and add Fewel to the Fire; Nay, very often, they are ſo far from raiſing Sweat, that they prevent it, by hurrying on the Blood with too great Rapidity to give off any natural and regular Secretions.—It is well known, the higher the Fever, the leſs the Excretions by Sweat, Urine, Saliva, and the like.—

Certainly, if mere encreaſed Motion of the Blood can bring on a Fever, whatever will encreaſe that Motion will continue and augment it, which theſe Methods and Medicines are known to do.

For theſe Reaſons alſo Bliſters, which throw an acrid Salt into the Blood, and greatly ſtimulate the Fibres, are very improper in the Begining, at leaſt, of all ardent and inflammatory Fevers.—Yet how often do we ſee, in the common Practice, a Patient bled largely, then bliſtered, and forthwith put under a Courſe of hot alexipharmac Boluſſes, Cordials, *&c.*? Which is juſt as rational as to

pull out Part of too large a Fire firſt, and then forthwith endeavour to quench the Remainder, by throwing on Gunpowder, or Spirit of Wine;—or to lay on Whip and Spur to a Horſe on the Fret, when we would ſtop him: which is really the Caſe in Bliſtering, where the oſcillatory Power of the Veſſels is too great, and the Motion of the Fluids too rapid.

After Bleeding, cooling, emollient, laxative Clyſters are of very great Uſe in the Cure of acute Fevers, even at the very Begining, to bring off the indurated Excrements, which frequently are pent up within the Inteſtines, and to give a Diſcharge to any bilious acrid Matter, which might otherwiſe, in Part at leaſt, be reſorbed by the *Lacteals*, &c. into the Maſs of Blood.—Beſides, they are a Kind of a warm, relaxing Fomentation to the Parts in the *Pelvis* and lower Belly, and both derive from the Head and *Præcordia*, and promote a Diſcharge of Urine alſo.

A gentle lenient Purge, likewiſe, is often of the greateſt Service, more effectually to cleanſe the inteſtinal Canal of the *putrid Saburra*. But I would always adviſe to ſuch as act chiefly in the *primæ Viæ*, as *Manna*, *Cream of Tartar*, *Sal catharticus Glauberi*, *Rhubarb*, *Tamarinds*, and the like:—All *draſtic Purgers* are certainly very pernicious, and ſo are all the hot *aloetic* Tinctures, Pills, *&c.*—Indeed, all profuſe Purging is hurtful, as it drains off too much of the lymphatic Part of the Blood, and thickens the remaining. —When Nature ſeems to have too great a Tendency that Way, firſt a Doſe of *Rhubarb*, then a little of the *Species è Scordio*, with a *diacodiate* Anodyne, or the like, may be proper.

In very Deed, little more ſeems neceſſary in the Cure of ardent inflammatory Fevers, than proper and well-timed Evacuations, and plentiful cooling Dilution, with a few nitrous Medicines, and the acid ſaponaceous Juices of Vegetables; for theſe not only tend to keep the Blood in a due Degree of Fluidity, but alſo to prevent its running into a putrid State:—In giving theſe freely, we do but follow Nature (our beſt Guide) that earneſtly demands them.—For, how

how averſe ſoever ſhe may be to Meat in Fevers, ſhe ardently deſires Drink; and it is a Symptom of very bad Omen when ſhe doth not, till the Fever conſiderably abates, at leaſt.

If, from any of the above Cauſes, an inflammatory Fever ſhould ſeize a Perſon that had an antecedent ſharp State of Humors, the Fever would prove much the more violent; becauſe the acrimonius Salts would act as ſo many *Stimuli*, accelerate the Blood's Motion, and produce a ſpeedier and greater Putreſcence of it.—Hence therefore the utmoſt Neceſſity of Dilution in ſuch Caſes, to diſſolve and waſh off the Salts offending, (for nothing but a watery *Menſtruum* will diſſolve Salts) and likewiſe Medicines oppoſite in Nature to the peccant Acrimony.—But the Diluters alſo ſhould have ſomething of the Saponaceous in them, for Reaſons hinted at above; eſpecially when the oily Parts of the Blood are greatly encreaſed by the Melting down of the Fat by the Heat of the Fever: which often happens to a ſurpriſing Degree, and very ſuddenly, in ſome very fat Perſons, and which continually grows more and more acrid and rancid, and requires ſome ſaponaceous *Medium* to unite it with the aqueous Parts; otherwiſe it produces the moſt fatal Obſtructions, and higheſt Degree of Acrimony.

As to the Manner of Dilution, I think the Sick ſhould be allowed to drink as freely, and as often as they pleaſe, but not forced to load their Stomachs with two large Draughts at a Time; which create a *Nauſea*, Indigeſtion, and Wind, with great Anxiety and Reſtleſneſs, and, in the Event, Vomiting, or Purging.

The Practice of *Aſclepiades* was in Nothing more monſtrous than in denying all Manner of Drink to the Sick, for the firſt three Days of the Fever: And he is very far from keeping up to the Rule he lays down, of curing *tutò, celeriter, & jucundè*; when, as *Celſus* ſays, *convellebat vires ægri luce, vigiliâ, ſiti ingenti, ſic ut ne os quidem primis diebus elui ſineret. Lib.* iii. *Cap.* 4.—I am ſure that he did not learn this from the great *Hippocrates*, nor from Reaſon, Nature, or Experience.—But this Man from a *Declaimer* turned *Phyſician*,

Phyſician, and ſet himſelf up to oppoſe all the Phyſicians of his Time; and the Novelty of the Thing bore him out, as it frequently doth the *Quacks* of the preſent Time; and ever will, whilſt the Majority of the World are Fools.

I think ſmaller Draughts, frequently given, the beſt Way of Dilution: For, of the ſame Quantity of Liquor drunk in a certain Time, more is like to be imbibed by the abſorbing Veſſels, planted thick from the Mouth to the Stomach, by frequently ſipping it down, than if ſwallowed at once in a full Draught; becauſe it is in this Way more frequently, and much longer applied to theſe Veſſels.—Beſides, when ſwallowed, the Action of the Stomach and Inteſtines is more effectual in ſqueezing it into the Lacteals and meſaraic Veſſels, when in ſmall Quantities, than when they are, as it were, deluged with the Liquor.

Moreover, Dilution and Relaxation may be further carried on by emollient Fomentations, tepid Baths, cooling lenient Clyſters, &c.—Bathing of the Arms and Hands, Legs and Feet, and alſo of the *Hypochondria*, is of very great Service in Fevers of the inflammatory Kind; (the good Effects of which I once experienced on myſelf;) but the *Fotus* ſhould not be much hotter than the preſent Temper of the Body, which may eaſily be adjuſted by a *Thermometer*. This Method not only ſupplies the Blood with Moiſture through the abſorbing Veſſels, but alſo greatly tends to open the obſtructed, and produce a general Relaxation of Fibres, now commonly too rigid. In very dry *ſtrigoſe* Conſtitutions, it cannot but be of the greateſt Service.—The Skins and Bladders of Animals, when very dry, will tranſmit nothing; but, when moiſtened, Water, &c. will paſs through their Pores.—And the Drinking frequently of tepid, emollient Liquors is at the ſame Time a Kind of internal relaxing *Fotus* to the *primæ Viæ*, *Præcordia*, &c. which is of no ſmall Conſequence, eſpecially in Inflammations of the Lungs, Pleura, &c.—I ſhall only further add on this Head, that this was the Practice of the Ancients, who gave little elſe in Fevers, beſides

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thin watery Diluents, *Ptiſan* or Barley-water, *Hydromel*, *Oxymel*, &c. and uſed very frequent Fomentations and Clyſters.

As encreaſed Velocity of the circulating Humors will of itſelf bring on a Fever, all Cauſes that encreaſe the Blood's Motion will encreaſe the Fever; the Strength of the Fever therefore will be in a compound *Ratio* of the moving Powers; *viz* ſtrong tenſe Fibres, much denſe rich Blood, and many acrid Salts in it, which ſtimulate the Heart and Arteries to more frequent and vehement Contractions.—The large Uſe of very ſalt and ſpiced Meats will raiſe a feveriſh Heat, even in the moſt healthy.

On the contrary, the weaker and more lax the Fibres, the thinner and poorer the Blood, the leſs vehement the Fever.—This is the Caſe in what we call *ſlow*, or *nervous Fevers*; which are generated by low, watery, unwholeſome Diet, crude waſhy Fruit, rainy warm and wet Seaſons, long and great Anxiety of Mind, Dejection of Spirits, *&c.*—Here indeed a Kind of *Lentor*, or *Ropineſs* of the Humors, is alſo generated, and is a proximate Cauſe of the Diſeaſe; but it is not of the inflammatory Kind (or what the Ancients called *Phlegma phlegmonodes*, which is particularly inherent in the red globular Parts of the Blood) for it ſubſiſts chiefly in the ſerous and lymphatic Veſſels, which hence become obſtructed; and from ſuch a poor ropy State of the Blood few animal Spirits are generated, and they are irregularly ſecreted and diſtributed: hence the nervous Symptoms, which denominate the Fever.—And yet, as there are Obſtructions formed, the ſtagnant Lymph grows more and more acrimonious, which brings on more or leſs of a Fever, known by the Quickneſs of the Pulſe, irregular Heats, Chills, *&c.*—All the Humors of the Body grow more and more corroſive, the longer they ſtagnate; even hydropic Swellings of the Legs, though at firſt as cold as Marble, become at laſt highly inflamed, the Humors at length ſo very acrid as to produce an Eryſipelas, Veſications, Ulcers, *&c.* as is often obſerved at the Cloſe of Dropſies.

Now

Now as the Seat of *theſe Fevers* ſeems chiefly in the *ultima Vaſcula*, or the ſerous and lymphatic Arteries, and perhaps in the very Origin of the Nerves; and as they are always attended with too great a *Flaccidity* and *Torpor* of the Nerves and Fibres, and the Obſtructions lie more remote from the great Road of the circulating Blood; it is no Wonder they are not ſo eaſily affected by Medicines, and ſo readily removed, as if their Cauſe lay more particularly in the ſanguineous Veſſels.—Beſides it muſt be conſidered, that the Nerves and Fibres are not preſently reſtored to their due Tone.—Hence we in Fact ſee that this Kind of Fevers is both longer in forming, and much longer in being carried off, than a common inflammatory Fever.

Theſe two Sorts of Fevers ſeem to have in a great Meaſure oppoſite Cauſes, and in Conſequence very different Symptoms and Effects.—Let us conſider ſome intermediate febrile State, which will elucidate this whole Affair. Turn we therefore our Thoughts on an intermittent Fever.

CHAP. II.

Of intermitting Fevers.

THE common procatarctic Cauſes of Agues are a moiſt, foggy *Atmoſphere* exhaling from a ſwampy, moraſs Soil, or a Continuance of cold, rainy, thick Weather; hence in low, fenny Countries Agues are *endemic*, and in ſuch Seaſons *epidemic*. By ſuch Conſtitutions of the Air the Fibres are too much relaxed, and regular Perſpiration obſtructed, which ſoon create a *Lentor* of the Blood, and that Obſtructions and ſome Degree of Stagnation in the ultimate Branches of the *ſanguineous Arteries*; as is manifeſt from the Coldneſs, Paleneſs, and Lividity of the Fingers, Nails, Lips, *&c.* which immediately precede and begin the *Rigor* of *an aguiſh Paroxyſm*.—The Blood hence recoils upon the Heart, and all the Powers

Powers of Nature rouſe up to remove the Obſtructions; which are ſoon carried off by the hot Fit, in Sweats, turbid Urine, *&c.*—We ſee a Kind of aguiſh Paroxyſm brought on by Bathing in very cold Water; Paleneſs, Coldneſs, Shivering, a Stoppage of the Blood in the *cutaneous Arteries*, and Repulſion towards the Heart; you are no ſooner out of the Bath than the Heart, Arteries, *&c.* overcome the Reſiſtance from the precedent *Conſtriction*, and bring on an univerſal *Glow* of Heat. But, if the Perſon bathed be weak, the Water very cold, and the Continuance in it long; he may die in the cold Bath, as a weakly Patient may in the cold Fit, (which commonly happens, when the Diſeaſe proves mortal) the Heart not being able to overcome the Reſiſtance.

If the Fibres are pretty ſtrong, the *Lentor* and Obſtructions not very great, the Paroxyſm eaſily wears off by this Effort of Nature. —But if the *Lentor* and Obſtructions are great; the Fibres ſtrong and more tenſe; the Fever runs very high in the hot Fit, and is readily changed by wrong Management into an *acute Continual.*—Indeed it is obſervable that ſome epidemic Agues, in ſome Conſtitutions, at firſt put on the Appearance of ardent Fevers, and then break into Quotidians, or Tertians; and it is not uncommon for a Quotidian, or Tertian, to be changed by a very hot Regimen at the Begining, as volatile Spirits, Brandy, Pepper, Snake-root, *&c.* (which are too often quacked upon the poor Patient) into an inflammatory Fever with Frenzy, Pleuriſy, or Peripneumony.—So that the Conſtitution of the Solids and Fluids, in ſome Kinds of Agues, ſeems not greatly different from that of inflammatory Fevers.—I well remember, that the *catarrhal Fever*, which ſpread through all *Europe* under the Name of *Influenza* in the Spring, 1743, frequently became pleuritic, or peripneumonic; and as frequently, after two or three Days, ran into a Quotidian, or Tertian: the Difference of the Conſtitutions of the Patients, *&c.* thus altering the Face and Nature of the Diſeaſe.

Sometimes quotidian, ſemi-tertian and tertian Fevers, are very rife and cotemporary with epidemic Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies; as particularly in * 1744:—The cold Seaſon, in ſome Conſtitutions, bracing up the Fibres ſo high, and condenſing the Blood into ſuch a Degree of Viſcoſity, as to bring on theſe inflammatory Fevers on taking Cold, or other Accidents;—whilſt, on Perſons of a more lax Syſtem of Nerves and Fibres, and more weak, watery Humors, it only raiſed the Powers of the oſcillatory Veſſels ſo high, and warmed the Blood ſo much, as to carry off the ill Conſequences of deficient Perſpiration, and ropy heavy Juices, by repeated Fits of a regular Intermittent.—Thus we often ſee Perſons of low Spirits, and a leucophlegmatic Habit of Body, raiſed into a feveriſh Diſpoſition by the Uſe of warm invigorating Medicines, Chalybeates, *&c.* And if this Turn of Nature be well managed, it generally ends in their perfect Recovery.—If you can change a ſlow nervous Fever into a regular Intermittent, you ſoon cure your Patient.

But further, I have more than once known Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and inflammatory Rheumatiſms, reign very much in a cold, dry Spring, and a great Number of Intermittents ſucceed them in the following warmer Months; the Heat abating the Rigidity of the Fibres, and reſolving in ſome Meaſure the Viſcoſity and Denſity of the Blood: Whereas had the Solids continued more tenſe, and the Blood more denſe and viſcid, inflammatory Fevers would have been the Conſequence, on taking Cold, or the like; which now only produced an aguiſh Diſorder.

Regular *vernal Intermittents* have many Times very ſalutary Effects, by breaking the *Lentor* and morbid *Coheſions* of the Blood; as a Storm purges a thick foggy Atmoſphere. The invigorating Power of the advancing Spring, and the encreaſing genial Warmth and Dryneſs of the Air, by rarefying and attenuating the heavy, ſizy Humors, and opening the Pores, are the Reaſons why vernal Agues go ſo eaſily off at the Approach of Summer. And probably the enliven-

* *Vid. Obſ. noſtr. de Aëre & Morb. Epidem. Vol. II. Martio, Aprili, Maio,* 1744.

ing

ing, attenuating Influences of the growing Spring, actuating the Powers of Nature to throw off the heavy, ropy *Colluvies,* that in ſome may be conſiderably amaſſed during a cold moiſt Winter, may be one Reaſon, at leaſt, of the Frequency of Agues in the Spring Seaſon.—It is certain, all Nature at that Time of the Year undergoes a Kind of *Orgaſm;* even the torpid Vegetables regain freſh Life, and their concreted Juices reſume new Motion.

It appears from * Experiments, that the Blood in Quotidians is more denſe and tenacious than in Tertians, in Tertians than in Quartans; ſo that in Quotidians, *cæteris paribus,* it comes neareſt an inflammatory State: And it is commonly noted, that if the Fever, from a regular Tertian, runs into a Semi-tertian, or Quotidian, or greatly anticipates the Time of the regular Paroxyſm; a remittent, or continual Fever is forthwith the Conſequence.—And this is too often effected by a very hot Regimen, or a too haſty Uſe of the Bark.—Indeed we very frequently ſee that Quotidians, and double Tertians, (which, by the bye, are oftentimes the ſame Thing) will not bear the Bark, at the Begining; till the ſaline Draughts, proper diluting Attenuants, and, in ſome Caſes, Bleeding, Purging, and Vomiting have been made Uſe of.—In Truth, I never think it prudent, in ſuch Kinds of Intermittents, to give the Bark, in any Form, till after four or five Paroxyſms at leaſt, and after having drawn more or leſs Blood from Perſons pretty much inclined to the plethoric;—and this Method is more eſpecially to be obſerved in vernal Agues.—I muſt further note, that as nothing is more effectual in curing Agues than well-timed Vomits, and thoſe too repeated; (as Nature ſhews us, by making this one of her conſtant Efforts in the Paroxyſm) ſo previous Bleeding makes them much more ſafe, in full ſanguine Habits, eſpecially when given in the Paroxyſm; which is frequently practiſed with great Succeſs.—Nor is this a new Practice; for *Celſus* adviſes, *cum primum aliquis*

* *See Dr.* Langriſh's *Modern Theory,* &c. *Chap.* V.

inhorruit, & ex horrore incaluit, dare ei oportet potui tepidam aquam ſubſalſam, & vomere eum cogere. Lib. iii. Cap. 12.

We ſee that ſome Kinds of Agues border too near on the inflammatory State, and require a cool Regimen, proper Dilution, and, many Times, Bleeding to ſome Degree, as well as other Evacuations. I have known it neceſſary to join Nitre to the Bark during the whole Proceſs of Cure, and even ſometimes to ſuſpend its Uſe for a Day or two, and give Salt of Wormwood and Juice of Lemons with Infuſion of Chamomile-flowers and *Sevil*-orange Rind, or the like.—If an Intermittent runs into an inflammatory continual Fever, Bleeding and a gentle cool Purge will ſoon reduce it to its *Type*.

But as ſome Intermittents are apt to run up into an inflammatory Fever, far the greater Number, eſpecially in the autumnal Seaſon, are diſpoſed to ſink into low irregular Remittents, putrid or ſlow nervous Fevers. It is not a very rare Thing to find a Quotidian fall into a Tertian, thence into a Quartan, and at laſt end in a Dropſy; and this particularly in ſome Seaſons and Places. This evidently ſhews that the Fibres grow more and more enervate, and the Blood very vapid and watery.—Even vernal Tertians, which oftentimes cure themſelves in a favourable Seaſon, prove many Times exceeding obſtinate in wet, rainy Summers, and the Patients are exceeding apt to relapſe on the ſlighteſt Occaſions: This was particularly obſervable in the wet, cold Summers of 1734 and 1735 *.—In ſuch Caſes I have known the daily Uſe of the Fleſh-bruſh, and frequent cold Bathing of very great Uſe in preventing Relapſes.—Perhaps it is the Winter-cold, bracing up the Fibres, that commonly puts a Stop to Agues in that Seaſon; for it hath been noted, that they are often very ſtubborn in a warm moiſt Winter.

Improper Evacuations by Bleeding and Purging, an unwholſome, groſs glutinous Diet, vapid ropy Drinks, as ſtagnant heavy Water, foul Beer, and the like, render theſe Agues very *anomalous*, obſtinate

* *Vid. Obſ. noſtr. de Aëre & Morbis Epidemic. Vol. I.*

and

and dangerous, and make them frequently degenerate into malignant, putrid, or ſlow nervous Fevers; otherwiſe they end in Dropſies, Jaundice, or univerſal Obſtructions of the *Viſcera* of the *Abdomen*, and frequently in Diſeaſes of the *Genus nervoſum*.—In a Word whatever takes down the Spring of the Fibres too much, and weakens the *Craſis* of the Blood, will be productive of theſe Miſchiefs; and this eſpecially, when due Perſpiration is frequently interrupted by cold damp Air, Want of due Exerciſe, groſs heavy ſlimy Diet, as Fiſh, Lettuce, Cucumbers, and other watery inſipid Fruits, which are known to ſuppreſs the Perſpiration greatly.

Theſe Obſervations then evidently ſhew the Neceſſity of uſing a warm, invigorating attenuating Regimen in the Cure of Agues, which affect Perſons of a lax Habit of Body, and a poor thin Blood; in a particular Manner when a wet, foggy Atmoſphere prevails.—Under ſuch Circumſtances the *Cortex* of *Peru*, however good and carefully choſen, frequently proves ineffectual, unleſs aſſiſted with proper Alexipharmacs, as *Rad. Serpentar. Virgin.*—*Contrayerv. Myrrh, Camphire*, &c.—After four or five Paroxyſms, warm Chalybeates may be added with very great Succeſs.—But never be too haſty in giving the *Bark*, or Chalybeates, where the Patient hath a a *yellow Caſt of the Countenance, a tenſe Abdomen*, and a very coſtive Habit of Body.—In which Caſe, *mercurial, ſaponaceous Deobſtruents* with *Rhubarb, Aloetics, regenerate* or *ſoluble Tartar*, ſhould be premiſed; nay they may in ſome Caſes be very conveniently joined with the *Bark*.

From the whole then of what hath been ſaid on this Head, it appears that a regular Tertian is a *Medium* between an inflammatory and a ſlow nervous Fever; and that, on the one Hand, the Conſtitution of the Solids and Fluids may be ſo highly wrought up as to fire the Blood into a continual Inflammatory; and that, on the other, it may be ſo far depreſſed as to bring on the low *Influent*, or *ſlow nervous Fever*.—And hence the Cauſe and Cure of ſuch Fevers reſpectively ſeem to be obvious.

Now

Now as every Kind of Fever is a Struggle of Nature to relieve herſelf from ſomething oppreſſive, we ſhould always favour her Endeavours by the moſt proper Means that Reaſon and Experience ſuggeſt. But we ſhould be very cautious, at the Begining eſpecially, how we proceed in ſpurring on, or bridling her Efforts, till we have well conſidered the Nature, Quantity, and Quality of the Diſeaſe, and the Conſtitution of the Patient. In order to this it will be highly neceſſary to make a diligent Examination into theſe two Things; *1ſt, the State of the Solids*, and *2dly, that of the Fluids.*

CHAP. III.

Of the State of the Solids.

PRobably all that we call Firmneſs of Body, and Strength of Conſtitution, is originally owing to the *rudimental Stamina* of our Bodies; and on the ſtrong, or weak, Texture of them, in a great Meaſure, depends our future proſperous, or adverſe Health.— There was indeed a determined Conſtitution and Strength of Fibres deſigned by Nature, and any Deviation from it may be called a Diſeaſe; which may ariſe from weakly Parents, Errors in Diet, Exerciſe, and many other Things: And this Deviation I would have heedfully attended to in Practice.

A due Proportion of *Tenſity*, conſiſtent with a proper Degree of *Flexibility*, conſtitutes the happy *Medium* in which perfect Health conſiſts. Too great a Degree of Rigidity tends to waſte the nutritious Juices too ſuddenly, and ends in a *Maraſmus*; as too great a Laxity of the Veſſels makes them liable to be overloaded, and brings on a *Leucophlegmatia*, or Dropſy. The former over-digeſts the animal Fluids, the latter doth not ſufficiently aſſimilate what is taken in by Way of Nutriment.

A very ſtrong elaſtic Set of Veſſels act with great Force on the contained Fluids, and produce much Friction, and of Courſe great

Heat, and withal a conſtant and large Diſſipation of the more ſubtile and aqueous Parts, which render the Blood-globules, in Proportion, more numerous, more denſe and compact, and the Humors in general more viſcid; as is evident by the State of the Blood always obſervable in ſtrong laborious People, which is ever of this Kind.—Where this conſiderably overbears the Standard of Nature, it becomes *conſtitutional Diſeaſe,* and cauſes a perpetual Fever, as it were, and at long Run ends in *Atrophy* and a compleat *Maraſmus,* if ſome violent inflammatory Diſeaſe doth not ſnap them off much ſooner; and to which they are exceedingly liable, and from which, on Account of the denſe viſcous State of the Blood, the Rigidity and Contraction, or *Stricture* of the Veſſels, they eſcape with much greater Difficulty than others of ſofter Fibres, and a more weak, but fluxile, Blood. There is no Advantage without an Allay; the Roſe hath its Prickles; theſe Diſadvantages flow even from the higheſt Health and Vigor: *Human Frailty!*

In ſuch Conſtitutions the Uſe of emollient farinaceous Drinks and Diet is highly proper, and frequent ſubtepid Bathing, eſpecially in very dry, and very cold Weather.—Where Perſons of ſuch a Frame fall into inflammatory Fevers, as Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, or the like, I would always adviſe great Plenty of tepid, watery, emollient Diluents to be perpetually ſipped; by which Means the warm Vapor relaxes the Parts and Paſſages of the Lungs, and promotes a freer Flow to the Blood through them, and a more eaſy and copious Expectoration; at the ſame Time that the Blood is thus moſt effectually diluted.—Withal Fomentations, emollient and diluting, moderately warm (not too hot) ſhould be applied to the Feet, Legs, Hands, Arms, *Hypochondria* and Breaſts; which have oftentimes a ſurpriſing good Effect, and are of infinitely greater Advantage and Efficacy than ſome of the *indigeſtible Traſh of the Shops,* upon which ſo much *Streſs* was formerly laid.

I have known the prepoſterous Uſe of the *cold Bath,* on a *ſtrigoſe* and a *too rigid Habit* of Body, of exceeding great Detriment; for that

that even yet augments the *Corrugation* and *Tenſity*.—You may generally obſerve that moſt, who uſe the cold Bath, grow ſomewhat thinner, though more vigorous and active.—Some Years ſince I was conſulted by a Gentleman of a thin ſcraggy Habit of Body, but of much natural Vivacity of Spirit, and one that conſtantly uſed much Exerciſe, and had long accuſtomed himſelf to cold Bathing in the Sea very frequently, even ſometimes in very cold Weather: He waſted daily in his Fleſh, and at length became weak and very low-ſpirited.—I judged, that by this Method the fibrous Syſtem was over-braced, and that too much of the finer *Lymph*, and even of the *Liquidum nervoſum*, was forced off by the Pores, *&c.* For he all this while uſed a ſufficient Quantity of Food, and had no extraordinary ſenſible Evacuation.—I put him on a ſoft, relaxing, nouriſhing Diet, forbad him the Uſe of the Cold-Bath, and at laſt ſent him to uſe the Waters at the *Bath*:—The Event was, that he ſoon recovered much better Health, Spirits and Fleſh. Nothing on the contrary more effectually ſtrengthens weak, lax Fibres than cold Bathing: By this weak, flabby, rickety Children are ſoon invigorated, as it were to a Miracle.—Indeed in the Times of Popery and Ignorance, when the Prieſts were Knaves, and the People Fools, many a *Well* was ſanctified for nothing but pure *cold Water*, the Virtues of which the *Miracle-mongers* wholly attributed to a *Saint* of their own making.

The Doctrine of the ancient *Methodiſts*, with Reſpect to the *Strictum* and *Laxum*, if rationally purſued, might be of great Service in the Practice of Phyſic; though they indeed frequently confounded them both in Theory and Practice. But *Boerhaave* hath made many rational and valuable Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of too tenſe, and too lax Fibres, which are of exceeding great Uſe in Practice.—There ſeems to be another *Species of Fibres* not taken Notice of, which may be called the *tender*, or *delicate Conſtitution of the Solids*, which is moſt readily and highly affected with Pleaſure, or Pain; but in which the *Stamina* are ſo ſlender that a very ſlight Acci-

Accident breaks them. This is often obſerved in thin, fair Perſons, of a very delicate Frame, but exceedingly lively; in whom the *Spirit* is willing, though the *Fleſh* is weak: Such very often fall into an *Hæmoptoe*, or other *Hæmorrhages*, Colliquations, and a pulmonary *Phthiſis*, and thence become what is peculiarly called Conſumptive.

We have taken a ſhort View of the ill Effects of a too great *Stricture*, or *Tenſion* of the Solids; let us next curſorily ſee what Diſadvantages ariſe from their too great Laxity.

Weak Veſſels do not ſufficiently act on the contained Fluids, they do not ſufficiently *comminute*, *round off*, and *aſſimilate* the chylous Particles:—Indeed the Chyle itſelf, where the Organs of Digeſtion are weak, is never well prepared.—Where the Veſſels have a due Tone, and act with Vigor on the nutritious Juices which they receive from the Stomach, *&c.* no chylous irregularly formed Particles are to be found in the Blood after a few Hours from the Repaſt; but, in weakly *leucophlegmatic* People, they are never, or not till after a very long Time, reduced into Blood-globules, and a proper *Serum*.—Beſides in theſe lax Habits the Blood itſelf is not ſufficiently actuated, and driven on with Force enough to keep a due vital Warmth, nor to work up the Salts and Sulphurs, or Oils, to ſuch a juſt Degree of *Tenuity*, as may fit them to ſerve the Purpoſes of animal Nature; nor are the red Globules of the Blood (the great Principle of Life and Heat) duly compacted, and moulded into a ſufficient Roundneſs and Firmneſs.—Hence irregular Concretions in the Veſſels, a *Lentor*, or *Ropineſs* in the *Serum* and *Lymph*, few animal Spirits, and all the Secretions weak and imperfect.—From the whole follow *Cachexy*, *leucophlegmatic* and dropſical Diſorders, irregular intermittent and remittent Fevers, or thoſe of the ſlow nervous Kind; the Humors running into a Kind of Putreſcence for Want of due Motion and a Circulation, and ſtagnating in the *ultima Vaſcula*, on Account of the Obſtructions continually forming from the Want of a due Action of the Veſſels, which do not ſufficiently agitate, comminute and protrude their Contents.

Now all Humors of the Body, that ſtagnate, ſoon begin to corrupt and grow acrimonious, and that too many Times to ſuch a Degree as to bring on Fevers of the worſt Kind: For though the Circulation may be very languid, from the Weakneſs of the contracting propelling Veſſels, yet it is ſufficient to cauſe ſome Degree of feveriſh Heat from the ſtimulating Acrimony, and at laſt a general Putrefaction; witneſs the *chlorotic Fevers,* which very often prove of exceeding dangerous Conſequence.—Cold hydropic Tumors of the Legs frequently end in a Kind of Eryſipelas and Gangrene.

A due Conſideration therefore of the State of the Solids is a Matter of high Importance to Phyſicians, not only in chronic, but alſo in acute Diſeaſes; for they are generally the primary efficient Cauſes of the particular States of the Fluids. For Inſtance, we may naturally conclude that a Man of a robuſt Conſtitution, ſtrong rigid Fibres, and uſed to much Exerciſe, hath a denſe rich Blood, inclining to ſuch a Degree of Viſcidity, as will bring on Inflammations on the Acceſſion of a feveriſh Diſorder; and, of Courſe, that timely Bleeding is the proper Way to prevent it: On the contrary, that a weak, lax, flabby Conſtitution hath a poor, thin, watery Blood, and cannot bear Bleeding well, nor large Evacuations.

A diligent Enquiry of this Nature is of vaſt Concern in the Begining of acute Diſeaſes, particularly in the Small-pox, and other eruptive Fevers; ſo as to determine one to bleed, or not to bleed.

For Inſtance, where a ſtrong Man, with a ſtrong Pulſe, is ſeized with violent Symptoms of the Small-pox, it would be unpardonable not to bleed before the Eruption; for we cannot but ſuppoſe the inflammatory Fever muſt run high in ſuch a Conſtitution; but it would be great Raſhneſs to bleed Perſons of a weak, lax Habit, unleſs ſome very urgent Symptom demanded it.—Yet how little is this regarded in the vulgar Practice? For ſome bleed, and vomit, of Courſe, upon the leaſt Appearance of an Attack of the Small-pox; whereas others are ſo fearful of weakening their Patients, that they ſuffer them

them to die of the Inflammation, even abſtracted from the Virulence of the Diſeaſe.

If a Phyſician hath a previous Knowledge of the Patient, he can be at no great Loſs in judging of his Conſtitution; and therefore *Celſus* rightly pronounces, *cum par ſcientia ſit, utiliorem tamen medicum eſſe amicum quam extraneum* *. When that is not the Caſe, hard firm Fleſh, dry Skin, great Heat, Thirſt, and Colour, hot Breath and violent Pains, with a ſtrong, tenſe, quick Pulſe, are pretty evident Symptoms of ſtrong, very elaſtic Fibres, and of an ardent or inflammatory Fever.—A weak, quick, ſoft Pulſe, no great Heat, or Colour, little Thirſt, pale Urine, a ſoft Fleſh and Skin, clammy, partial, irregular, cold, or profuſe Sweats, with Heavineſs and Anxiety, rather than ſevere Pains, and a moiſt, though perhaps a white coated, or foul Tongue, denote the contrary.—But in Truth theſe Things are rather to be learned from Experience, than taught by Precept:—Therefore I ſhall ſay no more on this Head.

CHAP. IV.

Of the State of the Fluids.

THE State of the Fluids ſhould next be conſidered, which, in a great Meaſure, depends, as was ſaid before, on the Condition of the Solids.

There is then, 1*ſt*, a State of the Blood, in which the Humors are too denſe and viſcous, in which the Blood-globules are in too great Quantity, and too cloſely compacted or condenſed, in which the ſerous Globules are ſo likewiſe.——In a Word, in which the whole Maſs of the Fluids is too glutinous, and too apt to concrete into a ſolid Form.—Perſons of vigorous Conſtitutions, of ſtrong Fibres, that uſe much Exerciſe, and a full Diet, are peculiarly ſubject to this State. Now, when the Blood-globules are very denſe, and in great Quantity, and the Veſſels very ſtrong and

* *Præfat. ſub finem.*

elaſtic, a great *Momentum of Motion* muſt be produced in the circulating Fluids, and of Courſe great Friction, and much Heat, which both diſſipates the more fluid Parts of the Blood, and encreaſes its Viſcoſity; ſo that the Reſidue becomes very glutinous, and leſs fit to paſs the extreme Branches of the capillary Arteries; and hence Obſtructions, hence Inflammations.

Beſides, great Heat tends to coagulate the *Serum*; a Heat, not much above the common Heat in an ardent Fever, will turn the *Serum* of the Blood into a Jelly, as is found by Experience :—Hence, when Blood is drawn off in high inflammatory Fevers, it appears covered over with a thick glutinous Coat, or *Buff*, as it is called; I have ſeen it in ſome ſevere pleuritic and rheumatic Diſorders near an Inch thick.—That it is thus formed by the febrile Heat, is manifeſt; for at the firſt Bleeding, at the very Begining of the Fever, it ſhall often appear pretty florid, though very denſe; whereas on the ſecond, third, or fourth Bleeding, when the Heat hath had a longer Continuance, and been encreaſed to a greater Degree, it becomes exceeding ſizy, and covered over with a very thick Buff:—And indeed, in general, the ſtronger the Fever, and the Perſon from whom it is drawn, ſo much the more thick and tenacious.—And this in a particular Manner happens in Fevers attended with violent Pain, as Pleuriſies, Rheumatiſms, *&c.*—For the Pain being a *Stimulus*, which greatly encreaſes the Motion, Friction, and Heat, it *incraſſates the Serum* in Proportion to its Vehemence.—And the inflammatory *Size* alſo ſticking in the extreamly ſmall Veſſels of the Membranes, *&c.* over-diſtends them, and produces further Inflammations and Pains; ſo that they mutually encreaſe one the other. Though this denſe State of Blood, in Health, is attended with great bodily Strength, a ſtrong firm Pulſe, and much natural Heat; yet, on the Acceſs of a Fever, it produces very violent Symptoms, quickly fatal, unleſs prevented by timely Bleeding, cooling, diluting, emollient Drinks and Medicines.

But

But further, an Over-fulneſs of even good Blood is a Degree of Diſeaſe, and therefore *Hippocrates* * pronounces the *athletic* Ἐυεξία dangerous, and *Celſus* elegantly ſays from him, that Perſons of ſuch a Habit *ſuſpecta habere bona ſua debent* †—Such a *Plethora* not only over-diſtends the ſanguineous Arteries, but alſo too much dilates the Orifices of the ſerous and lymphatic Arteries; by which, on the ſlighteſt Occaſions, the Blood-globules are forced into them, and form Obſtructions *errore loci*, as it is called: Whence Inflammations and Ruptures of the Veſſels frequently follow, particularly in the Brain and Lungs.—Here nothing will relieve equal to Blood-letting, which (if not too immoderate) is ſo far from weakening, that it ſtrengthens the Patient, by reſtoring a due *Æquilibrium* between the Solids and Fluids: The keeping up of which however is a Matter of great Nicety in ſome Caſes and Conſtitutions; though, in general, it admits of a conſiderable *Latitude*, even conſiſtent with Health. Some delicate, florid, plethoric People ſuffer immediately from a very ſmall Degree of over, or under, Living; and I have known ſome Men of this Conſtitution, that have had as regular a *menſtrual Diſcharge*, by ſome Kind of Hæmorrhage, as the more delicate Sex.—The beſt bred, and moſt accurately fed, *Cock*, will not hold his *athletic State* above twenty-four Hours ‡ and dwindles from it ſurpriſingly ſoon—*Quia non ultra progredi poteſt, retro, quaſi ruinâ quâdam revolvitur*, as *Celſus* ‖ ſays of a plethoric Man.

There is, 2*dly*, a Conſtitution, or Craſis of the Blood, quite oppoſite to the former, in which there are too few Blood-globules, and thoſe too looſely compacted; and in which the *Serum* is too watery and vapid, and ſometimes of a ropy ſlimy Nature. From this weak pituitous Blood all the Secretions are imperfect, and not ſufficiently participant of an animal Nature; the *Bile inert*, the animal Spirits flat and deficient, the *Saliva* a mere inſipid *Mucus*, and ſo on.—Hence univerſal Indigeſtion, Weakneſs, Coldneſs, Paleneſs, *Caco-*

* *Aphoriſm* 3. *Sect.* i. † *Lib. II. Cap.* 2. ‡ *See Dr.* Bryan Robinſon *on the Food and Diſcharges of human Bodies, p.* 119. ‖ *Lib. II. Cap.* 2.

chymy,

chymy, Dropſy, *&c.*——In a Word, ſuch a ſlow Motion of the Humors, that at length, for Want of a due Circulation, they run into morbid Concretions obſtructing the Veſſels in ſome Places, and ſtagnating in others, where they fall into ſpontaneous Corruption, productive at laſt of ſuch a Degree of Acrimony, as to end frequently in Fevers of a very malign Nature, and dangerous Conſequence: And this the more ſo, as the Veſſels, in ſuch a miſerable Conſtitution, have greatly loſt their Elaſticity, and the Blood its moſt vital Principles:—So that, in the Event, either the *ſlimy Lentor* ſtagnates up to the Heart, or the corrupted Humors corrode and deſtroy the moſt delicate and eſſential Parts of the animal Fabric, particularly the *Compages* of the Brain, where the Humors naturally move exceeding ſlow, and the Veſſels are of the moſt tender Structure.—Thus as too rapid a Circulation often burſts the minute Veſſels; ſo the Humors, moving too ſlowly, ſtagnate, corrupt, and at length corrode them.

Theſe two different States of the Fluids may not improperly be called conſtitutional, as they naturally follow the reſpective State of the Solids; ſo as that a ſtrong rich Blood always attends a ſtrong elaſtic Set of Veſſels, and a weak watery Blood a relaxed Habit of Body: Where either conſiderably deviates from the Standard of Nature, it becomes a real Diſorder, and is to be duly regarded in whatever concurring Diſeaſe happens *.

* *Ardent and inflammatory Fevers are naturally the Effect of over-elaſtic and rigid Fibres, and a very denſe viſcid Blood; as the low and ſlow nervous Kind are of a too lax State of Veſſels, and a weak and thin Blood.——But there are ſeveral Diſeaſes, eſpecially thoſe ariſing from Contagion, which are common to both.*

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the diſſolved and putrid State of the Blood.

BUT, beſides theſe, there is moreover a *third State of Blood*, of more dangerous Conſequence than either; I mean a State of it, that more immediately tends to *Diſſolution* and *Putrefaction*:—This is evidently the Caſe in ſome *Scorbutics*, (as they are called) where, without any conſiderable, antecedent, ſenſible Diſorder more than perhaps a Kind of Laſſitude and Languor) Perſons have, on a ſudden, an Eruption of violet-coloured, livid, or even black and blue Spots all over their Body, and forthwith fall into profuſe, and ſometimes dangerous and even fatal *Hæmorrhages*, when they have ſcarce thought themſelves, or been thought by others, to be under any Manner of Diſorder.—Abundance of Inſtances of this Kind happen: I have ſeen a great many both in Children and grown Perſons, and frequently foretold the enſuing Hæmorrhage.

Where *Women* have ſuch Eruptions, or black or blue *Vibices*, or large irregular Spots like Bruiſes, they are always ſubject to a vaſt Overflow of the *Catamenia*, if not to other profuſe Hæmorrhages.—Nay when Perſons of either Sex are affected with theſe Appearances, they are apt to bleed exceſſively from the ſlighteſt Wound, and very often without any, from the Gums, Noſe, Guts, or urinary Paſſages.

The Blood of ſuch Perſons, when it hath been drawn off, in order to prevent the further Progreſs of the Hæmorrhage, as was imagined, (which by the Way is very improper, unleſs there are very manifeſt Signs of a *Plethora)* always appears a *mere Gore* as it were, not ſeparating into *Craſſamentum* and *Serum*, as uſual, but remaining in an uniform half-coagulated Maſs, generally of a livid, or darker Colour than uſual, though ſometimes it continues long very florid; but it always putrifies very ſoon.—It is even obſervable, that the *Breath* of ſuch People moſt commonly ſtinks much before the Eruption,

tion, and their Urine frequently ſmells very rank; evident Signs of the begining *Putridity* of the Humors; which, growing more and more acrimonious, at length erode the Veſſels. For theſe Kinds of Hæmorrhages often happen to Perſons, that have not the leaſt Sign of a *Plethora*, no full, no very quick Pulſe, little or nothing of a feveriſh Habit, nor under the Uſe of violent Exerciſe; ſo that they happen from the *Corroſion*, not the *Rupture*, of the Veſſels broke open by too great a Quantity and Velocity of the Blood.—In ſome very tender and delicate Conſtitutions indeed, a very ſmall Effort will ſometimes burſt their fine thin Veſſels, as is obſervable in ſome, who are ſubject to an *Hæmoptoe*, or Bleeding at the Noſe from every ſmall Accident; but theſe Hæmorrhages are ſeldom attended, or preceded, with livid, or violet-coloured Eruptions, *&c.*—In theſe Caſes, Drawing of ſmall Quantities of Blood is proper, to abate the too great *Impetus* on the tender Veſſels, even though there may be no apparent *Plethora.*

Though, I am perſuaded, the above-mentioned Hæmorrhages moſt commonly ariſe from an *acrimonious State of the Humors*, which breaks the *Craſis of the Blood*, and corrodes the Extremities of the capillary Arteries; yet they ſometimes alſo happen from a too looſe Contexture of the Blood-globules, not ſufficiently compacted by the Action of the Heart, Arteries, *&c.* for Want of which they become *oblate Spheroids*, or illegularly formed *Moleculæ*, inſtead of *regular Spheres*, and of Courſe of a greater Diameter, and a leſs firm *Compages* than natural.—But it appears from microſcopical Obſervations (eſpecially thoſe made with the *Solar Microſcope)* that the Blood-globules, in paſſing through the minuteſt Ramifications of the ſanguineous Arteries, change their globular, into a very oblong Figure frequently, in order to paſs through theſe exceeding ſmall Veſſels. —And it is eaſy to conceive how theſe looſely cohering Globules may be broken in their Paſſage, as the enlarged Bulk makes their *Tranſit* more difficult.——Now as theſe broken Parts are of much leſſer Diameter than the original Globules, they may readily enter, and even paſs through ſome of the excretory Ducts, and tranſude

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per Diapedeſin, as the Ancients called it.——That this is ſo in Fact ſeems to appear from the bloody Urine, Stools, and other Hæmorrhages, which ſometimes happen without any Manner of Pain, Violence of Motion, or the leaſt Suſpicion of the Rupture of any Veſſels:—Nay, I have more than once or twice ſeen in malignant Fevers, and that too where the Motion of the Blood was far from being very rapid, a Kind of * bloody Sweat from the *Axillæ,* tinging the Linnen almoſt of a *Burgundy* Wine Colour.—And it is obſervable, that when this Sort of Hæmorrhages happens from the Noſe, the Matter is a thin *bloody Ichor*, not concreting, as Blood commonly doth from the Noſe of Perſons in Health, or in an inflammatory Fever, which is generally very thick, ſhining and florid: Some *chlorotic Girls* are vaſtly apt to bleed from the Noſe, and yet their Blood doth but juſt colour a linnen Cloth.—The *Petechiæ*, *Vibices,* or livid *Stigmata,* that very often attend theſe Hæmorrhages, ſhew that the Blood-globules are diſſolved, or broken down, and enter into the ſerous Arteries, *Vaſa exhalantia, &c.* where ſticking faſt they form theſe Appearances.—And I have particularly noted, in ſome putrid, malignant Fevers, a Kind of yellow, or rather dun *Petechiæ* † vaſtly numerous, and of not leſs fatal Omen than the others: Here the Blood-globules were broken into ſuch ſmall Particles, as to have quite loſt their original Colour when combined. Perhaps the fuliginous Sweats, and dark-coloured, or black Urine with a livid Sediment, which ſometimes happens in Fevers of the malignant Kind, ariſe from a broken corrupted State of the Blood-globules: I have ſeen ſeveral Times the Urine rendered almoſt quite black, depoſiting an immenſe Quantity of Matter nearly of the Colour of *Coffee-grounds.*—And we are ſometimes ſurprized to ſee the Face and Hands of the Sick grow *dirty*, and *ſooty* as it were, though all imaginable Care was taken to keep them clean.

* *Dr.* Hodges, *of the Plague, obſerved purple Sweats in it, and ſome like Blood.*

† *Vid. Obſ. noſtr. de Aëre & Morb. Epidem. Vol. I. Ann.* 1735, *Mart. & Aprili;* & *Vol. II. Anno* 1740, *Junio.*

Beſides there are ſome Things that ſeem to deſtroy the *Copula* of the Blood-globules, and greatly promote the *Seceſſion* of the *ſix ſerous Globules*, that compoſe them, one from another; particularly *Laurel-Water*, which makes the *Craſſamentum* vaſtly leſs denſe, and exceedingly more ſoft and tender than natural, and turns the Serum red, or of the Colour of *Burgundy* Wine, as appears from the curious Experiments * of Dr. *Nicholls* and Dr. *Langriſh* †.—The Bite of the Serpent *Hæmorrhus* || cauſes ſuch a Diſſolution of the Blood, that it breaks forth from all Parts of the Body, even the very *Pores*, and kills by an *univerſal Hæmorrhage*. Poſſibly *profuſe Sweats, Diarrhœa, Diabetes*, and ſpontaneous Salivations, may ariſe from a Kind of Diſſolution of the ſerous Globules.—A long and large Uſe of *Mercury* will turn the whole Maſs of Blood into a mere watery *Colluvies*.

But, as I ſaid before, this broken, corrupted State of the Blood-globules is, in general, the Effect of Acrimony. ‡ *Sal volatile oleoſum* mixed with Blood freſh drawn, deſtroys, or diſſolves the Globules in leſs than a Minute; § Spirits of Harts-Horn, taken in large Quantities, will produce Hæmorrhages; and ſo will frequent and large Doſes of Aloetics, as I have again and again obſerved.—Indeed, ſuch a State of Blood is commonly brought on by acrimonious Diet, Medicines, &c.—Thus the ſalt and half rotten Proviſions of Sailors, in long Voyages, cauſe ſuch a Sharpneſs and Corruption of the Humors, that they are rendered almoſt unfit for the common Uſes of Life, producing great Weakneſs, Languors, wandering Pains and Aches, ſtinking Breath, corroded ſpongy Gums, black, blue, and ſallow Spots, ſordid, dark, livid, fungous Ulcers, Gangrenes, &c. and ſuch *Scorbutics* frequently fall into petechial Fevers, bloody Dyſenteries, Hæmorrhages, &c. What is mentioned by the Rev. Mr. *Walter*, in Lord *Anſon*'s Voyage, is very ſurpriſing,

* *Dr.* Mead *of Poiſons, 3d Edit. p.* 270. † *See his Experiments on Brutes.* || *See* Lucan, Dioſcorid. Nicander *in* Theriacis, &c. *Dr.* Mead *of Poiſons.* ‡ *See* Leeuwenhoek. Epiſt. ad Chriſtoph. Wren. Arcan. Natur. § Arbuthnot *of Diet, p.* 106.

viz.

viz. that the Blood burſt forth from the Wounds of ſome of the *Scorbutics*, after they had been *cicatriſed* for twenty or thirty Years. —I have known many a Ship's Company ſet out on a Cruiſe in high Health, and yet in two or three Months return vaſtly ſickly, and eaten out with the Scurvy, a third Part of them being half rotten, and utterly unfit for Service.—About four or five Weeks after they have been out, they begin to drop down one after another, and at length by Dozens, till at laſt ſcarce half the *Complement* can ſtand to their Duty: Particularly I remember, ſome few Years ſince, from a Squadron under Admiral *Martin*, we had near 1200 Men put on Shore ſick at one Time, though they went out very healthy, and returned in about twelve or thirteen Weeks*.

Thoſe who accuſtom themſelves to take largely of volatile and fixed alcalious Salts, Species, and Aloetics, are always ſubject to theſe Maladies.—Not a few of thoſe, who took the *alcalious ſaponaceous Hotch-potch of Mrs.* Stephens, and the *Soap Lees*, for a long Time together, fell into hectical Heats, a hot Scurvy, Hæmorrhages, Dyſentery, *&c.*—A remarkable Inſtance of this lately happened to a Gentleman of the *Weſt of Cornwall*, who for ſeveral Years had laboured under a Stone in his Bladder:—He was originally of a tender Conſtitution, and had taken the *Lixivium*, &c. for ſeveral Weeks, till at length his Gums began to grow exceeding ſpongy, inflamed and livid, at laſt extreamly ſore and putrid, inſomuch that the Fleſh might be pulled off with the greateſt Eaſe; they bled conſiderably on the leaſt Preſſure, and a thin bloody *Ichor* continually leaked off from them.—Livid Spots alſo appeared on him, and his Legs, and Thighs eſpecially, became vaſtly ſore, and of a Claret Colour, or rather more livid, ſo that a Mortification was feared. Upon this I was conſulted for him by Mr. *Hingſton*, a very ſkilful

* *Upon this I drew up a Propoſal for preventing the Scurvy among the Sailors, which I communicated to ſeveral Captains and Surgeons of the Men of War. This I afterwards publiſhed in the* General Evening Poſt *in* October 1747, *which was republiſhed in the* Gentleman's Magazine, *&c. for* October 1747.—*As it hath ſince been tried with Succeſs, both in the Men of War and Privateers; and, as I am fully convinced of its Uſefulneſs, I again recommend it.*

Apothecary of Penryn, who ſtated his Caſe.—Apprehending an *alcaleſcent,* putrid State of the Humors, and a Diſſolution of the Blood from the Courſe he had gone through, and the Symptoms he now laboured under, I adviſed the Decoction and Extract of the *Bark* with *Elixir Vitrioli,* and ſubacid Drinks and Diet; which ſoon took off the Inflammation, Spongineſs, and Bleeding of his Gums, and prevented the further Advance of the livid Colour of his Thighs, *&c.* which in a few Days diſappeared.—About ſome two or three Weeks after, a copious Eruption of red, fiery Puſtules broke out upon him, which ſeemed to promiſe ſome Advantage.—However, being reduced exceeding weak by a Complication of Diſorders, and a confirmed Hectic, he died quite tabid about a Fortnight or three Weeks after.—A very *large Stone was taken out of his Bladder* after his Death, of the Shape of a Pear, weighing ℥viii ʒſs. Avoird. the ſmaller End lay towards the Neck of the Bladder.

It unqueſtionably appears from Experiments made on the Urine of thoſe, that have taken pretty largely of the *Lixivium,* or Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines, that the Urine becomes alcalious *, and of Courſe the Serum of the Blood likewiſe, from whence it was ſecreted.—This is indeed a very ſtrong Argument in Favour of the *lithontriptic,* or *diſſolvent* Power of the Medicines; as they have undoubtedly this Effect on human *Calculi,* when macerated in them, out of the Body.—But I think, at the ſame Time, it gives us juſt Reaſon to ſuſpect very dangerous Conſequences from a long Uſe of ſuch Things; eſpecially in ſome tender Conſtitutions.

It is well known, that volatile-alcali Salts mixed with the Blood, when juſt drawn, or rather as it runs from the Vein, keep it from coagulating, and hinder it from ſeparating into Craſſamentum and Serum, as uſual: The Experiment is eaſy, and every one will find it true on Trial. This very adequately reſembles the Blood drawn from the bleeding Scorbutics, and alſo from moſt Perſons that labour under putrid petechial Fevers, when the Blood is drawn very early in the Diſeaſe.

* *See the Experiments of Dr.* Hartley—Rutty. *Monſ.* Morand, *&c. on this Matter.*

All Humors of the Body, actually putrefied, become a ſtrong Alcali, and putrid Blood loſes its Conſiſtence, and ſoon after its Colour, running into a yellowiſh dark-coloured *Sanies*—The Blood drawn in ſome greatly putrid, petechial Fevers hath had this Appearance, and been obſerved actually to ſtink as ſoon as drawn *, as well as the Urine as ſoon as made; ſo far was the Putrefaction advanced whilſt even Life was ſtill ſubſiſting. The ſurpriſingly great, and ſpeedy Corruption of Bodies, dying of peſtilential Fevers with Spots, ſhews this likewiſe: I have known ſuch a *Corpſe air* † as much, as they call it, in ſeven or eight Hours, as dead Bodies commonly do in ſeven or eight Days, and to leak out a moſt putrid *Sanies* from all the Outlets of the Body:——Which, by the bye, is a Reaſon why Perſons, dying of ſuch Fevers, ſhould be buried very ſoon.

Some Kinds of Poiſons, as particularly the *Bite* of a *Viper,* and ſome other venomous Animals, bring on a very ſudden Corruption and Diſſolution of the Blood, and turn it into a yellowiſh *Sanies*: *Peſtilential Effluvia* alſo ſoon deſtroy the *Craſis* of the Blood, and produce an univerſal gangrenous Diſpoſition in the Humors.—This is evident from the frequent and fatal Hæmorrhages, exceſſively fœtid Sweats, Vomitings and Stools, and the general *Necroſis* that follows, which have been obſerved in the Plague, and peſtilential Fevers, by the beſt Authors ‡. The Hæmorrhages in particular are often vaſtly profuſe and obſtinate in the Plague; and I have many Times noted the ſame in peſtilential and petechial Fevers; and the Blood, thus iſſuing, doth not coagulate || as uſual:—All Arguments of the higheſt Acrimony and Diſſolution of the Blood.

The Contagion of the Small-pox ſeems to affect ſome Conſtitutions much in the ſame Manner, producing Spots, Putrefaction, and vaſt Effuſions of Blood from ſeveral Parts of the Body, ſome-

* *Vid. Vander Mye de Morbis Bredanis—Morton, Pyretolog. Prolegomen.* † *De Aëre & Morb. Epidem. Vol. I. Martio,* 1735. ‡ *Particularly* Diemerbroek, Hodges, *and the Authors in* Traité de la Peſte fait par Ordre du Roy, *Paris* 1744, 4*to.* || *Traité de la Peſte, Part I. p.* 343.

times

times even at one and the ſame Time.——I have ſeen many Inſtances in this Diſeaſe, where, within four or five Days from the Seizure, Purples have appeared all over the Body, and Hæmorrhages from ſeveral Parts in a profuſe Manner; particularly the *Uterus*, urinary Paſſages, and Noſe; and the Puſtules have turned quite black, a *bloody Ichor* iſſuing from them in Abundance; and this too where no violent Symptoms of any Kind had preceded.—Little Miſs *R*——*n*, about five Years old, had ſuch a Kind about fourteen Years ago; they came out with ſcarce any conſiderable Fever, Pain, Sickneſs, or the like, yet Spots appeared at the ſame Time very large, livid and black.—The Pox were but few, ſome of which about the Lips, internal Parts of the Cheeks, and Tongue, turned very black, and bled pretty largely.—The Child was often taken with a ſlight *Deliquium*, and forthwith would return to her Play-things as before.—At length ſhe brought off pretty much florid Blood, and ſome black and coagulated, by Stools, and ſunk away inſenſibly as it were into the Arms of Death, about the ninth Day from the Attack of the Diſeaſe.

I lately ſaw a dreadful Caſe of this Kind in Miſs *B*—*y*, a young Gentlewoman, who had much fatigued herſelf in very hot Weather, immediately before the Seizure with the Small-pox, by walking, riding, dancing, *&c.*—She had Millions of *truly Small* Pox, and a vaſt Number of black and blue Spots, that broke out all over her Body the third Day incluſive from the Seizure, and her Legs and Thighs appeared quite purple; ſhe bled at the Gums and Noſe very largely, and yet at the ſame Time had a very profuſe Diſcharge of the *Catamenia* about ſix Days before the regular Period.—She died the ſixth Day from the Attack:—She had from firſt to laſt an inexpreſſible Load at her Breaſt, with vaſt Anxiety, frequent Faintings, and a vaſtly quick, fluttering, ſmall Pulſe.

It is always a fatal Prognoſtic, when Spots and Hæmorrhages appear at the very Eruption of the Small-pox, and the Sick ſeldom,

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or never, ſurvive the ninth Day of the Diſeaſe; the Blood running into immediate Diſſolution and Putrefaction. I am perſuaded, ſcarce one in a Thouſand recovers under theſe dreadful Circumſtances; eſpecially if the Spots are very livid, black and numerous.—If any Thing is to be done in theſe deplorable Caſes, it muſt be by timely and duly adminiſtering *Acids*, the *Bark* and *Aſtringent Alexipharmacs*; which certainly have oftentimes exceeding good Effects in petechial Fevers attended with Hæmorrhages.—Dr. *Mead*, in his late elegant Treatiſe *De Variolis & Morbillis* *, hath given us Reaſon to hope for Succeſs by the Uſe of theſe Medicines in the bleeding and petechial Small-pox, and alſo the Method of exhibiting them.

This diſſolved State of Blood alſo often happens in putrid malignant Fevers, ariſing frequently from *Contagion*; but is ſometimes the mere Effect of a Fever ſeizing Perſons of an *acrimonious* State of the Blood and Humors, which is the Caſe of the *highly ſcorbutic:* The former acting in an analogous Manner to the Poiſon of the Viper on the Blood; the latter by the Power of the *ſaline Spicula* on the Blood-globules, which is now greatly increaſed by the febrile Motion and Effervеſcence of the Blood. Thus an inflammatory Tumor in Perſons of a good, ſweet, ſound Conſtitution ſuppurates into a *kindly laudable Matter*; in a very ſharp State of Humors it turns either into a *gangrenous Sanies*, or *cancerous Ichor*. What the Action of animal Heat and Motion will do, on the Salts of the animal Humors, may be ſeen in the Caſe of thoſe that die of Famine: for take the ſoundeſt Perſon, and deprive him of all liquid and ſolid Aliment, the Salts become continually more and more acrimonious; till at length a Fever, Delirium, *&c.* are brought on by their great Irritation, which ſoon ends in univerſal Putrefaction and Death.—You may ſee how this Putreſcence of Humors advances by taking a *healthy Nurſe*, whoſe Milk, for ſome Hours after eating, is white, thin, ſweet, and grateful; let her faſt for ſixteen or eighteen Hours,

* *Cap.* iii. *De variolarum curationibus.*

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it becomes thick, yellow, ſalt, and diſagreeable: Let her further abſtain for ſome few Hours longer, it turns of a much deeper yellow, nauſeous, and even ſtinking; and all this much more ſo, if ſhe happens to labour under a Fever, a bloody Kind of Matter iſſuing inſtead of Milk.——If this happens to the moſt aceſcent and ſweeteſt Humor of the Body, what think you happens to the Bile, Lymph, *&c.*

Where the Heat and Attrition of the Blood are very conſiderable, its Putrefaction advances ſurpriſingly faſt. It appears from * *Boerhaave*'s Experiment on a Dog, ſhut up in a hot Sugar-baker's Stove, that the whole Maſs of Humors was corrupted to ſo high a Degree, in a few Minutes, as to give off an inſupportable Stench; and ſo diſſolved, that the very *Saliva* became bloody; and ſo horribly offenſive, as to throw a ſtrong Man, concerned in the Experiment, into Faintings.

The animal Humors naturally run into Diſſolution and Putrefaction, unleſs prevented and corrected by daily Supplies of *aceſcent Aliment*; a Diet merely of Fleſh, Fiſh, Spices, and Water, will very ſoon bring on a putrid Fever.—*Bread* is not only the *Staff of Life*, as Nouriſhment, but as it alſo corrects, by its aceſcent Quality, the rank Juices of animal Food.—The *Spaniſh* and *French Priſoners here*, by eating unuſual and immoderate Quantities of Fleſh, brought on ſuch dangerous Fevers as carried off vaſt Numbers of them.—They were ſo fond of it, that they died, as it were, with Fleſh in their Mouths frequently.

But thus much for the Generation of *alcaleſcent Acrimony* in the Blood: Let me add, that it ſeems to appear, from what is above ſaid, that, in ſome Caſes, the animal Salts are rendered actually alcaline, volatile, corroſive, and deſtructive of the Blood-globules, as well as the *minima Vaſcula*, while even Life ſubſiſts.—When the animal Oils are alſo highly exalted and rancid, they unite with theſe

* *Vide Boerhavii Chem. Cap. de Igne, Experiment* xx. *Coroll.* 16.

Salts,

Salts, and make a moſt deſtructive diſſolving *Sapo*, much of the Nature of putrid Bile, which corrodes and diſſolves all the Principles of Life.

Now, as, on the one Hand, an *acrimonious State* of Blood may be complicated with too tenſe rigid Fibres, and *inflammatory Lentor*; ſo, on the other, it may conſiſt with a *thin diſſolved State* of Blood and *weak lax Fibres*.

Let us put Contagion for Acrimony, (for it acts in a like Manner, and eventually proves ſo) and we have the Caſes very juſtly exemplified in the Small-pox: Where the Diſeaſe is ſometimes attended with a very viſcid State of Blood, high inflammatory Fever, violent acute Pains, peripneumonic Symptoms, Phrenzy and the like: Sometimes on the contrary with a weak, diſſolved Blood, a low ſlow Pulſe, or a weak and quick one, nervous Symptoms, thin crude Urine, various and profuſe Hæmorrhages, little or no Pain, Swelling, Soreneſs, or the like. In the former Caſe the Fever runs too high, and burns up the Patient; in the latter there is not Fever enough to make a compleat Protruſion and Maturation of the Puſtules, but they remain ſeſſile, crude and undigeſted; whence at laſt the whole Maſs of Blood runs into a putrid corroſive *Ichor*, or a gangrenous *Sanies*.

Take another View of this Matter.—I have many Times known *pulmonic*, or *pleuro-peripneumonic* Fevers attack Perſons of a very thin acrid State of Blood, which have been attended with a very conſiderable Degree of Inflammation.—This happens very frequently to ſcorbutic ſea-faring Perſons.

In the Years 1740 and 1745, Abundance of People were ſeized with Shivering, then great Heats, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, importunate laborious Coughs, very acute darting Pains of the Breaſts, Sides and Back, and frequently alſo in the Head and Temples. They had oftentimes a very quick, hard Pulſe, but *concentrated* as it were; the Breath was very hot and offenſive, and the Matter they expectorated was ſometimes thin and crude, and

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ſometimes as yellow as Saffron; but much more commonly a thin, gleety bloody Matter, frequently very fœtid, and ſometimes ſo acrid as to cauſe a great Hoarſeneſs, and Soreneſs of the Wind-pipe and Throat, and ſometimes Excoriations of thoſe Parts. The Blood drawn from them was either of a darkiſh livid Colour, covered over with a lead-coloured or greeniſh thin Film, or ſometimes quite florid (particularly on the firſt Bleeding) but of a looſe, ſoft Conſiſtence when cold; the ſpecious Appearance often ſurpriſing the Surgeon, or Apothecary, who expected quite another Appearance of the Blood, conſidering the Symptoms. However in many of theſe Fevers, the Blood drawn was covered over with a pretty thick tough Coat, not of a whitiſh yellow Colour, as uſual in common pleuritic or pleuro-peripneumonic Blood, but of a Colour approaching to that of a *Cornelian Stone*, or a little more dilute than that of the common Jelly of *red Currants*.—This Colour of the *Buff* on Blood I conſtantly obſerve to be of ill Omen: I conjecture becauſe it indicates both a great Glutinoſity, and alſo a very great Quantity of acrid Salts in the Blood, which break its Globules, and put it into a putrid diſſolving State; for this Appearance ſeems to ariſe from the broken Globules inviſcated by the inflammatory Size. If a Portion of volatile-alcali Salt be mixed with the Blood of a Perſon in a high Pleuriſy, as it runs off from the Vein, the upper Part of the *Craſſamentum* will greatly reſemble that of the Blood, which I have juſt mentioned: And it is further remarkable, that the *Serum* of ſuch Kind of Blood hath very often a *bloody Tinge*, almoſt as high as *Burgundy Wine*; and ſo indeed frequently had the *Serum* of the other Kinds of Blood, tho' many Times it appeared only of a turbid yellow Colour. The Urine was commonly very high, and ſometimes dark-coloured Sediment; it was generally rendered in ſmall Quantities. Faint, uncertain, partial Sweats often attended, particularly about the Face and Head; although many Times, towards the fatal Period, they were very profuſe and colliquative. Livid, or black Spots frequently appeared about the

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State of the Diſeaſe, and I think ſeldom, or never failed of being the certain Harbingers of Death. The black and brown Thruſh, which alſo ſometimes broke out towards the Cloſe, were not of a much more favourable Prognoſtic. But an univerſal, burning, itching Raſh ſometimes terminated the Fever; and ſometimes it ended in an Eruption of very large, angry, ulcerating Puſtules on the Neck, Shoulders and Arms, but more eſpecially about the Noſe and Lips.

But of this Kind of peripneumonic Fever more hereafter, with the Method of treating it.—I ſhall only at preſent take Notice, that at the ſame time when this malignant Peripneumony, if I may ſo call it, reigned in *Plymouth*, and its Neighbourhood, Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and Pleuro-peripneumonies were every-where epidemic, and generally of the true inflammatory Kind, ariſing from the cold dry northerly and eaſterly Winds, which had for a long Time prevailed.—In theſe the Blood was very denſe and ſizy, and moſt commonly covered over with a very thick, white, or yellowiſh Buff; and the Sick bore the Loſs of Blood well and to Advantage, even to forty Ounces, or upwards ſometimes: Whereas the Blood, in the *malignant pulmonic Fever, was as I have above deſcribed it*; and, when it was conſiderably buffy, it had the *above-mentioned Appearance*, and the Patients often ſunk ſurpriſingly after the firſt or ſecond Bleeding; ſometimes indeed to my great Concern and Aſtoniſhment; when, from the hard Pulſe, great Load at Breaſt, pungent Pain of the Side, and Severity of the Cough, I thought I had ſufficient Warranty for adviſing it.—Beſides, tho' *theſe latter* expectorated pretty large Quantities of crude and thin, or more frequently of a gleety bloody Matter, they were not at all relieved; whereas when the *former* ſpit off largely and freely, it was of the higheſt Advantage.

Now I muſt further take Notice, that, *cotemporary with both theſe Diſorders*, a *contagious, putrid, petechial Fever* was very rife in and about this *Town*; eſpecially among the Sailors and Priſoners,

and thoſe that were very converſant with them; and it was chiefly among thoſe Sorts of Perſons that the *malignant pulmonic Fever* raged.—So that this ſeemed to be a Complication of the common inflammatory Peripneumony with the contagious petechial Fever: the *contagious Effluvia* acting on the Blood in the Manner of *acrimonious Salts*, and deſtroying its *Craſis*.—It is certain we frequently meet with Peripneumonies of this Kind, merely from the ſharp acrid State of the Humors of thoſe that are ſeized with them.

Now theſe are Fevers, in which an inflammatory Lentor is complicated with a greater Degree of Acrimony, or blended with a Kind of poiſonous diſſolving *Effluvia*.—But we often meet with others, in which a very high Acrimony of the Humors is combined with a *too lax State* of the Veſſels, and too *looſely compacted Blood-globules*; which is the Caſe very commonly in petechial Fevers, eſpecially ſuch as are attended with Hæmorrhages.

I here beg leave to give the Hiſtory of ſuch an one, which I think was the ſevereſt, that ever any Perſon ſuffered under, who ſurvived the Diſeaſe:—And the rather, as I ſhall ſpecify the Method of his Cure; which not only in his Caſe, but in ſeveral others of the like Nature, tho' not Degree, I have experienced to be highly beneficial; and which, I am perſuaded, is the only ſucceſsful Courſe that can be uſed in them, however different it may ſeem from the common Practice.

An eminent Surgeon of a neighbouring Town, of a thin and ſomewhat tender Conſtitution, but conſtantly uſed to Action and Exerciſe, and frequently ſubject to Fevers, and ſcorbutic Rheumatiſms, from taking Cold, *&c.* in *October* 1741, fell into a Kind of ſlow Fever, attended with ſlight Rigors, frequent Fluſhes of Heat, a quick weak Pulſe, Loſs of Strength and Appetite, with a great Load at his Breaſt, and a heavy Sort of Reſpiration.—Notwithſtanding this, he continued in his Buſineſs, conſtantly riding, and fatiguing himſelf for ſome four or five Days after this Seizure.—I met

met him at a Gentleman's Houſe, who was my Patient; and finding him as above, and that his Breath was, even then, very offenſive, I earneſtly deſired him to take timely and due Care of himſelf. —Two Days after, he, being at a Gentleman's in the Neighbourhood, was taken all on a ſudden with a very great Faintneſs, and fell off his Chair: Upon lifting him up the Company obſerved ſeveral livid and violet-coloured Spots on his Arms and Neck. It was with very great Difficulty they got him Home, tho' but two or three Miles Diſtance, he very frequently fainting by the Way.—The Diſorder encreaſed every Moment, he had a vaſt Languor with Pain and extream Oppreſſion on the Præcordia, and a perpetual Sighing;—his Breath now ſtank abominably, and a fœtid bloody Matter leaked continually from his Gums, and thouſands of livid, violet and black Spots appeared all over his Body, on the Trunk, as well as the Limbs.

He was bled to about ℥xii from his Arm, but this gave him no Manner of Relief, the Oppreſſion, Sighing, Fainting, and Anxiety continuing as bad as ever, nay rather encreaſing;—a violent Hæmorrhage alſo broke forth from his Noſe; which continuing from both Noſtrils, he was bled again to ℥x about twelve Hours after the former Bleeding:—neither did this give him any Relief, but encreaſed his Weakneſs conſiderably, and he continued as anxious, reſtleſs, and oppreſſed as ever, without even the leaſt Sleep. The Blood now not only iſſued from his Gums and Noſe, but he alſo coughed up Blood.—Indeed the Bleeding from his Noſe had ceaſed ſomewhat, but it encreaſed from his Gums, and in a ſurpriſing Manner. Blood now likewiſe dropped, tho' ſlowly, from the Caruncle of one of his Eyes; and ſeveral livid Puſtules on his Tongue, and withinſide his Lips, broke, and diſcharged a bloody, thin Matter very copiouſly.

The Hæmorrhage being ſomewhat reſtrained, a bloody Dyſentery came on with ſevere Gripes, and exceſſive Faintneſs, and he was ſtill exceeding reſtleſs and very feveriſh: his Pulſe now intermitted

mitted every ſixth or eighth Pulſation, and then fluttered on again vaſtly quick; he had likewiſe a conſtant *Tremor* and *Subſultus*—The Hæmorrhage all this while continued from one Part or other, and when ſtopped at one Place forthwith burſt out at another; ſo that his Urine now ſeemed tinged with Blood, being very dark-coloured, nay almoſt black. Soon after he was bled the ſecond Time, I was ſent for, and haſtened to him.—I found him in the Manner deſcribed, under an inexpreſſible Anxiety, yet quite free from a Delirium, though he had no Manner of Sleep for ſeveral Days and Nights: His Tongue was vaſtly black, and his Breath was ſo inſufferably ſtinking, that it was greatly offenſive even at a conſiderable Diſtance; and his Stools were ſo horribly nauſeous and fœtid, that the very Nurſes fell into Vomitings and Faintneſs in carrying them off.

I found that neither of the Portions of the Blood that had been drawn (not even the firſt) had ſeparated into *Craſſamentum* and *Serum* as uſual, tho' the former had ſtood ſo many Hours; but continued as it were half coagulated, and of a bluiſh livid Colour on the Top:—it was moſt eaſily divided by the ſlighteſt Touch, and ſeemed a *purulent Sanies* rather than Blood, with a Kind of a *ſooty Powder* at Bottom. His Hæmorrhage ſtill continued, eſpecially from the Tongue, Lips, and Gums, with a perpetual Dripping of thin bloody Ichor from his Noſe; ſo that he was reduced to an extream Degree of Weakneſs, with never-ceaſing Tremblings, *Subſultus Tendinum*, and almoſt continual Faintings.

What was to be done in this dreadful Caſe? Would the hot, alexipharmac, volatile Cordials and Bliſters have ſerved him, as ſome might have imagined, conſidering his extream Weakneſs, Faintings, Load on the Præcordia, Tremblings, *&c?* But would they not have been certainly *deleterious*, would they not have certainly killed him? as they would have added to the ſtimulating Acrimony, encreaſed the Fever, and further deſtroyed the *Craſis* of the Blood, already nearly quite diſſolved, and reduced to a Kind of *putrid Gore.*

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I took it in this View, and, as I had experimentally and repeatedly known the great Uſe of the *Bark* * in preventing and ſtopping the Advance of Gangrenes, I gave him frequently of it in ſmall Doſes with *Elixir Vitrioli*, premiſing a ſmall Quantity of *Rhubarb*.—Beſides this he drank Tincture of Roſes, with Cinnamon Water, made very acid, and alſo a Decoction of *Sevil* Orange Rind, red Roſes, Cinnamon, and a little *Japon* Earth (as it is called well acidulated: Claret, and red Port, with about half Water, he drank at Pleaſure.—As the *Bark* ſat eaſy with him, I continued its Uſe and encreaſed its Quantity, giving with it ſome *Confect. Fracaſt. ſine melle* to reſtrain the dyſenteric Flux;—and yet I now and then interpoſed a ſmall Doſe of *Rhubarb*, to carry off any bloody, bilious, or ſanious Matter that might be lodged in, or leak into the Inteſtines. In the mean Time I ordered him to be frequently ſupported with Rice, Panado, Sago, Jellies of Harts-horn well acidulated, Toaſt out of Claret, or red Port Wine; and I directed Fomentations of Aromatics and Aſtringents, boiled in red Wine, to be frequently applied to the whole Abdomen.

By this Method, ſteadily perſiſted in, was this poor Gentleman, thro' divine Goodneſs, raiſed from a State of univerſal Rottenneſs, as it were, to perfect Health: Not but that, for a very conſiderable Time after his Fever was quite gone off, he continued extreamly weak; and even after he was capable of walking abroad, the Hæmorrhage from his Noſe would return on the leaſt Occaſion, his Gums would bleed on the ſlighteſt Rubbing, and his Breath continued very offenſive for a long Time.—By the further Uſe of the *Cortex*, *Elix. Vitrioli*, &c. this alſo intirely ceaſed:—But his Legs and Feet continued very much ſwoln for a much longer Time, and his Fleſh all over the whole Body remained exceeding ſoft, tender, and ſore, ſcarce bearing the leaſt Touch.—Rhabarbarate Purges, eaſy ſtomachic Chalybeates, Elixir of Vitriol, *Pyrmont*

* Beſides I had formerly given the Bark with Succeſs in the malignant petechial Fever of 1735: *Vid. Obſ. de Aëre et Morb. Epidem. Menſe Maio.*

Water

Water with proper Diuretics, and gentle regular Exerciſe at length carried off all thoſe Symptoms; and in about two or three Months he recovered a good State of Health, which he ſtill enjoys.

I met with ſeveral of theſe petechial Fevers, with Hæmorrhages in the Summer and Autumn of 1745; particularly a Gentlewoman, of *Anthony* near *Plymouth*, was ſeized with ſuch a Fever, with Symptoms nearly reſembling thoſe in the above-mentioned Caſe, tho' not in ſo high a Degree.—She fell into an immenſe Diſcharge from the *Uterus*, tho' out of Seaſon, after a very profuſe Hæmorrhage from the Noſe; ſhe bled alſo from the Gums, and at laſt had a bloody Dyſentery: She had a ſtrong Phrenzy before the Bleeding from the Noſe came on, and had a vaſt Number of purple and black Spots all over her Body, ſome as large, at leaſt, as a Silver Penny.—I treated her exactly in the Manner aforeſaid, and ſhe happily recovered; tho' her Legs were greatly ſwoln after it, and ſhe continued in a long State of Weakneſs.—She was twice bled before I ſaw her;—the firſt Blood I ſaw not, but Mr. *Freke*, her Surgeon, told me it was very florid and rich (as he called it) but very ſoft, and gave off a very ſmall Quantity of a reddiſh *Serum*: I ſaw the ſecond, which was of a very dark black Colour, covered with a very thin, tender, greeniſh Skin.—Her Urine, during the whole Time of the Fever almoſt, was like white Wine, or Cyder, that ſtands long expoſed to the Air, and turns black; at length however a Kind of dark-coloured mealy Sediment was depoſited.

The Fever, which attends Gangrenes, is commonly of this Kind, corrupting and diſſolving the Blood; the ſanious Matter of the gangrened Part, being reſorbed into the Maſs of Blood, produces an univerſal gangrenous Diſpoſition in the Humors, and diſſolves the ſound red Globules; whence Spots, Hæmorrhages, black Tongues, Delirium, &c. ſupervene. *Celſus* * juſtly obſerves that an acute Fever, Delirium, great Thirſt, and ſtinking Breath, accompany a Gangrene; all Signs of Corruption of the Blood and

* *Lib. V. Cap.* 26.

high

high Acrimony.—I will inſtance but in one Caſe, which, I think, is pretty uncommon in ſeveral Circumſtances.

Mrs. *Eliſabeth S—th* of St. *Germains in Cornwall,* about twenty-five, of a weak Conſtitution and bad Habit of Body, who never had any regular *Catamenia,* was taken at the latter End of *May,* 1742, with a Pain in the right Foot near the Toes, and with a *Torpor* all over the Leg; which hourly encreaſing, ſhe ſent for Mr. *Dyer,* an ingenious Surgeon of *Looe,* who rubbed the Part with camphorated Spirit of Wine, and gave her ſome nervous and cordial Medicines. —This having no Effect, he fomented with a very warm aromatic Decoction, applying the *Magma* with Spirits, Theriaca, *&c.* to the Leg and Foot; notwithſtanding which the Parts grew ſoon diſcoloured, cold and quite inſenſible.—When I came, I ordered the Parts to be ſcarified, and that deeply, but not the leaſt Blood iſſued, only a few Drops of quite black Blood here and there ſlowly roſe up, of the Bigneſs of a Pea;—the Skin and Fleſh looked as if the Leg had been cut off for ſome Days, though this was but in the Forenoon of the *fourth Day* from the very firſt Seizure.—There were no Veſications, nor did the Scarifications afterwards emit the leaſt Stench, Matter, or *Sanies.*—I immediately ordered her the *Bark* with *Elixir Vitriol. Confect. Ralegh.* and a warm acidulated Julep, which ſhe took freely, as ſhe was vaſtly faint.—A violent Pain ſeized her in the Afternoon in her right Thigh and Groin, and forthwith a Fever, ſevere Gripings, and a bloody Flux, came on, which preſently reduced her to the utmoſt Degree of Weakneſs, with perpetual Faintings and Agonies.

The enſuing Night ſhe grew very delirious, her Tongue became quite black and faultering, her Pulſe exceeding quick, weak and fluttering, with continual Catchings of the Tendons and Tremors.—As the *Cortex* did not ſit well, but ran down, I gave her a ſtrong Tincture of it with *Decoct. Fracaſtor. Elix. Vitriol.* &c. which had a much better Effect.

In this miſerable Condition ſhe continued for three or four Days, every one about her hourly expecting her Death ; however the *Sphacelation* did not advance, and never appeared above the Knee, tho' a very vehement Pain affected the whole Thigh, and ſeemed chiefly in the *Perioſteum* of the Bone.—At length there appeared a dark, livid *Streak* or *Line* all round the Limb, immediately under the Knee, and pointed out where Nature was diſpoſed to ſeparate the dead Part from the living. This Tendency to Separation became every Day more and more viſible, and the Surgeon uſed all proper Means to promote it : For whatever Foundation there might have been for an *Amputation,* neither ſhe, nor her Friends, would admit of it.—In theſe deplorable Circumſtances (the dead Part of the Limb daily rotting off from the ſound) ſhe continued till *July* the 14th ; when the Surgeon, finding the *Slough* caſt off, and a Separation at the Joint almoſt perfectly made, took off with a Knife the dead Leg from the ſound Thigh, at the *very Articulation,* with very little Pain, without her Conſent, and almoſt without her Knowledge of it, when it was done.—Soon after this ſhe daily recovered, and by proper Diet, and Medicines, was in a little Time reſtored to a tolerable State of Health.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Difference between a ſlow nervous, and a putrid malignant Fever.

I Cannot conclude this Eſſay on Fevers, without taking Notice of the very great Difference there is between the *putrid malignant,* and the *ſlow nervous Fever* ; the Want of which Diſtinction, I am fully perſuaded, hath been often productive of no ſmall Errors in Practice, as they reſemble one another in ſome Reſpects, though very eſſentially different in others.—And this I the rather do now, as I have not ſufficiently noted the Difference in my *Diſſertation de*

Febribus

Febribus lentis & nervoſis.—Nor do I know of any Author, that hath done it explicitly, beſides Dr. *Langriſh* in his *Modern Theory and Practice.*

By what hath been ſaid above, I think, it evidently appears, that in putrid malignant and petechial Fevers the *Blood, peculiarly ſo called,* is affected; whereas the ſlow nervous Fevers ſeem to have their Seat chiefly in the *lymphatic and nervous Juices.* Corruption of the Humors and Diſſolution of the Blood are in a high Degree obſervable in the former; but the ſlow nervous Fever frequently runs on to a great Length of Time, without any conſiderable Signs of Putrefaction.

Beſides, theſe two different Kinds of Fevers may be artificially produced, if I may ſo ſpeak, by two different Kinds of Diet, Regimen, *&c.* and is too often actually effected. The hot, acrid, ſaline, volatile, and ſpicy Food, and Medicines, very hot Air, *&c.* will produce a putrid malignant:—On the contrary, cold, watery, ſlimy, mucilaginous Things, as Cucumbers, Melons, crude traſhy Fruit, vapid Liquors, damp cold Air, *&c.* bring on ſlow nervous Fevers.

Could we ſuppoſe both the one and the other to ariſe from Contagion (which is commonly the Caſe in peſtilential and petechial Fevers, and may ſometimes be ſo in the ſlow nervous) I ſhould liken the Action of the *morbific Effluvia* in the former, to that of the Poiſon of a Viper, which immediately affects and deſtroys the Texture of the Blood-globules. and brings on a very ſpeedy Corruption:—But in the latter to the *Virus* of a mad Dog, which works but ſlowly, and ſeems primarily to affect the *Lymph,* and *Succus nervoſus,* and manifeſts no Signs of Putridity, at leaſt till the very Cloſe of the Tragedy.

Now as theſe two Fevers have a very different Origin, they cannot but ſhew their Effects in different Symptoms, and require a very different Method of Cure;——and yet, I am very ſenſible, the one may be, and very often is, blended with the other; I mean,

 that

that a very acrimonious State of Blood may ſubſiſt under a very weak relaxed Syſtem of Veſſels, and may not ſhew itſelf with ſo much Violence, as if the moving Powers and Veſſels were more ſtrong and elaſtic, and much more ſuſceptive of the *Stimulus* of the morbid, acrimonious Salts, *&c.* and of Courſe more ſlow in its Progreſs, tho' perhaps equally fatal.—The different antecedent State of the Fibres, and Powers of Nature, where Contagion is the proximate Cauſe of the Diſeaſe, doth undoubtedly alter the Nature of the ſubſequent Fever very greatly.—By carefully deſcribing both theſe Fevers, their Nature and Difference will more fully appear.

CHAP. VII.

Of the ſlow nervous Fever.

I Begin with a Deſcription of the ſlow nervous Fever, which hath been very exactly taken from too many, who have fallen Victims to this inſidious and dangerous Enemy.

The Patient at firſt grows ſomewhat liſtleſs, and feels ſlight Chills and Shudders, with uncertain ſudden Fluſhes of Heat, and a Kind of Wearineſs all over, like what is felt after great Fatigue: This is always attended with a Sort of Heavineſs and Dejection of Spirit, and more or leſs of a Load, Pain, or Giddineſs of the Head; a *Nauſea* and Diſreliſh of every Thing ſoon follows, without any conſiderable Thirſt, but frequently with urging to vomit, though little but inſipid Phlegm is brought up.

Though a Kind of lucid Interval of ſeveral Hours ſometimes intervenes, yet the Symptoms return with Aggravation, eſpecially towards Night: The Head grows more heavy, or giddy, the Heats greater, the Pulſe quicker, but weak, with an oppreſſive Kind of Breathing.—A great *Torpor,* or obtuſe Pain and Coldneſs affects the hinder Part of the Head frequently, and oftentimes a heavy Pain is felt on the Top all along the *coronary Suture*; this, and that of the

the back Part of the Head, generally attend nervous Fevers, and are commonly ſucceeded by ſome Degree of a Delirium.

In this Condition the Patient often continues for five or ſix Days, with a heavy pale ſunk Countenance, ſeeming not very ſick, and yet far from being well; reſtleſs, anxious, and commonly quite void of Sleep, though ſometimes very drowſy and heavy: but although he appears to thoſe about him actually to ſleep, he is utterly inſenſible of it, and denies that he doth ſo.

The Pulſe, during all this Time, is quick, weak and unequal, ſometimes fluttering, and ſometimes for a few Minutes ſlow, nay intermitting; and then, with a ſudden Fluſh in the Face, immediately very quick, and perhaps ſoon after ſurpriſingly calm and equal; and thus alternately.—The Heats and Chills are as uncertain and unequal, ſometimes a ſudden Colour and Glow in the Cheeks, while the Tip of the Noſe and Ears is cold, and the Forehead at the ſame Time in a cold dewy Sweat.—Nay it is very common, that a high Colour and Heat appear in the Face, when the Extremities are quite cold.

The Urine is commonly pale, and often limpid, frequently of a Whey-colour, or like vapid Small-beer, in which there is either no Manner of Sediment, or a Kind of looſe Matter, like Bran, irregularly ſcattered up and down in it.—The Tongue, at the Begining, is ſeldom or never dry or diſcoloured, but ſometimes covered with a thin whitiſh *Mucus*;—at length indeed it often appears very dry, red, and chapped, or of the Colour of Pomegranate Rind; but this moſtly at the State, or Cloſe of the Diſeaſe: yet, however dry the Tongue and Lips ſeem, the Patient ſcarce ever complains of Thirſt, though ſometimes of a Heat in the Tongue.

About the ſeventh or eighth Day the Giddineſs, Pain, or Heavineſs of the Head, become much greater, with a conſtant Noiſe in in it, or *Tinnitus Aurium*, which is very diſturbing to the Sick, and frequently brings on a Delirium. The Load on the Præcordia, Anxiety and Faintneſs grow much more urgent, and they often fall

into

into an actual *Deliquium*; eſpecially if they attempt to ſit up; Coldiſh Sweats ſuddenly come on in the Forehead, and on the Backs of the Hands (though at the ſame Time there is too much Heat in the Cheeks and the Palms) and as ſuddenly go off.—If the Urine now grows more pale and limpid, a Delirium is certainly to be expected with univerſal Tremors and *Subſultus Tendinum*; the Delirium is ſeldom violent, but as it were a Confuſion of Thought and Action, muttering continually to themſelves, and faultering in their Speech: Sometimes they awake only in a Hurry and Confuſion, and preſently recollect themſelves, but forthwith fall into a muttering, dozy State again.

The Tongue grows often very dry at the State, eſpecially in its middle Part, with a yellowiſh Liſt on each Side, and it trembles greatly when the Sick attempt to put it out.—When the Tongue at this Time grows more moiſt, and a copious Spitting comes on, it is always a very good Sign:—But where a Difficulty of ſwallowing, continual *Gulping*, or *Choaking* in the Throat ſupervene, it is a very dangerous Symptom, eſpecially if attended with any Degree of a *Singultus*.

Frequently profuſe Sweats pour forth all at once about the ninth, tenth, or twelfth Day, commonly coldiſh and clammy on the Extremities: oftentimes very thin Stools are diſcharged; both the one and the other are generally colliquative and very weakening.—However a warm Moiſture of the Skin is generally ſalutary, and a gentle Diarrhœa frequently carries off the Delirium and comatoſe Diſpoſition.

Now Nature ſinks apace, the Extremities grow cold, the Nails pale or livid, the Pulſe may be ſaid to tremble and flutter rather than to beat, the Vibrations being ſo exceeding weak and quick, that they can ſcarce be diſtinguiſhed; though ſometimes they creep on ſurpriſingly ſlow, and very frequently intermit. The Sick become quite inſenſible and ſtupid, ſcarce affected with the loudeſt Noiſe, or the ſtrongeſt Light; though at the Begining ſtrangely ſuſceptive

of the Impreſſions of either. The Delirium now ends in a profound *Coma,* and that ſoon in eternal Sleep.—The Stools, Urine, and Tears run off involuntarily, and denounce a ſpeedy Diſſolution, as the vaſt Tremblings and Twitching of the Nerves and Tendons are Preludes to a general Convulſion, which at once ſnaps off the Thread of Life.—In one or other of theſe Ways are the Sick carried off, after having languiſhed on for fourteen, eighteen, or twenty Days; nay, ſometimes much longer.

All Perſons grow deaf and ſtupid towards the End of the Diſeaſe (ſome extreamly deaf) though too quick and apprehenſive at the Begining, inſomuch that the leaſt Noiſe, or Light, greatly offended them.—Many, from their immoderate Fears, ſeem to hurry themſelves out of Life, where little Danger was apparent at the Beginning; nay ſeveral will not ſuffer themſelves to ſleep, from a vain Fear of dozing quite away; and others from the vaſt Hurry, Anxiety, and Confuſion, they are ſenſible of in it, or at their awaking. —Where the Deafneſs ends in an Impoſtume of the Ear, it is generally a good Symptom; and ſo it is alſo when a *Parotis* ſuppurates, or a large puſtular angry Eruption breaks out about the Lips or Noſe.

This is a Deſcription, (tedious indeed, but pretty exact) of the ſlow nervous Fever in its moſt aggravated Circumſtances: Wherein I have laid down the Symptoms in the Order in which they naturally come on;—and this I think ſhould be always obſerved in deſcribing any Diſeaſe.—It moſt commonly attacks Perſons of weak Nerves, a lax Habit of Body, and a poor thin Blood; thoſe who have ſuffered great Evacuations, a long Dejection of Spirits, immoderate Watchings, Studies, Fatigue, and the like; and alſo thoſe, who have uſed much crude unwholeſome Food, vapid impure Drinks, or who have been confined long in damp, foul Air; that have broken the Vigor of their Conſtitutions by Salivations, too frequent Purging, immoderate Venery, *&c.*—Whence I think it is evident, this Diſeaſe ariſes from a too relaxed State of the Solids, a

poor

poor weak Blood, and a *Lentor and Vapidity of the lymphatic and nervous Juices*:—The very Method of Cure ſhews this, which conſiſts in mild, ſtimulating, attenuating, and proper Cordial, ſtrengthening Diet and Medicines.—*Hippocrates* ſomewhere notes, that the ſucceſsful Method of Cure ſhews the Nature of the Diſeaſe.

Let us now therefore endeavour to ſhew the propereſt Method of curing this Fever.

It was another Maxim of the great *Hippocrates*, that whoever knows the Nature of the Diſeaſe, knows the Method of Cure *.—It is at leaſt the indiſpenſable Duty of every Phyſician, before he preſcribes for his Patient, to conſider well his Conſtitution, and the Nature of his Diſeaſe; for as *Celſus* elegantly ſays, *Æſtimatio cauſæ ſæpe morbum ſolvit* †.—And this is in no Caſe more neceſſary than in Fevers, in which the Time is ſhort, and Experiments dangerous: Where the Diſorder doth not attack with great Violence, it is better to wait a little, and obſerve the Motions of Nature, than be too precipitant.—But it is rare, that Phyſicians are called in at the very Begining of ſlow Fevers: Indeed they are often too far advanced, 'ere they are conſulted.

From the Hiſtory of the ſlow nervous Fever I think it is very evident that no great Evacuations are proper (eſpecially Bleeding) particularly in Perſons of originally weak and lax Conſtitutions, who are by far the moſt ſubject to it.—I have known a common Purge, injudiciouſly given at the Begining of this Fever, immediately followed by ſurpriſing Languors, *Syncope*, and a large Train of other ill Symptoms: However it may be neceſſary ſometimes, even at the Begining, to cleanſe the *primæ Viæ*, by a gentle Puke, a little *Rhubarb*, *Manna*, *&c*; if you give any Thing *draſtic*, be aſſured your Patient will rue for it, and you will repent it.—And here I cannot but obſerve, that a mild Vomit may be given with much leſs Ruffle to Nature than a common Purge, and indeed is uſeful, nay neceſſary, where Nauſea, Load and Sickneſs at Stomach are urgent;

* *Lib. de Arte ſub finem.* † *Celſi Præfat. ſub finem.*

which

which frequently happen at the Attack of this Fever :—Clyſters of Milk, Sugar, and Salt, may be injected with Safety and Advantage every ſecond or third Day, if Nature wants to be prompted to Stool.

The temperate, cordial, diaphoretic Medicines are certainly moſt proper in theſe Fevers, and a well regulated, ſupporting, diluting Diet is neceſſary : The latter of itſelf, judiciouſly managed, will go a great Way in the Cure, eſpecially aſſiſted by well timed and well applied Bliſters, and a due Care to keep the Patient as quiet as poſſible, both in Body and Mind. But it ſhould be noted, that any ſtrong *Opiates* are commonly very pernicious, however Want of Sleep and great Reſtleſſneſs may ſeem to demand them.—Mild Diaphoretics, as *Pulv. Contrayerv. comp.* with a little Caſtor and Saffron, and ſmall Quantities of *Theriac. Andromachi,* or *Elixir Paregoricum,* have much better Effects : which, by raiſing a gentle eaſy Sweat, or at leaſt a plentiful Perſpiration, calm the Hurry and Tumult of the Blood and Spirits, whence ſoft refreſhing Slumber ſucceeds. Where the Confuſion and Dejection of Spirits are very conſiderable, *Galbanum* or *Silphium,* with a little Camphire, ſhould be added ; and Bliſters ſhould be forthwith applied to the Neck, *Occiput,* or behind the Ears : and during all this a free Uſe of thin Wine-whey, ſome pleaſant Ptiſan, or Gruel, with a little ſoft Wine, muſt be indulged. Indeed the Patients, in this Caſe, ſhould drink frequently : though ſuch Quantities may not be neceſſary as in the ardent, or even putrid malignant Fevers ; yet they ſhould be ſufficient to carry on the Work of Dilution, ſupport the Sweats, and ſupply the Blood with freſh and wholeſome Fluids, in lieu of the vapid, acrid *Latex,* that is continually paſſing off.—And I think in this View a thin Chicken Broth alſo is of Service, both as Food and Phyſic, eſpecially towards the Decline of the Diſorder ; and for the ſame Reaſon thin Jellies of Hart's-horn, Sago, Panado, are uſeful, adding a little Wine to them, and the Juice of Sevile Orange, or Lemon.

It is obſervable, the Sick are never ſo eaſy, as whilſt they are in a gentle eaſy Sweat; for this ſoon removes the Exacerbations of Heat, Hurry, *&c.*—But profuſe Sweats ſhould never be encouraged, much leſs attempted by very ſtrong heating Medicines, volatile alcalious Salts, Spirits, *&c*; eſpecially in the Begining, or Advance of the Fever; for they too much exhauſt the *Liquidum vitale*, and are followed by a vaſt Dejection of Spirits, Tremors, Startings of the Tendons, and ſometimes end in *Rigors*, cold clammy Sweats, *Syncope*, or a comatoſe Diſpoſition.—Sometimes irregular, partial Heats and Fluſhes ſucceed, with great Anxiety, Reſtleſſneſs, Delirium, Difficulty of Breathing, and a vaſt Load and Oppreſſion on the *Præcordia*; ſo as to incline the leſs cautious Obſerver to think there may be ſomething peripneumonic in it:—but even here beware of Bleeding, for you will find the Pulſe very ſmall and unequal, tho' very quick: Not only the Weakneſs and Fluttering of the Pulſe contraindicate Bleeding, but alſo the pale, watery, limpid Urine, which is commonly attendant. Theſe Symptoms denote the Load, Anxiety, and Oppreſſion on the *Præcordia* to be from the nervous *Orgaſm*, not from a peripneumonic Obſtruction, or Inflammation: The Breathing in this Caſe, though thick and laborious, is not hot, but a Kind of a ſighing, or ſobbing Reſpiration, nor is there many Times any Kind of Cough concomitant; ſo that this is really from ſome Degree of Spaſm on the Vitals, not from Inflammation.—And this is very manifeſt in hyſteric Paroxyſms.

Here therefore the nervous cordial Medicines are indicated, and Bliſters to the Thighs, Legs, or Arms.—I commonly uſe the following *Bolus* and *Saline Draught*.

℞ *Pulv. Contrayerv. c. gr.* xv. * *Croc. Anglic. gr.* iii. *Confect. Ralegh.* ℈i. *Syr. Croci q. ſ. m. f. Bolus.*

℞ *Sal. C. C.* ℈ſs. *Succ. Limon.* ʒiii. *Aq. alexet. ſimpl.* ℥iſs. *m. peractâ efferveſcentiâ adde Sp. Lavend. c. Syr. Croci ana* ʒiſs. *m. f. Hauſt.*

* *When vaſt Tremors and Subſultus Tendinum come on, I uſe Muſk* ℈ſs *inſtead of the* Pulv. Contrayerv. *c. with great Succeſs.*

Theſe,

Theſe, or the like, I order every 5th, 6th, or 8th Hour, and a temperate cordial Julep: *Spiritus volatilis aromat.* or *fœtidus* may be now and then given out of thin Wine, or Cyder-whey, or, which is in many Caſes better, out of thin Muſtard-whey; which, without any more pompous *Apparatus*, is not a contemptible Medicine, eſpecially for the Poor. Theſe gently ſtimulate the torpid Veſſels, and raiſe their oſcillatory Powers; they attenuate the Humors and dilute them, and by theſe Means promote eaſy relieving Sweats, which ſoon carry off the *Erethiſm*, as the Ancients called it.—The Saline Draught, prepared as above, is much more apt to paſs by the Pores of the Skin than when made with Salt of Wormwood, which rather moves through the urinary Paſſages.—When I aſſert, from repeated Experience, the uſe of the above deſcribed Draught in aſthmatic Caſes, any one may eaſily judge of its Efficacy in theſe.

But to return, this Difficulty of Breathing, Anxiety and Oppreſſion, many Times precede a *miliary Eruption*, which often appears the ſeventh, ninth, or eleventh Day of this Fever, and ſometimes later:—Indeed great Anxiety and Oppreſſion on the *Præcordia* always precede puſtular Eruptions of any Kind, in all Sorts of Fevers.—Every one muſt know how ill-timed and improper Bleeding would be on ſuch an Occaſion, when the greateſt Care ſhould be taken not to retard Nature's Operation in this particular, which is many Times completely critical: On the contrary it ſhould be promoted by ſoft, eaſy Cordials, proper Diluents and the like; and to theſe ſometimes a little *Theriaca Andromachi*, or *Elixir Aſthmaticum*, ſhould be added; which not only tend to calm the univerſal Uneaſineſs commonly complained of, but alſo very effectually promote a *Diaphoreſis*, or breathing kindly Sweats, with which the miliary Eruptions freely and eaſily advance.

But however advantageous theſe commonly are, profuſe Sweats are ſeldom or never ſo, even though attended with a very large Eruption; for I have known two or three Crops of miliary Puſtules ſucceed one another, and large Sweats, long continued, with no

Manner of Relief to the Patients; nay, of very great Detriment, as they reduced them to an extream Degree of Weakneſs.—In Truth theſe large Sweats are much more commonly *ſymptomatical* than critical, and the conſequent Eruption is very often the mere *Symptom* of a *Symptom*; for the miliary Glands of the Skin appear very turgid, and *mimic a Raſh* upon profuſe Sweating, even in the moſt healthy.

In ſuch profuſe, colliquative Sweats, I have very frequently given a little generous red Wine, (diluted ſomewhat, if neceſſary) with the greateſt Advantage; it preſently moderating the Sweat, ſupporting the Patient, and keeping up alſo the miliary *Papulæ*, if they happen likewiſe to attend.—*Celſus* adviſes *Vinum auſterum meraculum in morbo cardiaco* *, which I take to have been a Species of nervous Fever with colliquative Sweats.—Towards the Decline of the Fever, where the Sweats are abundant and weakening, I moreover give ſmall Doſes of the Tincture of the Bark with Saffron and Snake Root, hereafter deſcribed, interpoſing now and then a Doſe of Rhubarb to carry off the putrid *Colluvies*, in the firſt Paſſages; which withal makes the *Remiſſions*, or *Intermiſſions*, which frequently happen in the Decline of nervous Fevers, more diſtinct and manifeſt, and gives a fairer Opportunity for Preparations of the *Bark*. —I generally give it, about this Time, out of the ſaline Draughts made with Salt of Wormwood and Juice of Lemons, which makes them much more effectual. I am perſuaded this Method will ſhorten theſe Fevers, even thoſe with miliary Eruptions, which too often run on to an exceeding great Length, and are frequently attended with dangerous Relapſes.—I have more than once known Patients ſink under this Fever, after having been kept in a ſweating Method for five or ſix Weeks together, and after having gone through three or four ſucceſſive Crops of miliary Eruptions (as they were called) they all the while melting away, and weltering in their own Sweat, and the Bed rotting under them.

* *Lib. III. Cap.* 19.

Though

Though a gentle Diarrhœa is ſometimes of manifeſt Service towards the End of this Fever, crude, thin, colliquative Stools are very far from being ſo, but ſink the Sick ſurpriſingly faſt: Where they are livid, or of a Kind of lead Colour, whatever be the Conſiſtence, it is a dangerous Appearance.

There is no Evacuation of a more favourable Portent than a pretty free Salivation, without *Aphthæ*; where this happens, with a kindly Moiſture of the Skin, I never deſpair of my Patient, however weak and ſtupid he may ſeem:—Indeed the Deafneſs many Times makes the Sick, at the Cloſe of the Diſtemper, appear much leſs ſenſible than they really are; not but that many, under theſe Circumſtances, eſcaping the Grave, degenerate into mere Idiots.

Under any of theſe Evacuations plentiful, ſupporting, diluting Nouriſhment is abſolutely neceſſary to keep up the Spirits, and repair the Loſs of the daily waſting Juices, and mend the remaining: Indeed, when the Patients are too heavy and ſtupid, they ſhould be very frequently prompted to it; for it is even altogether as neceſſary as Medicine.

We have very ſeldom any Thing compleatly critical in this Fever; in many Caſes only Time itſelf ſeems to wear it off. The Urine is ſcarce ever concocted, but crude, pale and thin through the whole Courſe of the Diſorder, and frequently much too profuſe; ſometimes indeed, after the Exacerbations, or in the Sweats, it is higher coloured, but without Sediment, ſmall in Quantity, and commonly greaſy as it were.

It ſeems to me evident, that too great a Lentor of the lymphatic and moſt exalted Juices of the Body, is one of the conjunct Cauſes of ſlow nervous Fevers; and I conceive, that as the *Serum*, when once coagulated by feveriſh Heat, never reſolves into any Fluid fit for the Uſes of the animal *OEconomy*, but turns into an acrimonious *Putrilage*; ſo the ropy, ſtagnant Lymph corrupts by Degrees into a putrid *Ichor*, which muſt be diſcharged from the Body by its common Outlets, or ſome artificial Drains. Though the

Pores

Pores of the Skin, and the ſalival Ducts, are found in general to be the moſt advantageous Ways; yet it often partly runs off alſo by the Inteſtines and urinary Paſſages.—Now though theſe Diſcharges are many Times very profuſe, it is found by Experience, they are not to be too haſtily ſuppreſſed, without cauſing a very dangerous Tranſlation of the morbid Matter on the vital Parts: A ſudden Check of the Sweats being moſt commonly attended with convulſive Rigors, vaſt Uneaſineſs and Oppreſſion on the *Præcordia*, *Syncope*, &c;—as *Nauſea*, Sickneſs at Stomach, Colics, and a Delirium are the common Effects of potent Aſtringents prematurely adminiſtered.—Nay the Bliſters in this Caſe are not to be haſtily dried up; the more they diſcharge generally ſo much the better; and even if they ulcerate ſomewhat, it is commonly no unfavourable Symptom; for though it may ſhew the Acrimony of the Humor drained off, it is a Proof that Nature hath Strength enough to expel it:—So that, when the firſt Bliſters begin to heal up, others ſhould be applied to other Parts; for it is not merely from the *Stimulus*, but alſo from the Drain they make, that they are ſerviceable.—The large angry Puſtules, that often break forth at or after the State of this Fever, and frequently ulcerate and run largely, are a Kind of natural Bliſters, which give Vent to the putrid corroſive *Ichor*, and ſufficiently indicate one Way of giving Nature Relief.

Upon the whole then, where any of theſe Diſcharges are very immoderate, they may be prudently reſtrained, but not repelled: and therefore cold Air, cold Linnen, cold Liquors, or a cold Regimen, are greatly improper.—And yet to be always labouring by very hot Cordials, volatile alcalious Salts, and very hot Air to raiſe Sweats, and to continue them is really melting, not mending your Patient. And as to a vaſt Number, and repeated Eruptions, of the *white and red miliary Pimples*, they not only ſhew the Quantity of the Diſeaſe (as we call it) but many Times alſo the wrong Meaſures of the Phyſician. Do we ſucceed the better for throwing out a vaſt Number of the Small-pox by a very hot Regimen? And yet the

latter bids much fairer for a compleatly critical Diſcharge than the former.—And I appeal to all experienced Phyſicians, whether ever they ſaw large and profuſe Sweats of any Service in the Small-pox, or Meaſles: I am ſure I have very many Times found them highly detrimental.

I have been the larger on this Head, as I am fully perſuaded, the common Method of treating miliary Fevers by very hot, ſweating Medicines, and Regimen hath been the Bane of Thouſands.—In a Word, whether in miliary Fevers, or the ſlow nervous without Eruptions, the ſole End of Medicine ſhould be to aſſiſt Nature in her Operations, and ſupport her under them; but in ſuch Manner as may comport with the general Laws of the animal OEconomy; promoting by Art, where the Diſcharges are deficient by Nature, or reſtraining when profuſe and inordinate; taking Care at the ſame Time never to pervert, in any particular Diſeaſe, any particular *Criſis*, which by juſt Obſervation, and long Experience, hath been found regular, conſtant and ſalutary, but always to favour it.—Thus, to give an Inſtance in the Fever now treated of; when a *Diarrhœa* happens too profuſe, it may be reſtrained by a gentle cordial Opiate, as *Theriaca Andromachi*, or the like, which by quieting the Irritation, and promoting the cuticular Diſcharge, moderates the Flux; for gentle, eaſy breathing Sweats are always found advantageous.—To ſtop it at once, by very ſtrong Aſtringents, is to pervert Nature's Endeavours, as they tend to prevent both Stool and Sweat.—But whoever will be more fully informed of the Method of treating the ſlow nervous Fevers, may conſult a late judicious Treatiſe of Sir *Richard Manningham* on the *Febricula*, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of putrid, malignant, petechial Fevers.

LET us next take a View of the putrid, malignant, or peſtilential, Fevers, and then proceed to offer ſome few Directions as to the Method of Cure.

The highly putrid, malignant, and even petechial Fevers many Times ariſe from mere antecedent Acrimony of the Blood, agitated by the ſupervening Fever, yet generally the peſtilential and petechial have their Origin from Contagion; and may therefore affect Perſons of all Conſtitutions, which will of Courſe produce a great Diverſity in the Symptoms.—For, as the received Contagion acts nearly in the ſame Manner as Acrimony, it will have very different Effects, when it invades a ſtrong vigorous Conſtitution, and a rich ſizy Blood, from what it will, when it attacks a weak, lax Habit with a poor thin Blood, and a too looſe *Craſis* of its Globules; and from one and the other, when it falls in with a very acrimonious Maſs of Humors.

In general however theſe Fevers attack with much more Violence than the ſlow nervous, the *Rigors*, if any, are greater (ſometimes they are very great) the Heats much ſharper and permanent, yet at firſt ſudden, tranſient and remittent: The Pulſe more tenſe or hard, but commonly quick and ſmall, though ſometimes ſlow and ſeemingly regular for a Time, and then fluttering and unequal. —The Head-ach, Giddineſs, *Nauſea* and Vomiting are much more conſiderable, even from the very Begining.—Sometimes a ſevere fixed Pain is felt in one or both Temples, or over one or both Eyebrows, frequently in the Bottom of the Orbit of the Eyes.—The Eyes always appear very full, heavy, yellowiſh, and very often a little inflamed. The Countenance ſeems bloated and more dead-coloured than uſual.—Commonly the temporal Arteries throb much, and a *Tinnitus Aurium* is very troubleſome: A ſtrong Vibra-

Vibration alſo of the carotid Arteries comes on frequently, in the Advance of the Fever, tho' the Pulſe at the Wriſt may be ſmall, nay even ſlow: This is a certain Sign of an impending Delirium, and generally proceeds from ſome conſiderable Obſtructions in the Brain.

The Proſtration of Spirits, Weakneſs and Faintneſs are very often ſurpriſingly great and ſudden, tho' no inordinate Evacuation happens; and this too ſometimes when the Pulſe ſeems tolerably ſtrong.—The Reſpiration is moſt commonly laborious, and interrupted with a Kind of Sighing, or Sobbing, and the Breath is hot and offenſive.

Few or none of theſe Fevers are without a Sort of *Lumbago* or Pain in the Back and Loins; always an univerſal Weartneſs, or Soreneſs is felt, and often much Pain in the Limbs.—Sometimes a great Heat, Load and Pain affect the Pit of the Stomach, with perpetual Vomiting of *porraceous*, or *black Choler*, and a moſt troubleſome *Singultus*; the Matter diſcharged is frequently of a very nauſeous Smell.

The Tongue, tho' only white at the Begining, grows daily more dark and dry; ſometimes of a ſhining livid Colour, with a Kind of dark Bubble at the Top; ſometimes exceeding black; and ſo continues for many Days together; nor is the *Tinge* to be got off many Times for ſeveral Days, even after a favourable Criſis: At the Height of the Diſeaſe it generally becomes vaſtly dry, ſtiff and black, or of a dark Pomegranate Colour.—Hence the Speech is very inarticulate, and ſcarce intelligible.

The Thirſt, in the Augment of the Fever, is commonly very great, ſometimes unquenchable; and yet no Kind of Drink pleaſes, but all ſeems bitter and mawkiſh: At other Times however, one is amazed to find no Thirſt complained of, tho' the Mouth and Tongue are exceedingly foul and dry; this is always a dangerous Symptom, and ends in a Phrenzy, or Coma.—The Lips, and

Teeth, eſpecially near the State, are furred up with a very black tenacious *Sordes.*

At the Onſet of the Fever the Urine is often crude, pale and vapid, but grows much higher coloured in the Advance, and frequently reſembles a ſtrong *Lixivium,* or *citrine Urine, tinged* with a very ſmall Quantity of *Blood*; it is without the leaſt Sediment, or even Cloud, and ſo continues for many Days together: by Degrees it grows darker, like dead, ſtrong, high-coloured Beer, and ſmells very rank and offenſive.—I have frequently ſeen the Urine, in petechial Fevers, almoſt black, and very fœtid; particularly that of one Mr. *Shirley,* a Sea-Surgeon, was almoſt quite black, with a Sediment as dark as Soot: He had Abundance of very black Spots, *Vibices,* bloody Dyſentery, and comatoſe Phrenzy, and died about the thirteenth Day.

The Stools, eſpecially near the State, or in the Decline of the Fever, are of the moſt Part intolerably ſtinking, green, livid, or black, frequently with ſevere Gripes and Blood.—When they are more yellow, or brown, the leſs Danger; but the higheſt, when they run off inſenſibly of whatever Colour. It is likewiſe a very bad Symptom, when the Belly continues hard, ſwoln, and tenſe after profuſe Stools; for this is generally the Conſequence of an Inflammation, or Mortification of the Inteſtines.—A gentle Diarrhœa is often very beneficial, and ſometimes ſeems the only Way Nature takes to carry off the morbific Matter.

When black, livid, dun, or greeniſh Spots appear, no one doubts of the Malignity; the more florid however the Spots are, the leſs is to be feared; it is a good Sign, when the black, or violet *Petechiæ* become of a brighter Colour.—The large black, or livid Spots are almoſt always attended with profuſe Hæmorrhages.—The ſmall duſky brown *Spots,* like *Freckles,* are not much leſs dangerous than the livid and black; tho' Fluxes of Blood do but ſeldom accompany them: Exceſſively profuſe, cold, clammy Sweats are often concomitant, by which alſo they ſometimes vaniſh, tho'

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without any Advantage to the Patient.—The Eruption of the *Petechiæ* is uncertain, ſometimes they appear the fourth or fifth Day ſometimes not till the eleventh, or even later.—The *Vibices,* or large livid, or dark greeniſh Marks, ſeldom appear till very near the fatal Period.—We frequently meet with an Efflorefcence alſo, like the Meaſles, in malignant Fevers, but of a more dull and lurid Hue, in which the Skin, eſpecially on the Breaſt, appears as it were marbled, or variegated: This in general is an ill Symptom, and I have often ſeen it attended with very fatal Conſequences.

Sometimes about the eleventh or fourteenth Day, on the coming on of profuſe Sweats, the *Petechiæ* diſappear, and vaſt Quantities of ſmall *white, miliary Puſtules,* break out: I have ſeldom ſeen this of very conſiderable Advantage; but, if an itching, ſmarting, *red Raſh,* it commonly greatly relieves the Sick; and ſo do the large, fretting, watery Bladders, which many Times riſe up on the Back, Breaſt, Shoulders, *&c.* A *ſcabby Eruption* likewiſe, about the Lips and Noſe, is certainly one of the ſalutary Symptoms; and the more hot and angry, it is ſo much the better.—But of much more uncertain and dangerous Event are the brown dark-coloured *Aphthæ;* nor are thoſe that are exceeding white, and thick like *Lard,* of a very promiſing Aſpect.—They are ſoon ſucceeded by great Difficulty of ſwallowing, Pain and Ulceration of the *Fauces, OEſophagus,* &c. and with an inceſſant *Singultus:* The whole *primæ Viæ* become at laſt affected, a bloody Dyſentery comes on, followed by a Sphacelation of the Inteſtines; as is evident from the black, ſanious bloody Stools, horribly fœtid, and extreamly infectious.

Vibices, or large black and bluiſh Marks reſembling Bruiſes, are frequently ſeen towards the Cloſe of the Fever; and, when attended with Lividity and Coldneſs of the Extremities, are certain Tokens of approaching Death: I have ſeen the Blackneſs reach almoſt to the very Elbows, and the Hands dead-cold for a Day or two before the Death of the Patient.——A remarkable Inſtance of this Kind I met with ſome few Years ſince in one Mrs. *Hopkins,* to

whom I was called the ſeventh Day of her Illneſs. She was ſtupid and ſomewhat delirious, perpetually ſighing, as if under the Extremity of Grief, and complaining of infinite Load and Oppreſſion at her Heart. She had a very quick, ſmall, trembling, unequal Pulſe, and a ſhort, catching, laborious Breathing; ſhe had no Manner of Sleep for a long Time, and yet lay very ſtupid; ſhe had no great Heat, tho' inſatiably thirſty; the Tongue was not very dry but blackiſh, her Throat was ſomewhat ſore, and ſhe ſwallowed with Difficulty: Her Eyes were ſtaring, fixed and inflamed. —The eighth Day ſhe had exceeding profuſe Sweats, her Tongue grew quite black, or rather livid, and extreamly dry: In the Evening the *Catamenia* broke forth and became very immoderate, (ſhe was a Nurſe, and this was the firſt Time they appeared ſince her Delivery) the Sweats continued, and were of a very ill Smell. The ninth they diſcovered *Vibices,* or large black Spots on ſeveral Parts of her Body, one in particular on the Top of her Noſe, and another on the Bridge of it, which turned quite black, as did a large Blotch on each Cheek nearly of the Breadth of a Crown-piece.—The tenth the *Catamenia* ceaſed, ſhe fell into a violent Purging, her Belly ſwelled exceedingly. Her Nails and Hands grew very black, and as cold as Marble: The Urine and Stool ran off involuntarily, ſhe lay altogether inſenſible till the eleventh Day, and then died.—An intolerable Stench aroſe from her at leaſt forty Hours before her Death, tho' kept clean with all poſſible Care.

I am very ſenſible, the Word *malignant,* as applied to Fevers, hath of late Years fallen into very great Diſrepute, and probably it hath been often made Uſe of to cover Ignorance, or magnify a Cure.—But there is really a Foundation in Nature for ſuch an Appellation, at leaſt for ſome Word, that may diſtinguiſh ſuch a Diſeaſe, as I have been now deſcribing, from a common inflammatory Fever; indeed the very Term *inflammatory Fever* ſuppoſes there are other Kinds of Fevers.—It is perhaps indifferent whether you call them putrid, malignant, or peſtilential;—when *Petechiæ* appear, every

every one calls them ſpotted or petechial,—and, if from Contagion, contagious.—I will contend with nobody about Words, but it is neceſſary we ſhould have ſome to communicate our Ideas, and, where they are well defined, no one hath great Reaſon to quarrel with them.

I have the utmoſt Honour for the Memory of the great *Sydenham*; and yet, I muſt ſay, had he not treated all Fevers as merely inflammatory, even the Plague itſelf, his Practice had been more univerſally juſt and imitable, as being extreamly well adapted to thoſe, that depend on an inflammatory Lentor.—But ſurely it is not always to be followed, even in the Small-pox, which in general he hath admirably well deſcribed and moſt judiciouſly treated.—Without all Doubt there are Fevers, that require ſomething more than the Lancet, ſmall Beer and a Purge. Is the low nervous Fever to be treated ſo? Are ſome Kinds of Small-pox and petechial Fevers, the miliary, *&c.* to be ſo managed? I appeal to all experienced and rational Practitioners.—But Honour to whom Honour is due: He juſtly oppoſed and exploded the hot, ſweating, fiery Regimen, which was then commonly uſed in all Kinds of Fevers, and introduced proper Evacuations, and the cooling diluting temperate Regimen: A Method moſt certainly right in all Kinds of inflammatory and ardent Fevers.—Yet mere Evacuations, and cold watery Diluters will not indifferently ſuit all Sorts of Conſtitutions and Fevers.—But Oppoſition is commonly carried too far, and a favourite Notion may ſometimes lead one to *extinguiſh almoſt the vital Flame*, and *another* to fire the Fabric, leſt the *deleterious Miaſmata* ſhould make a Lodgment in it.

If a Fever be an Effort of Nature to throw off ſome offending, or morbid Matter, as moſt certainly it is, ſurely it will not be always proper to check it.—The hot Fit of a Tertian, by attenuating the Lentor of the Humors, and removing the Obſtructions in the Extremities of the capillary Arteries, terminates the Paroxyſm. —Improper Bleeding and Purging often protract it greatly, and

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make it both anomalous and dangerous.—When the Contagion of the Small-pox is received into the Blood, it produces a Fever, which in a mild Kind of them ſoon ends in a compleat Eruption, and thence ceaſes; the Fever, or the Effort of Nature, having expelled the morbific Matter.—But many Times from profuſe Evacuations, immoderate Fear, Sinking of the Spirits, and improper Management, ſhe hath not ſufficient Vigor to expel the Diſeaſe by a proper *Criſis*; but the Puſtules are pale, wan, ſeſſile, and remain crude and without any regular Maturation.— And this often is the Caſe in other eruptive Fevers, even the Plague itſelf.

The Reaſon we have to bleed therefore, in the Begining of ſuch Fevers, is to prevent the Fever from running too high, and producing Inflammations of the Brain, Lungs, or other vital Parts; which a great Fulneſs of rich, denſe Blood, violently moved and heated, is very apt to bring on.—In Truth Bleeding in a contagious Diſeaſe, as ariſing merely from Contagion, ſeems not indicated; becauſe the Contagion is intimately mixed with the Humors, and, by drawing off a ſmall Part of the Blood, you very little leſſen the whole Contagion, which will have its Effect, more or leſs, whether you bleed, or bleed not.—And we find, by the Experiment of Inoculation, that the leaſt Quantity of the variolous Matter, introduced into the Blood, will produce the Small-pox: And we ſee the ſame in other Caſes, whether the Bite of a Viper, or mad Dog; in the latter of which, by the bye, a ſmall Wound is generally found worſe than a large lacerated one; becauſe this gives a more free Vent again to the Poiſon.

When you have intimately mixed any Ferment with a Liquor to be fermented, you cannot deſtroy the Fermentation by drawing off Part of the Liquor; for every Part of the Liquor, when in Fermentation, is a Ferment; ſo Contagion received into the Blood operates on, and in every Part of it.——By cooling indeed, adding Acids, *&c.* you may moderate the Fermentation; and, when it is

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too violent, you may prevent the Splitting of the Veſſel (if too full and cloſe ſhut) by giving proper Vent: So in contagious Fevers, by drawing off Blood you may leſſen its Quantity, and prevent it from over-diſtending, inflaming and rending the Veſſels, and leſſen the Heat: which might otherwiſe very greatly augment the Force of the Contagion, and turn the whole Maſs of Humors into a mere inflammatory Glew.——But if, to carry on the *Simile*, you cool the fermenting Liquor too much, and prematurely ſuppreſs the Fermentation, you render the whole vapid and ropy, and it never purifies itſelf by a proper *Deſpumation*, or becomes a good, vinous Liquor.—Thus when Contagion is received, if you weaken the Powers of Nature too much by Bleeding, *&c.* and hinder her Operations in *deſpumating* (as *Sydenham* calls it) the morbid Humors; you concentrate the Diſeaſe, which turns the whole Maſs of Blood into a putrid *Ichor*, or *Sanies*.—However, as Bleeding may leſſen the Fewel, tho' it doth not extinguiſh the contagious Fire, it is highly proper where there is a Redundance of Blood.—But yet the Infection will have its Effect; and I have ſeen as numerous, and as bad a Kind of Small-pox, after profuſe Bleeding, as ever I did when it had been omitted.——It is certain moreover that the Plague, which ſtands firſt in the Liſt of contagious Fevers, will very ſeldom bear Bleeding, to any Degree at leaſt, as appears from the very beſt Authorities.

But let us finiſh this Chapter with a few Words on the curative Intentions, proper in the Fevers, which it particularly treats of.—And here firſt let me note, that tho' malignant and peſtilential Fevers, at the very Onſet, greatly ſink the Spirits, and cauſe ſurpriſing and ſudden Weakneſs, eſpecially when from Contagion; yet Bleeding to ſome Degree is moſt commonly requiſite, (nay neceſſary in the Strong and Plethoric) not only to leſſen the *Moles movenda*, and give a freer Play to the oſcillating Veſſels; but alſo to prevent any inflammatory Obſtructions, which may form in the very Begining, and likewiſe to moderate the Friction and Heat, which

which are often very conſiderable for the firſt Days of the Diſorder, and which more and more exalt the Salts and Sulphurs of the Blood, encreaſe the Acrimony, and putreſcent State of the Humors, and greatly favour the Action of the morbific Matter.—This therefore, when indicated, ſhould be done as early as poſſible.—A quick tenſe Pulſe, ſharp Heat, great Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and violent Pain on the Head and Back evidently demand it.—But it ſhould be duly obſerved, that tho' a *Rigor* precede the Heat, and the Oppreſſion on the *Præcordia* be very conſiderable; yet much leſs Blood ſhould be taken off than in a true Peripneumony, which oftentimes makes its Attack much in the ſame Manner: But the ſudden Weakneſs and great Dejection of Spirits, the Trembling of the Hands, the Paleneſs and Crudity of the Urine, together with the Abſence of a Cough, and Heat of the Breath, which attend true peripneumonic Fevers, diſtinguiſh the one from the other. Beſides this Affair is leſs liable to be miſtaken, when putrid, peſtilential, or petechial Fevers are common, and the Conſtitution of the Air diſpoſeth to them.—Whatever be the Caſe, the Blood drawn will ſoon ſhew the Difference, which, in malignant Fevers, is of a much more looſe Contexture and ſofter Conſiſtence (tho' it may appear very florid) than that of pleuritics, or peripneumonics; which tho' it may, at the firſt Bleeding, appear very bright, and without a tough white Pellicle on it, eſpecially if it trickles down the Arm, and doth not run off in a full Stream, yet when cold it will form into a very firm and denſe *Craſſamentum.*—When you find it quite otherwiſe, be cautious, in all Caſes, and not too prodigal of the vital Fluid.

Now, though it may be neceſſary to bleed the Strong and Robuſt at the very Begining of contagious Fevers, yet we ſhould have a very careful Regard to the Nature of the Fever, as ariſing from Contagion, which ſeems to affect not only the *Blood,* but primarily alſo the *animal Spirits:* I think the ſudden Damp, Weakneſs, Tremblings, and great Dejection of Spirits, at the very Attack, evidently

evidently ſhew it.—In ſome Plagues Perſons have been ſtruck dead as with a Blaſt of Lightning, without any precedent Fever, or even Indiſpoſition.—It is impoſſible to account for the immediate Operation of the Bite of a Rattle-ſnake, which kills often in leſs than a Minute or two, on any other Suppoſition; nor for the ſurpriſingly ſudden Effect of ſome Smells, on ſome Perſons, which almoſt inſtantaneouſly throw the whole Frame of Nature into the utmoſt Confuſion, and even Convulſion.—The now well-known Effects of the Stroke of *electric Effluvia* not only ſeem to confirm this Notion, but alſo ſhew the analogous Manner in which it is done.—Whoever would ſee more of this, may conſult the illuſtrious Dr. *Mead*'s *Introduction to the third Edition of his Eſſay on Poiſons.*

But the Nerves and animal Spirits, being affected by the contagious *Miaſmata*, do not ſufficiently and regularly actuate the muſcular Fibres and Veſſels; whence ariſes great Debility, and too weak a Vibration of the vaſcular Syſtem; and hence the Blood in ſome Places runs into grumous Concretions, and in others is quite diſſolved.—The Heart and its Auricles are found vaſtly diſtended with grumous Blood in thoſe that die of the Plague, the Blood recoiling upon the Heart, which hath not ſufficient Power to protrude it; but yet the Blood in the other Veſſels appears vaſtly thin and diſſolved, inſomuch that it frequently runs off *quà data porta*: *Timoni* * and others obſerve that it is exceedingly difficult to ſtanch it at the Orifices made by Bleeding and Cupping.—This I have likewiſe many Times obſerved in common petechial and peſtilential Fevers.

From the peculiar Diſpoſition of the nervous Filaments, and that of the moſt ſubtle and exalted Part of the animal Fluids, which ſo greatly differs in different Perſons, ariſes that aſtoniſhing Diverſity of Affections even from the very ſame Cauſe.—The Smell of an Herb, Flower, Muſk, that refreſhes thouſands, makes ſome particular People faint.—The Stroke of *electric Effluvia* affects different

* *See* Philoſoph. Tranſact. No. 364.

Perſons in a very different Manner, at leaſt in very different Degrees; probably not only from the different *Craſis* of the animal Spirits, but alſo from the different Tenſion, Strength, *&c.* of the nervous *Fibrillæ:* As muſical Strings, of different Length and Tenſion, will be very differently affected by the ſame Note.—It may perhaps, in Part, be owing to the peculiar Diſpoſition of the Nerves and animal Spirits, that ſome are very readily infected by the Plague, Small-pox, *&c.* and ſome never, although Multitudes ſuffer around them.

But be this as it will, the Contagion certainly weakens the Force of the Solids, and tends to diſſolve the Blood; ſo that, when we have a Suſpicion that a Fever ariſes from Contagion, we ſhould proceed with Caution in letting Blood, even though the Symptoms may run pretty high at the Begining, and ſeem to demand the Taking off a pretty-large Quantity.—In malignant Pleuro-peripneumonies and Peripneumonies I have too often ſeen, and been ſorry for very untoward Miſtakes in this Matter, particularly in the Years 1740, 1741, and 1745:—And therefore, though the firſt Bleeding may be very proper, the ſubſequent may not be ſo, nay pernicious.——The firſt Blood frequently appears florid, what is drawn twenty-four Hours after is commonly livid, black, and too thin, a third Quantity livid diſſolved, and ſanious.—This is frequently the Caſe in malignant petechial Fevers: I have ſometimes obſerved the *Craſis* of the Blood ſo broken as to depoſit a black Powder, like Soot, at the Bottom, the ſuperior Part being either a livid Gore, or a Kind of dark green, and exceedingly ſoft Jelly.—Beſides, the Pulſe, in theſe Caſes, ſinks oftentimes ſurpriſingly after a ſecond Bleeding, nay ſometimes after the firſt: And this I have more than once noted to my great Concern and Aſtoniſhment, and that even where I thought I had ſufficient Indications from the Pulſe, *&c.* to draw Blood a ſecond Time.——So neceſſary is it therefore to have a due Regard to the peculiar Nature of an epidemic Fever.

Scarce any infectious Fever makes an Attack on any Perſon, without bringing on a Sickneſs at Stomach and Vomiting. As the morbific *Effluvia* are ſwallowed with the *Saliva, &c.* may they not, in Part at leaſt, be waſhed off and rejected, by co-operating with Nature, in promoting the Vomiting?—By which alſo any bilious, acrid, putrid *Colluvies*, that may lie in the Stomach, is carried off; which otherwiſe, by growing more and more corrupt, would produce a Variety of ill Symptoms, and greatly encreaſe the original Diſeaſe.—Beſides, Nature many Times ſtrives in vain to diſcharge by Vomit without the Aſſiſtance of Art, and yet as violently, as when a proper *Emetic*, and a *proper Waſh*, are made Uſe of: Nay drinking ſomething to promote the Vomiting makes it both much eaſier, and much more effectual, and by carrying off the irritating Matter tends greatly to ſtop the Vomiting. But then I would have this done always by very gentle Means, ſuch as Infuſion, or Decoction of *Ipecacoanha, Oxymel ſcilliticum*, with a ſlight Infuſion of Chamomile Flowers, or the like.—The Method of Vomiting by mere warm Water I do not approve of, as you are oftentimes obliged to ſwill down immenſe Quantities, before you can raiſe the Vomiting, which ſometimes overloads the Stomach to ſuch a Degree, that its Force is not ſufficient for the Weight laid on it, and cannot reject it; ſo that the more you drink, the leſs capable it is of doing its Office: and thus, being over-diſtended, it becomes quite inactive, whence dreadful Effects may follow.—In all Caſes therefore, if no Vomiting follows after having drank a Pint or two, ſolicit a Diſcharge with your Finger, or a Feather, and by all Means beware of that Deluge of Drink, which is too often very prepoſterouſly given.—I think, by the Way, the Obſervation, that the Stomach is utterly inactive, and cannot reject any Thing when over-diſtended, juſt as the urinary Bladder when overful cannot render any Urine, ſhews that *Vomiting* is not ſolely from the Action of the *Diaphragm* and *abdominal Muſcles*, as Monſ. *Chirac* and others ſuppoſe; for their utmoſt Efforts many Times produce no

Manner of Effect on an overful Stomach or Bladder:—In the latter, we are frequently obliged to have Recourſe to the *Catheter.*

If the Vomiting continues, after the Stomach is waſhed out, give a little *Theriaca Andromachi* out of an approrpriate ſtomachic Mixture, as Salt of Wormwood, Juice of Lemons, Mint-water, *&c.* and apply an aromatic Fotus, or rather a Cataplaſm of *Species aromaticæ* with *Theriaca,* which moſt Times ſucceeds when every Thing elſe fails.

Not only the Stomach, but the whole inteſtinal Canal, ſhould be unloaded in the Begining of theſe Fevers; but I am ſure Reaſon and Experience ſhew the Neceſſity of doing it by very gentle Methods; Clyſters of Milk, Sugar and Salt, Laxatives of Manna, Cream of Tartar, *Sal cathartic. Glauberi,* Tamarinds and Rhubarb, are what I would chiefly, if not only, adviſe. I have too often ſeen the extream ill Effects of acrid and ſtronger Purgatives.—* *Hoffman* cautions even againſt *Senna.* The above ſoft, eaſy Emetics and *Eccoprotics,* have this further Advantage, that they may be repeated, and given from Time to Time, as the putrid bilious *Colluvies* drains into the firſt Paſſages.—By ſuch Means I never fear to puke, or promote a Stool or two, when indicated, at any Time of the Fever, by a nauſeous bitter Taſte in the Mouth, Sickneſs at Stomach, *nidoroſe* and fœtid *Eructations;* or by too great Coſtiveneſs, tumid Abdomen, *Borborygmi,* griping Pains, *&c.*

Tho' *Hippocrates* * adviſes in general againſt purging off the crude Humors, in the Begining of Diſeaſes, before they are concocted; yet he allows we may purge in the Begining, when there is a *Turgeſcence* of the Humors, and they make an Effort to be diſcharged: Thus a *Cholera Morbus* is an Effort of Nature to throw off a ſuperabundant acrid Bile.—When putrid, malignant autumnal Fevers ariſe from a Redundance of putreſcent *aduſt Choler,* as the Ancients called it, in the Region of the Liver, Stomach, *&c.*

* *De Febribus petechial. veris. Tom. IV.* † *Aphor.* 2. Sect. I. &. Lib. *de Humoribus.*

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which is very often the Caſe after hot Summers have greatly encreaſed and exalted the Bile, animal Salts and Oils; we ſhould certainly begin with ſuch gentle Emetics, and Cathartics, as I have mentioned.

Unqueſtionably the bilious Principle is too greatly predominant in all putrid, malignant, and petechial Fevers.—The Gall-bladder and biliary Ducts are always found full of black or green Bile in thoſe that die of peſtilential Diſeaſes, and ſo is the Stomach, *Duodenum, &c.* *—Now if this putrid Bile is not carried off, it grows more and more corrupt, and cauſes vaſt Anxiety, Sickneſs at Stomach, Pain, *&c.* and being reabſorbed into the Blood, creates infinite Evils, greatly irritates the *Genus nervoſum*, deſtroys the *Craſis* of the Blood, and turns the *Lymph* into a corroſive *Ichor*.—Where therefore there are Signs of its being redundant, it ſhould be forthwith diſcharg'd by Vomit, or Stool, as Nature points out.—I have many Times, with the greateſt Pleaſure, in theſe putrid Fevers, ſeen an amazing Change for the better immediately ſucceed a Fit of Vomiting, and a Stool or two; where an inexpreſſible Anxiety, Load on the *Præcordia*, perpetual Sickneſs, *Eructation* and *Singultus* had preceded. The extream Foulneſs of the Tongue, Sickneſs, Load at Stomach, with a loathſome bitter Taſte, and horrible offenſive ſtinking Breath and Eructations, ſhew the Condition of the Stomach; and the abominably fœtid, black, bilious Stools the Neceſſity and Advantage of that Diſcharge.—Surely if a Poiſon of any Kind was lodged in the Stomach, or Bowels, we ſhould not heſitate about the Neceſſity of carrying it off as ſoon as poſſible; and truly putrid Bile is little leſs pernicious than an actual Poiſon. Commonly about the State of theſe Fevers, or between the ſeventh and fourteenth Day, Nature of her own Accord endeavours to relieve herſelf from the putrid bilious *Colluvies* by Vomit, or looſe Stools more frequently; and her regular Operations ſhould always be favoured by Art: and accordingly I generally give a gentle Laxative

* *Traité de la Peſte*, &c. *Paris* 1744, 4to.

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the eighth or ninth Day, unleſs I find ſome Eruption appearing, or a kindly Sweat forbid it.—Till this Time, I ſeldom uſe any Kind of Purgative except a little Manna, Cream of Tartar, or the like, at the very Begining (eſpecially when I have Reaſon to think the Diſeaſe ariſes more from Contagion than a putrid *Saburra)* ordering however an emollient, laxative Clyſter every ſecond or third Day, as there may be Occaſion.—This Laxative I repeat from Time to Time as Symptoms indicate, and during the Operation carefully ſupport my Patient with proper cordial Diet, Drink and Medicine.—By theſe Means, I not only prevent the Congeſtion, and encreaſing Corruption, of this putrid bilious Matter in the firſt Paſſages, but alſo its *Reabſorption* into the Blood; and likewiſe ſolicit a further Diſcharge of the morbid Humors into the inteſtinal Canal, and thence out of the Body. This gentle Method of purging about this Time, in theſe Fevers, I have for many Years found of very great Advantage; but I proteſt againſt the *aloetic, ſcammoniate Coloquintida* Purgers; which in ſuch a putrid, diſſolved, acrimonious State of the Blood are Poiſons, not Medicines: and whoever uſes them in ſuch a Caſe, ſhould have the Guts of his Brain purged, if he hath any there.—Nature indeed, without ſuch powerful Stimulants, too frequently over-acts her Part, and runs into a profuſe Diarrhœa, a Dyſentery, ſoon fatal if not reſtrained;——but this moſt commonly happens from ſuffering the corrupt bilious Matter to lodge, and putrefy too long a Time, in the Bowels; and the beſt Way to prevent it is to diſlodge it, at proper Seaſons, and due Intervals.—When we are threatened with ſuch an immoderate Diſcharge, we muſt have Recourſe to proper aſtringent Alexipharmacs, *Theriaca Andromachi, Confect. Fracaſtor.* Tincture of Roſes, red Wine mulled up with Cinnamon, *&c.* but above all, if the Caſe be very urgent, to an aſtringent Clyſter of *Confect. Fracaſt.* or *Theriaca Andromachi,* with a ſmall Quantity of Decoction of Tormentil, red Roſes, or Japan Earth.—But no ſmall Degree of Prudence is neceſſary in the Uſe of it; for it is always of dangerous Conſequence to ſuppreſs a critical Diarrhœa prematurely; and I think

think it ſhould never be done without premiſing a ſmall Doſe or two of Rhubarb.—Before I conclude this Paragraph, I cannot but take Notice, that tho' I have very often ſeen a Diarrhœa critical and ſalutary at the State, or Decline of theſe Fevers, I generally find it prejudicial at the very Begining; eſpecially if very thin, ſerous and profuſe.—Nothing more certainly ſhews a Diarrhœa to be uſeful, than when a gentle breathing Sweat, or warm Moiſture of the Skin, accompanies it.

Tho' Nature very frequently affects to diſcharge the morbific Matter, in putrid malignant Fevers, by Vomit and Stool; yet her more conſtant and grand Effort is through the Pores of the Skin.—I ſolemnly aſſert, I never ſaw one of theſe Fevers compleatly judged, or carried off, till more or leſs of a Sweat iſſued.—If it proves moderate, warm, and equally diffuſed over the whole Body, ſuch as we call a breathing Sweat; if it comes on about the State of the Diſeaſe, and the Pulſe grows more open, ſoft and calm a little before and during its Continuance, it is always ſalutary:—But if very profuſe, cold, clammy, or partial, about the Head and Breaſt only, we have much more Reaſon to fear than to hope from it.—If profuſe Sweats break forth at the Begining, they are generally pernicious; eſpecially if a *Rigor* ſupervenes.

But, as theſe Sweats are always moſt favourable, when they are more the Work of Nature than Art; they ſhould never be too ſoon, or too forcibly driven out by violent hot Medicines, Regimen, *&c*; it is ſufficient to promote and ſupport them, by plentiful ſubacid Diluents, and gentle cordial Diaphoretics; ſuch as may dilute and waſh off the Salts, contemperate the Acrimony, and prevent the further Encreaſe of the *Putreſcence*, and Diſſolution of the Blood, and preſerve and ſtrengthen the Tone of the Solids.

But, as Perſons of very different Conſtitutions, both as to their Solids and Fluids, may be attacked by contagious Diſeaſes, very different Methods of Cure will be neceſſary in their reſpective Caſes: Thoſe of ſtrong Fibres, and a rich denſe Blood, do not require ſuch warm Medicines as are neceſſary to ſupport the Feeble

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and Phlegmatic. It ſhould be obſerved in general however, that as the Blood and Humors in peſtilential and petechial Fevers tend to Diſſolution, Stagnation and Putrefaction; ſuch Methods as will preſerve the *contractile* Force of the Veſſels, and prevent the Advance of Putrefaction, are neceſſary: The vegetable, and even properly prepared mineral, Acids are highly ſerviceable in the latter Intention; and the ſubaſtringent Alexipharmacs are very uſeful in the former.——But I am very certain, that the Uſe of volatile, alcalious Salts and Spirits is very hurtful; as they without all Doubt augment the putreſcent State of the Humors, and act as ſo many *Spurrers* on to ſwifter Deſtruction:—A very large Uſe of them, without the Aid of Contagion, being found to bring on a Corruption and Diſſolution of the Blood, and ſuch Kind of Fevers, even in the moſt healthy.—Perhaps the peſtilential *Miaſmata* themſelves are only highly volatilized and ſubtilized animal Salts:——The Generation of peſtilential Fevers, by the putrid Exhalations of dead Bodies, after Battles, Sieges, *&c.* ſeems to ſhew this.

What I have ſaid of volatile alcalious Salts, leads me to a Reflexion on the promiſcuous Uſe of Bliſters in theſe Fevers; which by ſome are deemed the only *Anchor of Hope* in ſuch dangerous Caſes: But I think they are many Times too haſtily and improperly applied, eſpecially in the Begining, when the Fever runs high, and doth not demand a further *Stimulant*; for the Action of the *Cantharides* is not merely on the Skin, but affects the whole nervous and vaſcular Syſtem: Now when the Irritations and Vibrations are already too great, as frequently happens in the Begining of ſuch Fevers, they are very injudiciouſly applied. Beſides, the Salts of theſe *Flies* operate much in the ſame Manner as the volatile alcali Salts, and certainly tend to promote the Diſſolution, and conſequently Putrefaction of the Blood.—It is true indeed, Nature may ſometimes want a *Spur*, nay often doth ſo, particularly towards the Decline of theſe Fevers; when the Solids grow torpid,

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the Circulation languid, the Spirits *effœte,* and the Sick comatoſe: Here Bliſters muſt be applied, and are of exceeding great Uſe, at whatever Time of the Fever ſuch a Train of Symptoms comes on. —But, in the above Circumſtances, I have very many Times ſeen very pernicious Effects attend their too early Application; as obſtinate *Pervigilium, Delirium,* Suppreſſion of Urine, *Tremors, Subſultus,* &c. I would therefore adviſe the younger Practitioners, before they deal largely in theſe *wholeſome Severities,* to conſult *Baglivi de uſu & abuſu Veſicantium*; and they will underſtand him much the better, if they previouſly read his Treatiſe *de Fibrâ Motrice,* & *Bellini de Stimulis.*—Let me further add, that where ſeveral Bliſters are laid on in any acute Caſe, the Patient ſhould drink freely of Whey, Emulſion, or ſome other ſubacid and demulcent Liquor; otherwiſe he may ſuffer almoſt as much from the Remedy as from the Diſeaſe.

It may be expected I ſhould mention *Camphire* as the grand *Corrector* of the Acrimony of *Cantharides*; and in this View I frequently uſe it, well knowing that nothing more effectually blunts the *Spicula* of Salts than this exceeding *fine, volatile, vegetable Sulphur*; even thoſe of mercurial Preparations are greatly ſoftened by it.—But I think, in theſe putrid peſtilential Fevers, it anſwers a much more important End by promoting a *Diaphoreſis,* or eaſy Sweat, which is univerſally allowed in ſuch Caſes of the higheſt Service: But nothing more certainly doth this than Camphire, with this further Advantage, that it by no Means heats ſo much as volatile alcalious Salts, and ardent Spirits.—Beſides, its anodyne demulcent Quality makes it vaſtly ſerviceable, in quieting the *Erethiſm,* and bringing on Compoſure of Spirits and eaſy Sleep, when Opiates fail, nay augment the Tumult and Hurry.—Indeed, when joined with an Opiate, it is the moſt certain Sudorific in Nature; and the *Elixir aſthmaticum,* or *paregoricum,* is not only in this Reſpect, but in many others, a moſt noble Medicine. But whenever Opiates are given in theſe Fevers, it ſhould be only in ſmall Quan-

tities at a Doſe, which may be repeated, as indicated; *Theriaca Andromachi, Mithridate, Diaſcordium,* & *Elixir Paregoricum* are without all Doubt much the beſt. *Camphire* however hath this Fault, that it is very diſagreeable to the Stomach, but when diſſolved in (or rather intimately mixed with) *hot Vinegar,* after the Manner of the *Julep. è Camphorâ,* it ſits much eaſier, and is a Medicine excellently well adapted to putrid malignant Fevers, and even the Plague itſelf: For both Camphire and Vinegar are highly recommended, by almoſt all Phyſicians, in peſtilential Diſeaſes. The *French Phyſicians* made great Uſe of both, with Succeſs, in the late *Plague of Marſeilles,* &c. and *Heinſius* * had a Statue erected to his Memory, for the Service he did in the Plague at *Verona* by a Medicine, the *Baſis* of which was *Camphire.*

Now as we are obliged to give Acids and Subaſtringents, in putrid malignant and petechial Fevers, to preſerve the *Craſis* of the Blood, and the *Tone* of the Veſſels, and prevent the further *Putreſcence* of the Humors: Diaphoretics (the chief of which is Camphire) ſhould be joined with them, to keep up a free Perſpiration, or gentle Sweat, which the former are apt to retard: This is quite conformable to the Practice of the Ancients, who mixed Aſtringents with Alexipharmacs, in the Compoſition of their *Antidota,* as may be ſeen in *Theriaca Andromachi, Mithridate,* &c.—I am perſuaded they are better for it.—Theſe have ſtood the Teſt of Ages, and are unqueſtionably excellent Medicines (when well uſed) tho' there may be ſeveral Things in them trifling both as to Quantity and Quality.—I very well know *Alum* and *Nutmeg* may be given with Advantage, in other Fevers, beſides Intermittents; eſpecially when a little *Camphire* and *Saffron* are joined with them.

Here I beg Leave to inſert the following *Preparation of the Bark,* which I have uſed for many Years with Succeſs, not only in intermittent and ſlow nervous Fevers, but alſo in the putrid, peſtilential, and petechial, eſpecially in the Decline; and that too many Times

* *Vid. Etmuller. de Peſte Tom.* i. *p.* 263. *Edit. Francofurt.* 1688. *Fol.*

though

though the Remiſſions have been very obſcure, and yet with a very good Effect.—But, if the Patient is coſtive, or hath a tenſe and tumid Abdomen, I always premiſe a Doſe of Rhubarb, Manna, or the like.

℞ *Cort. Peruv. opt. pulv.* ℥ii. *Flaved. Aurant. Hiſpal.* ℥iſs. *Rad. Serpent. Virgin.* ʒiii. *Croc. Anglic.* ℈iv. *Coccinel.* ℈ii. *Sp. Vini Gallici* ℥xx. *f. Infuſio clauſa per dies aliquot (tres ſaltem quatuorve) deinde coletur.*

Of this I give from ʒi to ℥ſs every fourth, ſixth, or eight Hour, with ten, fifteen, or twenty Drops of *Elixir Vitrioli* out of any appropriate Draught, or diluted Wine.—This I order to be kept, in theſe Parts, as an officinal Medicine; and as a very uſeful one I recommend it to the Trial of others.—I very well know it will ſometimes ſucceed in Intermittents, when the Bark in Subſtance, or Decoction, will not eaſily ſit with the Patients: And this is often an Advantage of Medicines given in a liquid Form, which in a ſolid one proved diſagreeable; and therefore where it can be conveniently and effectually done, it ſhould be complied with.—The above Compoſition tends to ſtrengthen the Solids, to prevent the further Diſſolution and Corruption of the Blood, and in the Event to reſtore its *Craſis*:—And this it doth without ſhutting up the Pores of the Skin too much, which the Bark in Subſtance too frequently doth.—For it ſhould be noted, that tho' very profuſe Sweats in theſe (and all other Fevers I think) are prejudicial; yet gentle, eaſy, moderate Sweats are always to be encouraged, particularly at the State, and in the Decline, by proper plentiful Diluents, liquid Aliment, *&c.*—Indeed, as theſe Fevers very often run out to a great Length of Time, ſupporting Drinks and Diet are neceſſary, without which the Patients certainly ſink under them.—In this View, and in thoſe abovementioned, I cannot but recommend a generous *red Wine*, as a moſt noble, natural ſubaſtringent Cordial, and perhaps Art can ſcarce ſupply a better.—Of this I am confident, that ſometimes at the State, and more frequently in the

Decline, of putrid malignant Fevers, it is of the higheſt Service; eſpecially when acidulated with Juice of Sevil Orange, or Lemon.—It may be alſo impregnated with ſome Aromatics, as Cinnamon, Sevil Orange Rind, red Roſes, or the like, as may be indicated; and a few Drops of *Elixir Vitrioli* may be added.—I will not ſay in the Rant of *Aſclepiades*, * *Utilitatem vini æquari vix deorum potentiâ*; but it is undoubtedly of admirable Uſe not only in common Life, but as a Medicine.—*Rheniſh* and *French* white Wines, diluted, make a moſt ſalutary Drink in ſeveral Kinds of Fevers, and generous *Cyder* is little inferior to either.—And, as I ſaid above, ſound, old, red Wine is a fine ſubaſtringent cordial Julep.—The *Aſiatics*, and other Nations, where peſtilential Diſorders are much more rife than with us, lay more Streſs on the Juice of Lemons in theſe Fevers than on the moſt celebrated Alexipharmac. It is not as to theſe only, but in many other Things, that we ſeek from Art, what all-bountiful Nature moſt readily, and as effectually, offers us, had we Diligence and Sagacity enough to obſerve, and make Uſe of them.—And I cannot but here take Notice, that I think the *dietetic* Part of Medicine is not ſo much ſtudied as it deſerves.—I am ſure it is the more natural Way of Cure, tho' leſs pompous indeed than alexipharmac Bolus, febrifuge Draught and cordial Julep.

As I think the following Diſſertations will more fully illuſtrate and confirm the preceding Doctrine, I ſhall here ſubjoin them.

* *Plinii Hiſtor. natural. ex Edit. Harduin. Pariſ.* 1723, *Folio, Tom. II. p.* 301.

A N

AN

ESSAY

ON THE

SMALL-POX.

THE *different Effects* of the *ſame Diſeaſe*, on *different Conſtitutions of the Solids and Fluids*, is in no Caſe more evident than in the *Small-pox*. For, *firſt*, when the variolous Contagion attacks a Perſon of ſtrong tenſe Fibres, and a rich denſe Blood, commonly a ſmart inflammatory Fever enſues; in which ſometimes the Lungs, ſometimes the Brain, the Throat and other Parts are greatly inflamed, and on Bleeding you have a very thick inflammatory Blood; and you are many Times obliged to bleed repeatedly, unleſs you will ſuffer your Patient to be carried off by a raving Phrenzy, or choaked by a peripneumonic Inflammation.—Here the Pulſe is rapid, full, tenſe; the Breathing hot, ſhort, and laborious; the Heat very ſharp and the Urine high-coloured; the Thirſt great; the Tongue dry and foul; the Pain of the Head, Back, Loins, and Limbs, exceedingly acute.—Under ſuch Symptoms I would bleed in a Peſtilence, or indeed any other Diſorder whatſoever, or elſe the utmoſt Danger will ariſe from the inflammatory *Diatheſis* of the Blood, abſtracted from the Contagion.

But

But I can by no Means approve of the promiſcuous Uſe of Bleeding, ſo commonly practiſed in all Attacks of the Small-pox.—For, 2*dly*, that Diſeaſe many Times comes on with the uſual Symptoms of a ſlow nervous Fever, and the Sick are frequently a long Time *drooping*, as the Vulgar call it; the Fever low, the Spirits ſunk, the Pulſe weak, quick and fluttering, the Countenance pale and fallen, the Urine crude and thin, no great Thirſt, no great Heat, a continued Giddineſs and Heavineſs of the Head, with Tremblings, a perpetual *Nauſea* and Puking, univerſal Uneaſineſs, Weakneſs, Wearineſs, *&c.* I have ſeveral Times known Symptoms of this Kind continue for ſeven or eight Days together, and at laſt end in the Small-pox; which almoſt always proved of a very bad Sort, pale, crude, pitted and *ſeſſile*, never riſing well, or maturating kindly, but continuing flat and flaccid, or running together in large watery Bliſters, full of thin, undigeſted *Ichor*, and ſo remaining to the very laſt; whilſt in the Face, from a deadly pale cadaverous Hue, they turned to a ghaſtly black, and very adheſive Cruſt, if the Patient ſurvived long enough, and even then generally proved fatal.

3*dly*, Sometimes the Small-pox are attended with a Fever of the malignant or petechial Kind, in which the *Craſis* of the Blood becomes quite diſſolved, black and livid Spots appear, Hæmorrhages enſue, and the Puſtules turn black, gangrenous, and often bloody ſoon after the Eruption, and that too ſometimes when the Pox are very few and diſtinct.—Here then we find three different Kinds of Fevers produced by one Species of Contagion, and we are obliged in the Method of Cure to have a Regard to the particular Fever, as well as to the peculiar Nature of the contagious Diſeaſe.

By this we ſee how abſurd the general Notion of either the *hot*, or *cold Regimen* is in all Kinds of the Small-pox indifferently.—— Sometimes *Sydenham*'s Method may be proper, ſometimes *Morton*'s. —In a Word, the particular Caſe requires a particular Method, and the attending Phyſician is to ſhew his Judgment in adapting it rightly.

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Tho' the Contagion of the Small-pox produces the ſame ſpecific Diſeaſe, yet the Degrees of that Diſeaſe are vaſtly different.—Even the very ſame Contagion, in the ſame Houſe, Family, or Village, frequently produces very different Kinds of Pox; ſome exceeding mild and diſtinct, ſome highly malignant and dangerous.—We ſee innumerable Inſtances where the firſt ſeized ſhall have a very favourable Kind, the ſubſequent a confluent, malign and fatal: This is every Day's Experience; and yet amidſt all this, and from the very worſe Sort, intermediate Inſtances happen of the moſt benign.—So that it is quite Demonſtration, that the Conſtitutions of the particular Patients greatly diverſify the ſucceeding Diſeaſe:—And it is ſo in all Caſes; for even a common Scratch in one rankles and proves a ſtubborn Ulcer, in another a large lacerated Wound heals up with little or no Difficulty.—A common *Phlegmon* in one eaſily reſolves, or ſuppurates kindly; in another it proves gangrenous, ſcirrhous or cancerous.

The Contagion of the Small-pox doth not always bring on a Fever, at leaſt to any conſiderable Degree, though it may the Small-pox; for many Children, and even grown Perſons, have had them in the natural Way, in ſo mild a Manner, that they have had no perceptible Fever, nor ſcarce ailed any Thing previous to, or during the Courſe of them.—The variolous *Pus* oftentimes infects the Skin of thoſe that have had them already, producing a great Number of Puſtules, altogether ſimilar to thoſe of the Small-pox, of the ſame Duration and Manner in Maturation, but without any Fever.—This is very common among thoſe that attend and handle Perſons ill of that Diſtemper, eſpecially thoſe who have fine and tender Skins.—Here the Contagion affects the cutaneous Glands, *&c.* only, and not the Blood, which had ſuch an Alteration made in it by the former Small-pox, as not to be ſuſceptive of it ever after.—There are ſome peculiar Conſtitutions, that will never receive this Diſeaſe; for ſeveral Perſons never have the Small-pox, though frequently converſing with, and even attending People in them. I knew an

I *old*

old Nurſe, and *one Apothecary*, who for many Years attended Perſons (and a great Number too) in the Small-pox, and yet never had them. Nay many, that have induſtriouſly endeavoured to catch the Infection, by frequenting the Chambers of the Sick, have done it without Effect;—and yet ſome of theſe very Perſons, ſome Months or Years after, have been ſeized with the Small-pox.——The variolous *Pus*, in *Inoculation*, will not infect every one; and it is well known the *Pus*, even from the ſame Perſon, produces very different Numbers of Small-pox in different Perſons, and very different Degrees of Fever.—Upon the whole then it is evident, that the previous State of the Body, and Diſpoſition of the Humors, greatly contribute to determine the Quantity and Quality of the Small-pox.—Not but that the contagious *Miaſmata* may be of a much more virulent and active Nature at one Time than another, or during one Conſtitution of the Air than another: and indeed we actually find that it is ſo.——But even this may be very much owing to that peculiar State of the Air, inducing ſuch or ſuch Qualities into the Solids and Fluids, which render them liable to ſuch and ſuch peculiar Fevers:—For we find one Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere diſpoſeth to inflammatory Fevers, another to the ſlow nervous, remittents, intermittents, *&c*; and a third to the putrid, malignant, or petechial.—Now where the Contagion coincides, and co-operates with ſuch or ſuch a Conſtitution, it will be productive of ſuch or ſuch a Kind of Small-pox, or rather of ſuch or ſuch a Kind of Fever with the Small-pox.—For ſurely we many Times obſerve a very untoward Fever to accompany the Small-pox, where very few, and very diſtinct, though of an ill Kind.—Indeed, I think, I have frequently obſerved the common epidemic Fever manifeſtly concurring with the Small-pox, and that the variolous Contagion only diverſified the Diſeaſe; or rather the epidemic Fever was coincident with the Small-pox on the ſame Subject.—This was the Caſe very often in 1740, 1741, and 1745; when a violent epidemic Fever, of the peſtilential Kind, raged *here*, chiefly among the *Sailors*, *Soldiers*, and *Priſoners* (eſpecially in the laſt of thoſe Years) who

who had commonly the moſt evident Symptoms of the malignant Fever with the Small-pox, which therefore proved exceedingly fatal among them; whereas many Perſons in the *Neighbourhood*, that had no Communication with the *Hoſpitals*, and were otherwiſe tolerably healthy, had a very favourable Kind.—And probably this malignant Fever was chiefly owing to the high ſcorbutic ill Habit of Body, Manner of Life, Confinement, *&c.* to which the above Set of People were ſubject:—Though I think the Fever *, in 1740, was from another Original.

It ſhould ſeem then, could we preſerve, or produce, a certain peculiar Diſpoſition of the Blood and Humors, we might elude the Force of the Infection: And this indeed is talked of by ſome, but I think upon a very ſlight Foundation.—Some particular Preparations of the *Bark* and *Mercurials*, by Way of Antidote, have been thought ſucceſsful, and I have known ſome Inſtances that inclined me to think ſo; but I am far from being ſatisfied ſo far as to adviſe, or depend on them.

In Truth, in different Conſtitutions, the very ſame Medicine ſhall have very different Effects, and it would be Madneſs to give *Bark* and cordial Corroborants to one of very ſtrong rigid Fibres, and a very denſe viſcid Blood, by Way of *Prophylactic*, or *Preparative*; though they might be of much Service in a weak lax State of Veſſels, and a poor watery Blood.—Would Mercurials be proper in a too looſely cohering diſſolving State of the Blood?—Verily ſome bad Effects have been ſometimes noted on the Uſe of them, particularly *Petechiæ*, Hæmorrhages, and profuſe *Diarrhœa*'s in the enſuing Pox, though I am ſenſible, in other Circumſtances, they may be very uſeful.—In Sum then, whatever can be done rationally in this Way, muſt be with a View to mend what is faulty, or ſupply what is defective, in the Conſtitution; ſo as either to fortify it againſt the Attack of the Diſeaſe, or to prepare it the better to cope with it, when it actually ſeizes.—Perhaps theſe few Hints

* *Vid. hujus hiſtoriam, Obſ. noſtr. de Aëre, &c. Vol. II. menſe Junio* 1740.

may not be altogether unworthy the Conſideration of thoſe eſpecially, who have the Preparation and Management of Perſons to be inoculated.

I am perſuaded, if Perſons, regularly prepared, were to receive the *variolous Contagion* in a natural Way, far the greater Part would have them in a mild Manner; for undoubtedly a very bad Sort of Small-pox many Times ariſes from an Over-fulneſs of Blood, Acrimony of Humors, or great Loads of foul Matter in the firſt Paſſages; and very frequently Errors are committed in Diet, Exerciſe, &c. after the Infection is firſt taken, which often prove of fatal Conſequence in the Event.——From theſe, thoſe that are inoculated are, and ſhould be guarded, and hence the great Succeſs of that Operation.—Not but that the mild Kind, from whence the *variolous Pus* is taken, and the very ſmall Quantity of infectious Matter received by *Inſition*, in Part alſo contribute to the Mildneſs of the Diſeaſe.—This perhaps is the whole of *Inoculation*, if you take in likewiſe this Conſideration, that it is practiſed chiefly on the young, fearleſs and moſt healthy.—Innumerable Inſtances however have now ſufficiently evinced the great Succeſs and Advantage of this Method; and, granting all that Prejudice and Party have ſaid againſt it, the Danger in the natural Way is at leaſt ten to one, of what it is in this.

A particular Regard then muſt be had to the Conſtitution of the Patient, and the Conſtitution of the Air, if we would practiſe with Reaſon and Succeſs in the Small-pox, and indeed in all other epidemic Diſorders.

For, *firſt*, the robuſt and vigorous Conſtitutions have more viſcid and denſe Humors, and much more of the red, globular, compact Blood; and of Courſe are liable to a higher Fever and greater Inflammation than Perſons of lax Fibres, and a poor watery Blood; and for this Reaſon can better bear, in all Caſes, Evacuations, eſpecially by Bleeding.

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In the former then it is prudent, on the Attack of the Small-pox, to draw off ſome Blood, and, if Symptoms run high, to repeat it. A full, tenſe, throbbing Pulſe, great Heat, a difficult and hot Reſpiration, high Colour of the Face, Redneſs of Eyes, Phrenzy, *&c.* particularly demand it: An acute Pain of the Head, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Throbbing of the carotid and temporal Arteries, denote an Inflammation of the Brain, or its *Meninges,* which you can never be too earneſt and early in endeavouring to remove.——After having drawn a proper Quantity of Blood from the Arm, Bleeding in the Foot hath generally an admirable good Effect.

Bleeding in ſuch Caſes doth not retard the Eruption, at leaſt not beyond its due Time.—Where the Blood and Spirits are under a vaſt Agitation, and the Circulation exceſſively rapid, Nature is ſo much embarraſſed, as to be unable to make a regular Expulſion of the morbific Matter, much leſs to *concoct* it, or even to perform the common natural Secretions:—In common ardent and inflammatory Fevers you are many Times obliged to bleed once and again, before you can procure the leaſt Sweat.—Beſides, ſome Degree of *Coction* is neceſſary in all critical Eruptions, at leaſt in ſuch as prove ſalutary; and therefore you have generally more or leſs of a Sediment in the Urine juſt before, or at, the Eruption, and the Fever ſubſides.—Where all is in a Hurry, and the Pox are puſhed out too ſoon, frequently even within thirty Hours, the Fever continues, and the Event is almoſt always fatal.—Nor will Bleeding, under the above Circumſtances, weaken the Powers of Nature; but, by calming the over-violent Motion of the vital Fluid, and cauſing a more regular Secretion of the animal Spirits, it will relieve, nay ſupport her in her Work.

Bleeding in the Foot is known to make a very powerful Revulſion from the Head and Breaſts, Parts we ſhould endeavour to guard, as much as poſſible, againſt the Violence of this Diſeaſe.—And, to this End, I would recommend alſo Bathing the Feet and Legs in

warm Water, or Milk and Water, for a few Minutes, two or three Times a Day, before, and at the Eruption; and would likewiſe have *Cataplaſms of Milk and Bread, boiled Turnips*, or the like, applied to the Feet.—This Practice I have for many Years uſed with Succeſs, and particularly recommended in a ſhort Account of an anomalous Small-pox, that raged *here* in 1724 and 1725 *—This draws the Blood in greater Quantities to the lower Parts, and of Courſe relieves the Head and Breaſt; and, as it brings down more Blood, it brings down alſo more of the variolous Matter to thoſe Parts, and, what is more, facilitates its Eruption on them; which leſſens the Quantity, that might otherwiſe break out about the Head, *&c:* At the ſame Time the relaxing Quality of the tepid Bath tends to calm the Impetuoſity of the Blood, and in ſome Meaſure alſo dilutes it. It is certain, where this Method is uſed, a vaſt many Pox break out on the Legs and Feet, and ſometimes on the Application of the Cataplaſms very ſevere Pains affect them.—It is the Number of Puſtules about the Head, Throat and Breaſt, that are ſo juſtly to be feared: A common *Eryſipelas* of the Face and Head is vaſtly more dangerous than on the inferior Limbs.—The Head therefore ſhould never be kept too hot, but ſhould be ſhaved antecedent to the Eruption, eſpecially where there is much Hair; this not only keeps the Head much cooler, and leſs liable to be over-run with Puſtules, but likewiſe prevents many troubleſome Accidents in the Courſe of the Diſeaſe.

If, notwithſtanding the Fever continues to run high, the Eruption doth not regularly advance; I would not only adviſe Bathing the Legs and Feet, but the Arms and Hands, nay and even the Trunk of the Body alſo.—This I have had Occaſion to practiſe more than once in ſome Children, who, from being uſed to the *cold Bath* for ricketty Diſorders, had their Skins rendered more denſe and hard than natural, which probably retarded the Eruption beyond the due Seaſon. In one of theſe (now a ſtrong luſty Gentle-

* *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* No. 390.

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man) the Pox did not appear till the ſixth Day, tho' he had a very ſmart Fever from the Begining; and then, on bathing him up to the Breaſt in warm Milk and Water, the Pox came out forthwith, very kindly, though pretty numerous.—Bathing the Body in this Manner not only tends to relieve the Head and Breaſt, but it alſo draws out the morbific Matter, and promotes its Eruption on the external Habit, by which the internal and more vital Parts are leſs liable to the Ravage of the Diſeaſe: It is too often found that the *variolous Puſtules on the Lungs, Viſcera of the Abdomen,* &c. produce mortal Effects.—This is not altogether a new Method: for *Rhazes* * adviſes the Patient to be kept in a Kind of *Balneum Vaporis,* to facilitate the Eruption.

Many Times the Strong and Plethoric fall into a vaſt Dejection of Spirits, and a general Debility, attended with a heavy oppreſſed Pulſe, at the very Seizure with the Small-pox; which makes the leſs experienced Practitioner very diffident as to Bleeding, tho' here equally neceſſary, and nothing ſooner relieves them, eſpecially when this, in great Part, ariſes from Fear and Dread of the Diſeaſe: which is very often the Caſe with adult Perſons, who by the bye can beſt bear Bleeding, unleſs very old. For not only the Contagion itſelf perhaps primarily affects the animal Spirits, but the very Fear and Concern alſo ſo diſturb and weaken the Powers of Nature, that the Heart and contractile Veſſels exert much leſs Force on the contained Fluids; whence the regular Secretions and Excretions are conſiderably diminiſhed, particularly thoſe important ones, the nervous Fluid, and Perſpiration: ſo that hence the *Moles movenda* is encreaſed, and the *Vis motrix* leſſened.—Drawing off Part therefore of the encreaſed Blood, under ſuch Circumſtances, is in Event equivalent to an Encreaſe of the moving Force.—Beſides, when Part of the viſcid Humors is drawn off, the remaining are more eaſily attenuated, and rendered more fit to give off the actuating Principles, or animal Spirits, in due Quantity.—Some Blood therefore, in ſuch

* *Vid. Rhaz. de Variolis & Morbillis Cap.* vi. *ex Edit. Mead.*

Caſes,

Caſes, ſhould be drawn as early as poſſible, but not in too large Quantities at once.—It is certainly better to repeat the Bleeding, if neceſſary, at leaſt to ſtop the Orifice now and then; for by this Means you avoid the Fainting, which otherwiſe frequently happens, unleſs the Patient is bled in a recumbent, or lying Poſture.

But further, where immoderate Fear and Dejection of Spirits concur with the Diſeaſe, there is really oftentimes a Neceſſity of giving ſomething of a cordial Nature, even at the very Begining, and that too ſometimes even not ſparingly. Now when the ſuperabundant Quantity of the Blood is drawn off, theſe invigorating Medicines may be uſed with greater Safety and Advantage; and I have many Times ſeen exceeding good Effects from them, where the Puſtules, thro' exceſſive Fear, and Oppreſſion of Spirits of the Patients, lay buried in the Skin, as it were, and made no conſiderable Advance for two or three Days together.—I am no great Advocate for the *hot Regimen*, eſpecially at the Begining of the Small-pox; but I know this muſt be done in ſuch Caſes, and Bliſters muſt be applied to rouſe the ſluggiſh Oſcillations of the Veſſels, or the Patient certainly ſinks under the Malady.—Yet in general, I am not fond of Bliſtering very early in the Small-pox, unleſs there is great Reaſon to fear that the Tongue, *Fauces*, and narine Paſſages, are otherwiſe like to be greatly infeſted with them: When the Diſeaſe attacks with a Rawneſs, Soreneſs, or great Heat of the Mouth and Throat, and a conſiderable ſharp *Rheum*, or Stoppage in the Noſtrils with frequent Sneezing, and a tickling Cough; this is to be expected, unleſs prevented by timely Bliſtering, which I have often found very ſucceſsful.—A great Sneezing, and ſharp *Rheum* from the Mouth and Noſtrils, ſhew that the *Membrana Schneideriana*, the common Lining to all theſe Paſſages, is greatly affected, and that a Revulſion from it is indicated; for even a few Puſtules in the Throat and Noſtrils are of vaſtly worſe Conſequence than an hundred Times the Number on the external Habit: Great Pain and Difficulty of breathing and ſwallowing are the certain Effects, eſ-

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pecially towards the Cloſe of the Diſeaſe; which frequently quite choak the Sick, unleſs you are exceeding diligent with your Gargles, Syringing, *&c.*—Sometimes I have known ſuch a violent Defluxion on theſe Parts, as to cauſe a very profuſe Salivation even at the very Begining; which hath kept the Patient conſtantly awake, excoriated the Tongue, Lips and Throat, and brought on ſuch exceſſive Pain as utterly to deprive them of Sleep, and make Swallowing any Drink, Aliment, *&c.* almoſt intolerable: Here early Bliſtering in the Neck, behind the Ears, *&c.* is indiſpenſably neceſſary.

But ſecondly, when Perſons of weak lax Fibres, and a poor thin Blood, or thoſe, who have undergone lately great Evacuations, are attacked with the Small-pox, withhold your Lancet as you tender the Life of your Patients.—Theſe generally have a ſunk pale Countenance, a weak, quick, trembling Pulſe, very great Dejection of Spirits, with a pale crude wheyiſh or limpid Urine, alternate Chills and Heats, little Thirſt, and no great Pain, but a perpetual Heavineſs and Sickneſs at Stomach, Giddineſs, *&c.* Here, I pronounce it, *Sack and Saffron* are not improper, with ſome eaſy, cordial, nervous Medicines, Sack Whey, Wine and Water, or the like.—But all this may be done without large Doſes of volatile alcalious Salts, and Spirits, Snake-Root, Brandy, ſtrong Wine, *&c.*——And yet I have ſeen pretty large Quantities of Wine given in ſome low depreſſed Caſes, with very great Advantage: Bliſters alſo may be here applied, and ſtimulating Cataplaſms to the Feet: Bathing ſeems not ſo proper.

There is one Thing in a peculiar Manner, that greatly promotes the variolous Eruption in theſe low ſlow Caſes, where the Puſtules do not break forth in a regular Manner, at the uſual Seaſon, but lie buried in the Skin with little or no Protuberance, and leſs Colour; and that is *Vomiting* by a *gentle Emetic.*—Nature almoſt always makes this Effort ſpontaneouſly in this Diſeaſe, and I think we ſhould follow the *Indication*; for it not only in Part throws off the morbific Matter, which primarily affected the Stomach, but

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alſo the heavy putrid bilious *Colluvies*, that may have been collected in it, the Liver, Gall-Bladder, *&c.*—It is very notorious that the Action of Vomiting forces off, through the Skin, Perſpiration, Sweat, Puſtules.—I know it is objected, that Vomiting drives up too much Blood to the Brain; and therefore is improper in the Begining of the Small-pox: and I think ſo too, if done antecedent to Bleeding in plethoric Conſtitutions; nay I have known very terrible Accidents enſue, where thus injudiciouſly managed.—But let it be conſidered, that, without the Solicitation of Art, Nature is always at it, and makes almoſt perpetual, tho' many Times vain, Endeavours to diſcharge the Stomach: Now it is certain, that by co-operating with her Motions, and aſſiſting her Effort with a proper *Waſh*, we greatly help her Attempt, and the Vomiting even ceaſes much the ſooner; and it is obſervable, that on the compleat Eruption the Vomiting goes quite off, but even that is by this Means very much promoted.—I would have the Cataplaſms to the Feet immediately ſucceed the Emetic, for Reaſons that are very obvious.

The Emetic hath commonly the further good Effect of producing a Stool or two, by which the Inteſtines are unloaded of groſs, indurated Excrements, or any putrid bilious Contents; if this doth not happen, an emollient laxative Clyſter ſhould be forthwith given: And, in many Caſes, a gentle, eaſy, cool Cathartic of Manna, Cream of Tartar, *Glauber's* Salt, or Rhubarb is neceſſary; even if a Diarrhœa is urgent, a Doſe or two of Rhubarb ſhould be given.

Different Conſtitutions of the Air have different Effects on the moſt healthy, much more on the ſick and weak, and of Courſe on Diſeaſes.——It hath been long obſerved, that one Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere promotes, another retards the Progreſs of epidemic Diſorders, particularly of the Small-pox; which at one Time begin in the remoteſt Corner of a Town or City, and ſoon ravage the whole; at another they are carried into the very Heart of them, and yet preſently ceaſe.—The Plague itſelf is commonly ſtopped,

ſtopped, by a Change of Air from hot and moiſt to cold and dry.—The very State of the Blood greatly depends on the precedent and preſent Conſtitution of the Air, and it hath been proved that the Contagion hath different Effects on different States of the Blood.—A due Conſideration therefore of the preſent and preceding Conſtitution of the Air, is of no ſmall Import in our Method of Cure.

As a continued cold dry Air makes the Fibres ſtrong and very elaſtic, and the Blood denſe and viſcid; one may reaſonably conclude, that Patients, in ſuch a Conſtitution, will *cæteris paribus*, more need, and better bear Blood-letting, than in a warm, moiſt, relaxing State of the Air; and that they will want more of the diluting, emollient *antiphlogiſtic* Drink, Diet and Medicines: whereas in the latter ſomething more cordial, ſubaſtringent and *antiputreſcent* will be requiſite.

It is certain, in very cold and dry Weather, as alſo when very hot and dry, Perſons in the Small-pox ſpit vaſtly leſs than in the oppoſite Conſtitutions of the Air; ſo that in a very dry Atmoſphere all proper Means ſhould be uſed to dilute the Humors, and promote *Salivation*, ſo neceſſary and ſalutary in this Diſeaſe:—This however in ſome Seaſons, and ſome Perſons, is vaſtly too profuſe and prejudicial; I think more particularly in coldiſh, moiſt, ſlabby Weather, and in Perſons ſubject to catarrhal Diſorders.—I have many Times known the *Salivation* begin ſo ſoon, and continue ſo immoderate, as at length to abrade the common Invelop of the Tongue, Mouth and Fauces, cauſing moſt exquiſite Pain, preventing Sleep and Swallowing, and keeping the Patients in a perpetual Torture.—And therefore I always dread a *premature Salivation*, eſpecially when profuſe and very acrid.

As ſome Conſtitutions of the Air hinder a ſufficient Salivation, others diſpoſe to it too much, and that too acrimonious: An epidemic Catarrh ſhall at one Time be only a Diſcharge of a thin, ſoft, inſipid *Mucus*; at a another, a profuſe acrid *Gleet*, excoriating the Noſe, Lips, Fauces, *&c.*—Probably ſuch a Kind of Atmoſphere,

as diſpoſes to exceſſive Salivations, may in Part alſo be productive of that crude, *cryſtalline, undigeſted Pox,* which we too frequently meet with. For a moiſt, flabby, chill Seaſon not only too much relaxes the *contractile* Veſſels, and impregnates the Blood with the cold nitrous Vapors; but withal greatly obſtructs Perſpiration, whence a ſharp, ſerous *Colluvies* is accumulated; and it is chiefly, in ſuch Seaſons, that this Sort of Small-pox is predominant; as the ſmall, warty black Kind, with little or no Salivation, is moſt commonly obſerved during a long continued Courſe of dry North-Eaſterly Winds, very hot or very cold dry Weather.—Doth not this Obſervation hint to us the different Regimen neceſſary in different Seaſons?

Theſe *cryſtalline,* or *lymphatic* Pox never maturate kindly, but the Matter remains crude, and a mere watery *Ichor* to the laſt, and in many Places they run one into another, and form very large Veſications; which at length breaking and corroding all around them, the Patient is ulcerated all over, and appears like a flead Rabbit.—I have ſeen ſome running down under ſuch a Kind of a *Tabes* for twenty or thirty Days together, the ſharp Humors ouzing out, and dripping from them continually, till at laſt they have been *diſſolved in a double Senſe.*—Very frequently a great Part of thin crude Matter is re-abſorbed into the Blood, and leaves a vaſt Number of the Puſtules flaccid, empty, or *ſiliquoſe,* as they call it. This creates terrible Diſorders, and plays over the Tragedy again, which generally ends in a fatal *Cataſtrophe*; convulſive *Rigors,* peripneumonic Fever, Delirium, Dyſentery, *Syncope, &c.* are the common Conſequences.——However when it goes off by a moderate Diarrhœa, or a very plentiful Diſcharge of full-coloured ſubſiding Urine, the Sick very often recover; but when the Stools are black, bloody, or ſanious, they generally indicate a Mortification of the Inteſtines, eſpecially if the Abdomen is ſwoln, painful and tenſe.—And a *Micturition,* or perpetual Urging to Urine, without any conſiderable Diſcharge, is a very bad Symptom, unleſs it

ariſes from Bliſters.—If ever large Sweats are uſeful in the Small-pox, it is in this Kind of them; and I think I have found them ſeveral Times greatly advantageous.

In this *crude, ichoroſe, indigeſtible Pox* and profuſe *Ptyaliſm,* where the Skin and Puſtules are pale, or lurid, the Pulſe weak, the Urine thin, watery, crude; the warmer Medicines are neceſſary: ſuch as *Pulv. Contrayerv. c. Myrrh, Muſk, Saffron, Camphire, Theriaca, Mithridate, Confectio cardiaca.* Theſe are of vaſt Service in raiſing the Puſtules, and digeſting the Matter, and may be waſhed down with Sack-whey, *Decoct. rubicund.* a temperate teſtaceous Julep, or a *Diſh of Coffee* now and then with a little thin Milk in it; which I have known, more than once, drank thro' the whole Courſe of the Small-pox with no ill Effect, nay with a very good one; as it manifeſtly quieted the tickling vexatious Cough cauſed by the ſharp thin Rheum.

Here alſo without Doubt Opiates are ſtrongly indicated, and *Theriaca, Elixir paregoricum,* or *Tinctura Thebaica* ſhould be given with *Diacodium* frequently, but in ſuch Doſes as to quiet, not to ſtupefy the Patient; which indeed is the moſt ſafe Method of giving Opiates in all Sorts of Fevers, and ultimately the moſt effectual; for tho' a large Doſe at once may more immediately procure Sleep, yet it is much leſs refreſhing; but, when it doth not, a Delirium is almoſt always the certain Conſequence, or a long continued Stupor.——In all Events great Doſes cauſe very great Relaxation and univerſal Debility, which nothing but a freſh Doſe after ſome Time, or a warm Cordial will relieve: They are ſimiliar in Effect to large Doſes of *ſpirituous Liquors,* which produce temporary Madneſs, or Stupefaction, ending in general Weakneſs, Tremors, and the utmoſt Dejection of Spirits.——Beſides, no one can ſay, what Effect a particular Doſe of Opium will have on a particular Perſon, till he hath tried it: Some have ſuch a peculiar Diſpoſition, that a very ſmall Doſe will greatly affect them; whereas others of nearly the ſame

apparent Strength, Conſtitution, *&c.* will take four Times the Quantity with vaſtly leſs Effect.—Some bear *Diacodium* that cannot touch *Opium:* So that it is always prudent to begin at leaſt with moderate Opiates, and in ſmall Doſes.

Yet notwithſtanding this Caution, there are no Medicines whatever that incraſſate thin acrid Humors, abate their Irritation and Defluxion, and maturate the Puſtules ſo effectually as Opiates properly given.—In Truth, when the Puſtules are numerous, we can do very little without them, eſpecially towards the State of the Diſeaſe, when they become exceeding painful.—And yet even here, when the Salivation is extreamly viſcid and difficult, and the Reſpiration ſhort and laborious; we ſhould be very cautious in uſing them, and join with them *Gum ammoniac, Oxymel ſcilliticum,* &c.

Nor muſt we in this *lymphatic, or cryſtalline Pox* be ſparing of Bliſters, which, beſides their other good Effects, give a copious Vent to the acrid morbific Humors; and for the ſame Reaſon the large Bladders, which the Puſtules cauſe by running together, ſhould be opened with a Lancet.—Letting out the Matter with a golden Needle, as * *Avicenna* adviſes, is more nice than neceſſary. Do it as you will, a worſe *Cicatrix* follows than when committed to Nature: But here the Danger ſuperſedes that Conſideration; for a Mortification is ſometimes brought on by the corroſive Matter, and ſome of it withal is continually re-abſorbed into the Blood.

I would alſo adviſe ſome proper Diuretics to be joined with the alexipharmac Medicines, as *Nitre, Sal Succini, Spirit. nitri dulcis,* and the like. For I have many Times obſerved a plentiful Flow of Urine very happily compenſate the Deficiency of other Evacuations: and, if this happens when the Salivation begins to ceaſe, and the Face ſubſides, it is always ſalutary; and, as it is ſo, it ſhould be promoted as much as poſſible; and the Sick ſhould be frequently prompted to diſcharge it, which is greatly facilitated by getting

* *Avicenna Canon. Medic. Lib.* iv. *Cap. de Variolis, p.* 66. *ex Edit. Plempii.*

them

them up on their Knees. For, whilſt lying in Bed, they have many Times neither Inclination, nor Power, to make it; and yet immediately, on being lifted up, they ſhall render it in a large Quantity.

Nothing is more common than for the thin, acrid, variolous Matter to take a Turn down the Inteſtines, and very often in a very violent Manner.—Innumerable Inſtances have occurred in the Small-pox, where a critical Diarrhœa hath ſaved the Life of the Patient; Nature even ſubſtitutes this Diſcharge in Children, for the Salivation in Adults.—We ſhould be very careful therefore never to ſupprefs it too haſtily; and even when it is profuſe, we ſhould not attempt it, till we have premiſed a Doſe or two of Rhubarb; and then indeed proper Aſtringents, Opiates, *Decoct. rubicund. Decoct. Fracaſt. Tinct. Roſ.* &c. may be uſed; and, when every Thing elſe fails, a Clyſter with *Diaſcordium*, or *Theriaca*, will ſtem the Torrent. But in general we ſhould only moderate it, eſpecially at, or after the State, taking Care however to ſupport the Patient during the Flux with a proper ſtrengthening, ſubaſtringent Diet.

I never obſerved either the *vegetable or the mineral Acids* of any great Service in the crude cryſtalline Pox, but I have often found them highly uſeful in the *ſmall, black, confluent Kind, with Petechiæ*; in which the Putrefaction of the Humors in general ſeems much greater, and the Matter of the Puſtules is vaſtly more fœtid and ſanious than in the *cryſtalline*, the *Ichor* of which many Times hath little or no Stench at all.——Tho' perhaps ſcarce one in four recovers from this ſmall, black, confluent Kind (and when attended with black Spots, bloody Urine, and other Hæmorrhages, ſcarce one of a thouſand) yet ſometimes great Things have been done by mineral Acids, aſtringent Alexipharmacs, and Preparations of the *Cortex Peruv.* when the *Petechiæ* have been numerous, and the Small-pox very black, ſmall, and confluent, nay, and even attended with ſome Degree of Hæmorrhage.—I have known ſome Inſtances of a Recovery, under theſe Circumſtances, by thoſe Methods;

but

but never met with one, who ſurvived the Diſeaſe, that made bloody Urine, unleſs it was manifeſtly from *Cantharides.*—But as this Kind of Pox is of very long Duration, and the Patient (if he at length gets over it) continues between Life and Death as it were for many Days together; the above Medicines are not only neceſſary, but he ſhould be alſo plentifully ſupported, in the *laſt Stadium* eſpecially, with proper *analeptic* and *antiſeptic* Drinks and Diet; till at laſt, like the Serpent, Emblem of recovered Health, he crawls out of the *black Exuviæ* into new Life and Vigor: and truly I have ſeen ſome Caſes, which ſeemed more like a Reſurrection than a Recovery.

When I recommend the Uſe of the *Bark*, in ſome Kinds of the Small-pox, I do it upon ſufficient Experience and Authority; whoever is not ſatisfied with mine, may conſult the great Dr. *Mead**, Prof. *Monro* †, and Dr. *Wall* ‡ on this Matter.—I commonly begin with the *alexipharmac Tincture of the Bark* above deſcribed, well acidulated with Elixir of Vitriol; and then proceed to the Decoction, or Extract, if neceſſary.—But let me ſtrongly caution againſt giving any Thing of this Kind, where the Reſpiration is difficult, the Body very coſtive, and the Abdomen hard and tumid, at leaſt till you have removed thoſe Symptoms.—I muſt add, that the *Tinct. Cort. alexipharm.* is particularly ſerviceable in the *lymphatic Pox*, and ſhould be given ſoon after the complete Eruption, to promote, as much as poſſible, ſome Degree of Maturation: It is certain the *Bark* commonly brings on a laudable Digeſtion in gleety Ulcers.—*Morton* ‖ gave the Bark, not only in the *Decline*, but during the *Maturation* of the Pox, if he found any Remiſſion; and that too every third or fourth Hour, to the Quantity of a Drachm; and I know this hath been practiſed many Years ago with Succeſs by ſome other eminent Phyſicians.

* *De Variolis & Morbillis*, p. 45. † *Medical Eſſays*, Vol. v. p. 102. ‡ *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* No. 486. ‖ *De Variolis*, cap. ix. p. 250.

The

The great Difficulty and Danger of this Diſeaſe chiefly comes on at the *State*, or *Turn* of the Pox (which happens much ſooner in ſome Kinds than in others, the milder the Pox, always the ſooner;) for however eaſily Matters may have proceeded till this Time, we are now (*viz.* the ſeventh, ninth, or eleventh Day from the Eruption) very often ſurpriſed with a very ſhocking Change, and terrible Symptoms. The Swelling of the Face ſinks at once, the Salivation ſuddenly ceaſes, the Puſtules grow flaccid, the Interſtices pale, lurid, or aſh-coloured: a Rigor comes on, a Fever ſucceeds with great Difficulty of Breathing, Faintneſs and Sickneſs; a perpetual Anxiety, Tremors, Subſultus, Delirium, *&c.* ſoon follow.—Such a Change is to be expected, if the Puſtules break out very numerous the firſt, ſecond, or third Day from the Seizure; if after the complete Eruption they do not fill well, keep up round and properly pointed, but grow flat, and run abroad, or have a ſmall *Dimple*, or *black Speck* in the Middle; if they are not ſurrounded with a *florid Baſe*, and look themſelves wan, or darkiſh coloured:—If the Urine withal hath continued, or grows pale, crude, and thin, and the *carotid* and *temporal Arteries* throb much, no ſmall Danger is impending.—Here then the Phyſician muſt in a more eſpecial Manner watch his Patient with the utmoſt Diligence; for the Affair of Life and Death is now to be tranſacted in a few Hours:——and, though no abſolute Rule can be well laid down in a Diſeaſe, that is attended with ſuch a great Variety of Accidents as the Small-pox; yet perhaps the following Hints may not be altogether uſeleſs.

1*ſt*,—If the Swelling of the Hands doth not regularly ſucceed the Tumor of the Face, and the Swelling of the Feet that of the Hands, it is juſtly reckoned an ill Symptom; for this is a regular and critical Tranſlation of the morbid Humors to thoſe Parts, and commonly happens when the Salivation begins to abate, and the Face ſubſides. Where therefore Circumſtances are threatening, I would adviſe the Application of Epiſpaſtics to the *Wriſts and Ancles*, a little

a little before we expect the Tumor of the reſpective Parts ſhould come on; for theſe not only more certainly draw the Humors there, but alſo gives them Vent: And I think the Uſe of emollient *Cataplaſms*, or *Fotus*, to the Parts ſhould for ſome Time precede the Bliſters, as they would alſo tend to ſolicit theſe critical Tumors.—*Baglivi* * ſays he ordered Sponges ſoaked in emollient Decoctions with great Succeſs.—Sometimes indeed Nature, of her own Accord, throws the morbid Matter on the Extremities with ſuch Violence, as to create great Inflammation, Tumor and moſt exquiſite Pain; which nothing will ſo effectually relieve as emollient Fomentations, by relaxing the Parts, and opening the Pores.

The foregoing Method I recommended above twenty Years ago †, and have ſince practiſed it in Abundance of Inſtances with great Advantage.—The premature Receſſion of critical Tumors is always of very dangerous Conſequence, witneſs even the common Gout; inſomuch that we are many Times obliged to fix it by acrid Cataplaſms.——In the above Caſe Bliſters not only attract, but diſcharge, the morbific Matter. I very frequently add *Cantharides to the Cataplaſms*; and I find it now a Practice with ſome very great Phyſicians to apply Bliſters to the Soles of the Feet, in Caſes of Danger.

2*dly*.—If Heat, Head-ach, Sickneſs and Load at Stomach, great Reſtleſſneſs, or Stupor, come on about the ſixth or eighth Day from the Eruption, the Body being coſtive, as moſt commonly it is; a plain Clyſter of Milk, Sugar, and Salt, ſeldom fails of giving immediate Relief: and this is eſpecially neceſſary, when the Sick make frequent but vain Efforts to Stool. For the Excrements, baked up by Heat and long Retention, are crowded into the *Colon* and *Rectum*; where preſſing on the Bottom of the *Aorta*, *Iliacs*, and Neck of the Bladder, they hinder the free Deſcent of the Blood to the lower Parts, whence the Head and Breaſt are overloaded: Beſides, they ſuppreſs the Urine, and neither Wind, Stool,

* *De Variolis & Morbillis.* † *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* No. 390.

nor

nor Water, can be diſcharged till the indurated Excrements are ſoftened, and the Guts relaxed, lubricated, and irritated to their Office by a proper Clyſter.—Indeed I ſeldom ſuffer my Patients, particularly young Perſons, to grow ſo exceeding coſtive: for I generally order an emollient Clyſter, if neceſſary, to be injected every ſecond, third, or fourth Day from the very Begining, till I enter on the Uſe of gentle Purgatives; which keeps the Patient much cooler, and renders the Uſe of Anodynes much more ſafe and effectual: For very often they will have little or no Effect, till the Body is unloaded, or bring on a comatoſe Diſpoſition.

And yet, 3*dly*,—Anodynes are almoſt always proper, nay neceſ-ſary, in the Small-pox, eſpecially at and towards the Criſis: were it for nothing but to aſſwage the Pain from the Inflammation of the Skin and Puſtules, they would be required; for if one Boil is attended with ſo much Uneaſineſs, what will ten thouſand occa-ſion? However the Pain and Soreneſs complained of, is generally a good Symptom:—It is certainly a very bad one, when neither the Skin nor Puſtules inflame or grow painful; for it argues a great Deficiency of the *Vis Vitæ*, Want of a due Circulation in the ex-tream Capillaries, and an univerſal *Torpor*.—Let me further add, that towards the State eſpecially, the Opiates ſhould be given early in the Evening, before the Exacerbation comes on, and in larger Doſes; and if Need be, oftener repeated.—*Diacodium* here ſeldom proves ſufficient, unleſs in Children.—The Doſe of the Anodyne particularly ſhould be always encreaſed the Evening before we ex-pect the Criſis, in order to quiet the Tumult, which generally comes on the enſuing Night; for, as *Hippocrates* * obſerves, the Night before the Criſis, in all Fevers, is moſt troubleſome. When the Patient is very feveriſh and hot, I find it beſt to give the Opi-ate with ſome *Acid*, or out of a *ſaline Draught*; but, when low and languid, with *Theriaca*, or ſome *Alexipharmac*.

* *Aphoriſm.* 13. *Sect.* ii.

4*thly*,—If at the Approach of the ſecondary Fever the Pulſe beats very quick, hard and ſtrong, the carotid Arteries throb greatly, the Heat grows intenſe, the Breathing very difficult, and an acute Pain of the Head, or more or leſs of a Phrenzy comes on; you are to bleed immediately, or in a very ſhort Time the Caſe will be irrecoverable.—It is obſervable, that the Blood drawn, under ſuch Circumſtances, is extreamly viſcid, and as buffy as in the higheſt Pleuriſy: It is very evident, that it is in a very inflammatory State, from the Ophthalmies, Quinſies, Peripneumonies, Rheumatiſms, and external Inflammations, which commonly ſucceed.

But 5*thly*,—If on the contrary the Pulſe flags, the Patient faints, the Puſtules and the Interſtices grow pale, ſhrivelled and ſunk, or livid, the Extremities coldiſh or clammy; you can ſcarce give too warm Medicines, Drinks, *&c.* nor apply too many Bliſters: I have ſeen very large Quantities of warm Wine given under ſuch Circumſtances with ſurpriſing Succeſs.

6*thly*,—About the Cloſe of the *third Stadium* of the Small-pox, the Salivation commonly abates much, and the Matter very often grows ſo exceeding thick and glutinous, that it is ſpit off with the utmoſt Difficulty, and threatens Suffocation every Minute almoſt, unleſs perpetually deterged by proper Gargles, Syringing, *&c.*——I know no *Gargles* better in this Caſe than *Cyder* and *Honey*, or *Vinegar*, *Water*, and *Honey*, or *Oxymel ſcilliticum*, with a little Nitre or crude *Sal ammoniac*. Muſtard alſo may be boiled with Advantage in the Gargles, when a ſtronger Stimulant is wanting.—The vegetable Acids are much more ſaponaceous and abſterſive than Spirit of Vitriol, though more commonly uſed.—Many Times all theſe are ineffectual, and nothing but an actual Vomit will relieve; *Sydenham* vomited in this Caſe with *Vinum benedictum* to ℥iſs.——We have much milder but equally efficacious: nay *Oxymel ſcilliticum* frequently given many Times ſucceeds, by gently puking, and eaſing both Expectoration and Reſpiration.——Beſides it hath the further Advantage of promoting Urine and Stool, which are very often deficient

ficient at this Time of the Diſeaſe; but, when the Caſe is urgent, it ſhould be quickened by a Decoction, or Infuſion of *Ipecacoanha.* I have had Honeſty and Reſolution enough to put this in Practice ſeveral Times, where this was the *derniere Reſſource,* and thereby have ſometimes evidently ſnatched my Patient from the Jaws of Death, though at the Riſque of my own Reputation; but truly ſometimes alſo I have loſt both.—But I ſhall ever be of *Celſus*'s Opinion, to try a doubtful Remedy rather than none.—It is not very uncommon to find the Tongue and Fauces covered with a vaſtly thick, adheſive, whitiſh, or brown *Pellicle,* ſo that they look as if they had been *parboiled;* and the *Oeſophagus* and *Aſpera Arteria* are commonly in the ſame Condition: This neither Vomit, Gargle, nor aught elſe will remove, and is a very bad Symptom, as it ſhews there is no Manner of Secretion through the Glands of the Parts.

The great Tenacity of the Mucus of the Mouth, Fauces, *&c.* many Times ariſes from Want of drinking freely, through the Courſe of the Diſtemper.—But this is abſolutely neceſſary to dilute the Blood, ſupport the Salivation, fill the Puſtules, waſh off the morbid acrid Salts, and ſupply the Veſſels with more wholeſome Fluids: The very Aliment in this Diſeaſe ſhould be, nay muſt be, chiefly liquid as Solids, for the moſt Part, can be neither; reliſhed, nor ſwallowed.—In the black, confluent Small-pox you muſt drink, or die:—Thin acidulated Whey, *Decoct. Luſitan.* Gruel, or Water with Rheniſh or ſmall French White-wine, Cyder and Water, or the like, are exceeding proper; and if either Petechiæ, or Hæmorrhages, appear, Tincture of Roſes, or Claret and Water well acidulated.

But, *7thly,*—When the Incruſtation is perfectly formed, and the Salivation abates, we muſt ſtudy to promote ſome other Evacuations; for nothing now is to be further thrown off on the external Habit, little or nothing now can tranſpire through the cruſty, ſcaly Skin, which invelopes the Body like a Coat of Mail,

 or

or rather, in its Conſequences, like the poiſonous Shirt of *Hercules:* for it not only vaſtly hinders Perſpiration, but alſo confines the *Pus* and *Sanies,* which grow every Hour more and more putrid, and, being continually reſorbed into the Blood, bring on, feed, and augment the ſecondary Fever.

If we can keep up the Salivation, and promote a due *Flow* of well concocted Urine, at this Period, Things go on tolerably well; but, very often, they both greatly fail all on a ſudden, and the Patient falls into the utmoſt Danger.—Here all Endeavours ſhould be uſed to renew theſe Evacuations; more Bliſters ſhould be forthwith laid on, and an emollient laxative Clyſter immediately injected: Expectorating Mixtures likewiſe of *Oxymel ſcilliticum, Lac ammoniac.* &c. ſhould be frequently uſed.

Moreover, it is of no ſmall Advantage at this Time of the Diſeaſe to ſhift the Linnen of the Sick, which is now grown exceeding foul, ſtiff and ſtinking, and become vaſtly uneaſy to them:——Beſides it very much pollutes the Air of the Chamber, and renders it ſo very unfit for Reſpiration, that even the moſt Healthy can ſcarce bear it; nay it not only hurts the Breathing, but the *Miaſmata* of this poiſonous *Mephites* are continually paſſing into the Blood again through the *Vaſa inhalantia,* Lungs, *&c.* and further corrupt the Blood. It is ſurpriſing to find how greatly the Sick are refreſhed on changing the Air of the Room, by prudently opening the Windows and Doors, and removing the ſtinking Linnen, *&c:*—They have new Life, as they frequently and properly expreſs it; for freſh Air is the Breath of Life.—It is certainly of the higheſt ill Conſequence to confine ſuch putrid Air, and the Sick in it.—The abſurd Method of making a Kind of *Hoſpital Chamber* in a Houſe, and crowding up two, three, or more Sick in it, is a moſt dangerous Practice, and I have often known it manifeſtly fatal:—The Stench, the Groans, the Cries of one diſturb and offend the others; it is rare that they ſleep all together, but they are too often kept waking ſo: It is bad Living by ſuch bad Neighbours.—Whatever may

may be pretended, there is no Manner of Danger in ſhifting the Sick, provided it be carefully done into very dry warm Linnen; but it is a ſilly Notion to have the Shirt, or Shift, worn by another Perſon for twelve or twenty-four Hours before it is put on the ſick Perſon.—Can it not be made fully dry and warm without ſo doing? Will not the Perſpiration, or Sweat, of the moſt Healthy dirt and damp it?

But of this enough: I return to the Affair of Evacuation, and ſhall conclude this Head with ſome Obſervations on Purging in the ſecondary Fever of the Small-pox.

When the Salivation proceeds regularly, the Puſtules keep up and maturate kindly, the Swellings of the Face, Hands and Feet come on in due Seaſon, and the Patients ſleep quietly, and breathe freely; all Things are well, and Nature is moſt effectually doing her own Work, and ſhould be properly ſupported in it, but never diſturbed.—Here I even abſtain from Clyſters, though the Patient may have been coſtive for ſeveral Days together, till after the compleat Incruſtation; and then they are proper to prepare for the ſucceeding Purges, which without all Doubt are then neceſſary.

But it very often, nay almoſt always, happens in the *coherent* and *confluent* Pox, at, or before, this Period, that more or leſs of a *ſecondary Fever* comes on; partly from the Reſorption of the Matter of the external and internal Puſtules, partly from the ſuppreſſed Perſpiration, and partly from the putrid *Colluvies* of the inteſtinal Canal: which cannot but be very conſiderable, as undoubtedly Part of the morbific Matter, ſeparated by the Glands of the Mouth, Fauces, *&c.* is ſwallowed, and a great deal more muſt be ſecreted by the Glands of the Guts, biliary Ducts, *&c.* into the Inteſtines: For, as vaſtly leſs than uſual now paſſes off through the Skin, a much greater Quantity of Humors muſt fall on the Bowels; it being a well known Maxim, that the Leſſening of one Evacuation is the Encreaſe of another, and alſo that there is a peculiar Conſent between the Skin and the Guts: To all this likewiſe is added the

purulent Matter of the variolous Puſtules, that may happen to be in the Stomach and Inteſtines.—So that there cannot but be a great Lodgment of very putrid Matter in the firſt Paſſages, which grows the more and more virulent, the longer it continues there, and is perpetually paſſing again into the Blood, through the *abſorbing Veſſels of the Guts,* and becomes a Fewel to the Fever, which Nature endeavours even this Way, partly at leaſt, to throw off.—Should it remain there then, or ſhould it be carried off? The Anſwer is obvious.——Nature of her own Accord commonly attempts it with the greateſt Advantage in the Adults, and almoſt always in Children, to whom a Diarrhœa is a Kind of *ſuccedaneum* to the Salivation of elder Perſons.—Is not this then a ſufficient Indication how to relieve her at ſuch a Juncture? And in Truth, what horribly fœtid, putrid, large Stools do we obſerve in this Diſtemper, on the Uſe of a Clyſter, and more eſpecially after a Purgative, I mean at the State, or in the Declination? Nay this Maſs of Corruption lying long in the Guts, and growing daily more putrid, becomes at laſt ſo extreamly acrid as to corrode them; at leaſt ſo greatly irritates them, as to bring on that very Diarrhœa, or Dyſentery, which ſome ſo vainly fear will ariſe from a gentle Cathartic.

But further, if Nature, neither by her own Effort, nor the Help of Art, is capable of keeping the morbific Humors from falling on the more vital Parts, but, from an unfortunate Tranſlation of it, is like to ſink under its Weight; as upon a ſudden Retroceſſion of the Tumor of the Face and Hands, a premature Suppreſſion of the Salivation, or the like; doth it not ſeem neceſſary to carry off the offending Matter by ſome other Outlet, as particularly by the Guts, which are much more eaſily and certainly ſolicited to a Diſcharge than the Pores of the Skin, the urinary Paſſages, or the *ſalivary Ducts?*—Indeed when the Salivation of Courſe ceaſes, in my Opinion, it ſeems proper to promote ſome other Evacuation in its Room; and if we uſe a Clyſter, or a gentle Purgative, we may readily reſtrain too great a Diſcharge by an Opiate.

It hath, and may be objected to this Practice, that it tends to draw the noxious Humors from the external Habit to the Vitals.—But to this I anſwer, that Purging is more eſpecially pleaded for, when the Incruſtation is formed, and the morbid Matter concocted, at leaſt as much as ever it will be (for a due Concoction, or Maturation, is never to be expected in the lymphatic Kind); that it is particularly contended for, when an unfavourable *Metaſtaſis* of the morbid Matter hath already happened, and cannot well and readily be removed by other Means; that this is ſubſtituted in the Place of a ſuppreſſed critical Evacuation, and that Nature attempts, nay ultimately requires a Diſcharge this Way; that there is no other Method of diſlodging the putrid Colluvies in the Inteſtines, that feeds the ſecondary Fever, but this; and that whenever there is a great Quantity of foul corrupt Matter in the firſt Paſſages, of what Kind ſoever, there is a conſequent Fever: witneſs verminious, capulary, bilious Fevers, which cannot be carried off but by purging and vomiting; laſtly, that every one allows the abſolute Neceſſity of purging at the Cloſe of the Small-pox; otherwiſe Boils, indurated Glands, foul Ulcers, carious Bones, rotten Lungs, or a conſuming Hectic, certainly ſucceed.

But when I recommend Purging in the ſecondary Fever of the Small-pox, I would always adviſe to begin with the moſt lenient cool Cathartics: The *draſtic, ſcammoniate, aloetic Purgers* are certainly highly improper till the Fever greatly abates; then indeed ſome ſtronger Purgatives (to which I always join ſome *Calomel)* ſhould be uſed. The imprudent Uſe of ſtrong hot Purges at the Begining, the not giving a proper Anodyne after the Purges, and the Want of duly ſupporting the Sick during the Operation, have, I am perſuaded, been frequently attended with ill Conſequences; but am very ſure, that Purging in the ſecondary Fever, in the Manner I have adviſed, is of great Service, and I have ſeen very many Inſtances of its great Succeſs.

A
DISSERTATION
ON
PLEURISIES AND PERIPNEUMONIES.

CHAP. I.
Of the Powers of the Winds and Seaſons in producing theſe Diſtempers.

AS Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies are, and always have been, ſo very common, *Hippocrates* hath ſaid much more upon them than on any other of the acute Diſeaſes; and his Obſervations are found moſt perfectly juſt, and will be ever highly worthy of a diligent Peruſal by all Phyſicians.——One of them is, that cold north-eaſterly Winds bring on Diſorders of the Breaſt, Sides and Lungs *; and this hath been found conſtant and true by all his Succeſſors.——Not but that Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies eſpecially, are frequently obſerved in other Conſtitutions of the Air, the latter very often ſupervening other acute Fevers: Yet ſtill it is certain, theſe two Diſeaſes are much more frequent, when a cold dry Seaſon, and northerly and eaſterly Winds, have continued for any conſiderable Time.

* *Aphoriſm.* 5. *Sect.* iii.

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The obvious Effects of dry cold Winds on the human Body are, conſtringing the whole external Habit, making the Skin more dry and corrugated, ſhutting up its Pores and leſſening Perſpiration, at leaſt ſuffering only the thinner Part of the Humors to fly off. By a dry Cold alſo the whole Syſtem of the Fibres is made more ſtrong, firm, and elaſtic, and the Action of the Veſſels, on the contained Fluids, more vigorous and forcible; whence a briſker Circulation, more Heat, Spirit, and Activity; by which the Globules of the Blood are rendered more denſe, compact, and numerous, and the whole Maſs of Humors diſpoſed to a greater Degree of Tenacity.—It may be added, that as cold and dry Air is almoſt always very heavy and elaſtic, by its greater Preſſure on the Body, it will co-operate with its cold and dry Qualities, in producing greater Effects.—It is Fact, that, *cæteris paribus*, Blood drawn, in ſuch prevailing Conſtitutions of the Atmoſphere, is conſtantly found more denſe and viſcid than in long moiſt warm Seaſons;—and that Perſons ſubject to aſthmatic Diſorders ſuffer moſt during the Continuance of north-eaſterly Winds.

However all theſe Effects may conſiſt with high Health, and commonly do ſo; and therefore *Celſus* (though reckoning up the Diſorders produced by cold northerly Winds) ſays * *ſanum tamen corpus ſpiſſat, & mobilius atque expeditius reddit.*

But alas! ſuch is the frail Eſtate of mortal Man, that the Tranſition from high Health to great Diſeaſe is moſt eaſy and exceeding common: For this high, rich, denſe Blood, agitated by ſtrong and vigorous Veſſels, is extreamly apt to be wrought up to ſuch a Degree of Viſcidity, as makes it unfit to paſs the ultimate Ramifications of the Arteries: from which Obſtructions, and conſequent Inflammations, moſt eaſily ariſe; eſpecially on any Exceſs in Diet, or Exerciſe, on obſtructed Perſpiration, or any ſudden Alteration in the Temperature of the Air, which may rarefy the Humors in general much more ſuddenly, than it can relax many of the parti-

* *Lib. II. Cap.* i.

cular Veſſels.——Whence, by the bye, thoſe Pains in Limbs, formerly broken, in *Cicatrices* of old Wounds, in callous Concretions on the Toes, *&c.* (where the minute Veſſels have been rendered more ſtraitened in their Capacities, and more rigid in their Coats) are obſerved to rage on ſudden Changes of Weather into ſtormy, or wet and warm; which nothing ſo ſoon removes as an emollient Fotus, by enlarging and ſoftening the Veſſels:—Every old Woman tells you to ſoak your Corns, when they pain you.—And this Method alſo is of very great Service in thoſe Pains of the Side, which often remain after Pleuriſies or Pleuro-peripneumonies, for Years together, and which are owing to a preternatural Coarctation of the Veſſels by the paſt Diſeaſe, and the Adheſion of the Lungs to the Pleura: And which many Times, on great Rarefaction of the Blood, Changes of Weather, *&c.* bring on the Diſorder afreſh, and make the Patient ſubject to frequent Returns of it for ever after.

It is true indeed, that Perſons of a very viſcid State of Blood and rigid Fibres are ſubject to inflammatory Diſorders of all Kinds, in all Seaſons; but ſome Conſtitutions of the Air however are not only more apt to produce this inflammatory Blood than others, but alſo diſpoſe more to Inflammations of particular Parts. For when very cold Air conſtringes the external Habit, corrugates the Skin, and ſhuts up the Pores, more Blood than ordinary is forced on the internal and more vital Parts, particularly on the Lungs; which, by the vaſt Expanſe of their internal Surface (greatly exceeding that of the whole Skin *) are deſigned by Nature to aſſiſt the Skin, in exhaling off the ſuperfluous acrid and vapid Humidity of the Blood; and therefore, where the Pores of the Skin are in any Degree ſhut up, the Exhalation from the Lungs ſhould compenſate the Defect of the cuticular Diſcharge.—And we in Fact find, that, immediately on taking Cold, the Lungs are more or leſs affected by a Cough, a large Diſcharge of thin *Rheum*, and very often in a much ſeverer Manner.—But when the very cold Air is likewiſe continu-

* *See Dr.* Hale's Vegetable Statics, *p.* 239.

ally admitted into the Lungs, it alſo corrugates their internal Membrane, ſhuts up its excretory Ducts, and ſo hinders a due Exhalation, and Expiration, if I may ſo ſay, of the Surcharge from the retained *Perſpirabile.*—It may be added, that the Air, by its great Degree of Coldneſs and Nearneſs to the Blood in the pulmonary Veſicles and Cellules, is apt to congeal, at leaſt greatly to condenſe it: There have been many Inſtances, where extream cold Air hath cauſed an abſolute and ſudden Stagnation of the Blood in the Lungs, and killed almoſt inſtantaneouſly. We find often that very cold Winds ſo affect, and contract even the Skin of the Hands, Arms, and Face, as to make it rough, cracked, and ſore; why may we not ſuppoſe it hath a ſimilar Effect on the more tender and delicate Membrane of the *Trachea Arteria, Bronchia*, &c? In Truth the Cough, Hoarſeneſs and Soreneſs, we commonly feel in breathing ſuch a cold Atmoſphere, ſhew that it really hath ſo. The *Pharynx* and *Larynx* are very often ſo affected by ſevere cold Winds, as to ſuffer violent Inflammations, Tumors, *&c.*

It is eaſy to conceive then, where a greater Quantity than ordinary of denſe ſizy Blood is thrown on the Lungs, and where the Veſſels of the Lungs themſelves are inordinately conſtringed, and the excretory Ducts and Orifices of the Glands of the Wind-pipe, Bronchia, *&c.* are conſiderably obſtructed; that peripneumonic Inflammations will be very readily generated.

But further, a very viſcid Blood, the natural Conſequence of a long, dry, cold Conſtitution of the Air, will not only diſpoſe to Inflammations in general, and to peripneumonic Diſorders in particular, but alſo to the pleuritic. For as the Arteries, expanded on the membranous Parts, are extreamly ſmall; they are of Courſe liable to be obſtructed by a groſs ſizy Blood: And hence Rheumatiſms are alſo very common in ſuch Seaſons, the membranous Parts of the Muſcles being inflamed by a viſcid Lentor.—But the *Pleura* is a Membrane very largely extended, and ſpread over with an infinite Number of very ſmall Arteries, Ramifications of the Interco-

 ſtals,

ſtals, which, ariſing nearly at right Angles from the *Aorta,* by that Means receive the more viſcid Part of the Blood, as being the lighter (the heavier paſſing on nearer the *Axis* of the great Artery) and hence are exceeding ſubject to Obſtructions from an inflammatory Lentor: And ſo are likewiſe the intercoſtal Muſcles, and *Perioſteum* of the Ribs, which receive the Blood, in Part at leaſt, from a like Diſtribution of the Arteries.

Hence Pleuriſies, as well as Peripneumonies, are found exceeding common, or epidemic, in very cold dry Seaſons; and in high, cold Situations, much expoſed to north-eaſterly Winds, they are commonly endemic. Indeed pleuritic Diſorders, properly ſo called, are apt to bring on the peripneumonic, and very frequently do ſo, for Reaſons which will be given hereafter.——Hence it comes to paſs, that we find many more Pleuriſies complicated with peripneumonic Symptoms, than true and exquiſite Pleuriſies; and this compound Diſeaſe the Moderns very properly call a *Pleuro-peripneumony.*

As theſe two Diſeaſes are ſo often conjoined, the Ancients, as well as many of the Moderns, have quite confounded them, aſcribing the ſame Symptoms both to one and the other indifferently; but there is a real Difference certainly both as to the Seat and Symptoms of theſe two Diſorders.—Indeed the Ancients, as *Cælius Aurelianus* * informs us, were greatly divided in their Opinion as to the Seat of a Pleuriſy, ſome affirming it to be an Affection, or Paſſion of the Pleura, properly ſo called; others of the Lungs and its Membranes: Both which Opinions have had their reſpective Abettors alſo amongſt the Moderns.—I flatter myſelf, the following Remarks will more fully explain their Nature and Method of Cure.

* *Lib. II. Cap.* xvi.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Peripneumony and Pleuro-peripneumony.

A Peripneumony, in the largeſt Senſe of the Word, is a Diſeaſe ſo common, either as an original Malady, or conſequent to ſome other, that its Nature ſhould be diligently ſtudied by every Phyſician; as it is a morbid Affection of one of the principal Organs of Life, is very frequently attended with the utmoſt Danger, and requires very different Treatment in its different Stages.—Beſides there are very different Degrees, I might ſay Species, of this Diſeaſe, which demand a particular Attention, and a Method of Cure peculiarly adapted to each.

For a Peripneumony, ariſing from a violent Inflammation of the Lungs, by a very ſizy denſe Blood obſtructing very many of the pulmonic and bronchial Arteries, is a quite different Diſeaſe, and requires a very different Treatment from an Obſtruction of the Lungs by a heavy, viſcid, pituitous Matter; as is the Caſe in what late Writers call a *Peripneumonia notha*.—And this again ſhould be managed in a Method very different from that, which is proper in one depending on a thin, acrid Defluxion on the Lungs. And yet there are ſome general Symptoms common to them all, particularly a Load at the Breaſt, a ſhort difficult Breathing, a Cough, and more or leſs of a Fever: which few obvious Symptoms however give the general Denomination of a Peripneumony, tho' in Nature very different, and to be treated very differently.—For in the *firſt Caſe* ſpeedy, large, and repeated Bleeding is abſolutely neceſſary to leſſen the Quantity and Force of the too rapid Blood, with the moſt cooling, relaxing, diluting Diet and Medicines.——In the *ſecond* ſome Blood indeed may be drawn off, at the very Begining, to prevent the further Impaction of the obſtructing Lentor, and make Room for proper inciding diluting Attenuants; but if you are too buſy with your Lancet, you weaken the Patient, not the Diſeaſe, which requires Atte-

Attenuants, Detergents, Expectorants, gentle Pukes and proper Purges, with the free Uſe of Bliſters; which I think are quite naught in the former Caſe, unleſs towards the Cloſe of the Diſeaſe, when they may be ſometimes neceſſary.—The *third Caſe* may require Bleeding alſo, to hinder the Advance of the Inflammation; but here the ſoft, lubricating, demulcent Method, with ſome proper and frequent Opiates in moderate Doſes, are demanded, which in the *ſecond Caſe* would be utterly deleterious.

Great Regard muſt be had alſo to the different Stages, even of the ſame Kind of Peripneumony, and the different Symptoms that attend it. For tho', at the Begining of a ſevere Inflammation of the Lungs, large and repeated Bleeding may be indiſpenſably neceſſary; yet if, after the ſecond or third Bleeding, the Patient begins to ſpit off freely a well concocted Matter tinged with Blood, you are to reſtrain further Evacuation that Way; otherwiſe you weaken your Patient without Neceſſity, and often entirely ſuppreſs the Expectoration to his utter Ruin.—And yet if a conſiderable Quantity of thin, florid, ſpumous Blood is ſpit off, you ſhould draw more Blood, quiet the Cough with cool Opiates, as *Diacodium*, or the like, and give pretty freely of proper *Acids* with ſoft cooling *Incraſſants:* Whereas if it is a thin, gleety, dark-coloured Matter that is expectorated, it is generally a Mark of greater Malignity, and that the Blood is in a putrefying diſſolving State, and will by no Means bear a large Emiſſion of Blood.——In ſhort the Diſeaſe is quite another Thing, when the Inflammation is forming, from what it is when the obſtructing Matter is concocted, or actually ſuppurated.

But to be more particular.——If a Perſon juſt before in full Health, ſhould on violent Exerciſe, Debauch, or a ſevere Cold, be ſeized with a great Shivering, ſucceeded by burning Heat, very much Oppreſſion and Load at Breaſt, with a very difficult, quick, hot Reſpiration, and more or leſs of a Cough; Blood is to be drawn immediately, in a pretty large quantity from a large Orifice: The

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ſtronger and more plethoric the Patient, the larger the Quantity, yet ſo as to ſtop on the Appearance of Faintneſs, cold Sweat in the Forehead or Face, Yawning, and the like; which may in a great Meaſure, many Times, be prevented by bleeding the Perſon in a recumbent Poſture.——In general fat corpulent Perſons do not bear Bleeding as well as the lean and muſcular, as neither having ſo much of the red globular Part of the Blood, nor their Veſſels ſo elaſtic.—Beſides the Age and Size of the Perſon are to be conſidered: It would be abſurd to draw as much from a Dwarf as a Giant, tho' both ſtrong in their Kind; the very young and very old are not the propereſt Subjects for it, tho' both ſometimes require it.

Sanctorius obſerves, that antecedent to Fevers the Body grows more heavy, and of Courſe more plethoric; and the *Rigors* ſhew a *Viſcoſity* in the Blood, that ſtagnates in the Extremities of the capillary Arteries: (it may be even ſeen in the Nails, Lips, *&c.* by their growing pale and livid) and this encreaſing *Lentor* will of Courſe leſſen Perſpiration, and encreaſe the Quantity of Humors.—Generally the more violent the *Rigor* or *Horror* is at the Attack, the more violent is the ſucceeding Fever; and this may in ſome Meaſure alſo guide us in drawing off Blood, as we muſt expect, on a violent and long continued Rigor, a high Fever, and a very viſcid State of the Blood.

If the Symptoms are not relieved by the firſt Bleeding, after eight, ten, or twelve Hours more Blood ſhould be drawn, nay even ſooner if they become more aggravated; and this muſt be repeated, if the Fever, Oppreſſion, Anxiety and Difficulty of breathing encreaſe, or continue equally ſevere: eſpecially if the Blood drawn appears very firm and denſe, or covered over with a tough yellowiſh *Coat*, or *Buff*, as it is called; which however very frequently doth not appear till the ſecond or third Bleeding, tho' the Symptoms may indicate a very high Inflammation.——And this very often happens by the Trickling of the Blood down the Arm from a ſmall Orifice, too ſtrait a Bandage, or by the Sliding of the Skin over the

Orifice:

Orifice: by any of which the Blood is hindered from ſpouting forth in a full Stream.

This denſe buffy Appearance of the Blood, with a firm ſtrong Pulſe, will warrant the drawing off Blood, till the Reſpiration at leaſt becomes more free and eaſy.—But if the *Craſſamentum, or concrete Maſs,* is of a very looſe Texture, and not covered with a ſizy Coat or Buff, and the Pulſe ſeems to ſink, flutter, or grows more weak and ſmall on Bleeding; it is Time to deſiſt, and try other Methods of Relief.—A thin, bluiſh *Film* on the Blood, with a Kind of ſoft greeniſh Jelly immediately underneath, (the *Cruor* itſelf being livid, looſe and ſoft, with a turbid reddiſh or green Serum) is a Sign of a very *lax Craſis* of Blood, and *great Acrimony,* which will not bear large Quantities to be drawn off.—Nay even a very florid, thin, looſe Blood, that gives off little or no Serum after ſtanding ſome Time, however *ſpecious* it may appear to unexperienced Perſons, is far from being the *good Blood* they imagine; but generally argues, in this Diſeaſe eſpecially, a very conſiderable Advance to a putrid and very acrid State: For by mixing Spirits of Harts-horn, or Sal ammoniac with Blood from the moſt healthy, as it runs off, it always puts on ſuch a florid Appearance, and gives off little or no Serum, how long ſoever kept, but ſtill remains looſe, and as it were half fluid.—It is obſervable that Spirit of Harts-horn uſed frequently, and in large Quantities, diſſolves the Blood, and brings on profuſe Hæmorrhages; which, I think, is an Obſervation that ſhould be well conſidered by thoſe, who take ſo frequently and freely of that Spirit.

A ſtrong, throbbing, quick Pulſe in Peripneumonies always indicates further Bleeding, at leaſt till ſome Degree of Eaſe in breathing, or a free Expectoration of laudable Matter is obtained.—But it frequently happens that the Pulſe, even at the very Begining, ſeems obſcure and oppreſſed, irregular, ſluggiſh, and ſometimes intermitting, the Patient at the ſame Time complaining of great Weakneſs

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and Oppreſſion, which would ſeem to contraindicate Bleeding; and yet the Load at Breaſt, Difficulty of breathing, great Anxiety, and Heat felt about the Præcordia, loudly demand it.—This often puzzles the young Practitioner.—But he ſhould conſider, that ſuch a ſudden Want of Strength, Spirits, and Pulſe, doth not ariſe from Want of Blood, as the Duration of the Diſeaſe for a few Hours, or a Day or two, cannot be ſuppoſed to have exhauſted the vital Liquid to any conſiderable Degree.—The Truth is, not the Defect, but the too great Quantity of Blood, in ſuch Caſes, is the real Cauſe of theſe Symptoms.—For the Blood-veſſels being overloaded with Humors, and diſtended beyond the due Tone, cannot act with ſufficient Vigor.—The *Æquilibrium* between the Solids and Fluids being not duly kept up, the moving Veſſels are unable to protrude the Blood with a due Force; juſt as too great a Weight on the *Embolus of a Syringe* hinders its free Play. Hence indeed ſoon follows a Deficiency of Spirits, from Want of a due Circulation of the Blood, and proper Secretion of them; and thence a Tendency to Stagnation, Concretion, and a large Train of direful Symptoms, and even Death itſelf, unleſs timely prevented by ſufficient Bleeding; which, by diminiſhing the too great Quantity of Blood, reſtores the *Æquilibrium* between the Solids and Fluids, and a free Action to the elaſtic, muſcular Canals, which now again exert more Force on the contained Humors, and carry on the Circulation in a more regular and conſtant Manner: All which tend to attenuate the too thick and viſcid Blood, and render it more fit for the Secretion of animal Spirits, which may further invigorate the Action of the Heart and Veſſels.—So that in ſuch Caſes, *Letting of Blood* is ſo far from weakening, that it really raiſes the Powers of Nature; as is always evident on drawing Blood from plethoric Perſons, labouring under an oppreſſed Pulſe, as it is properly called, which is found conſtantly to riſe on bleeding.

In ſome very violent Peripneumonies, where both the Lobes of the Lungs are greatly inflamed and obſtructed, an immediate and

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exceſſive Weakneſs comes on, with an inexpreſſible Anxiety, and Oppreſſion at the Breaſt, a very ſmall, weak, trembling Pulſe, Coldneſs of the Extremities, with clammy, coldiſh, partial Sweats, the Eyes ſtaring, fixed, and inflamed, the Face bloated and almoſt livid; and all this ſoon followed with Stupor, *Delirium*; and I have ſeen in ſome Caſes (though few indeed) with a *complete Paraplegia.*

This is in Truth a very dreadful Caſe, but doth not ariſe from Want of Blood, but from Want of a due Circulation and Diſtribution of it: For there being ſo many and great Obſtructions in the Branches of the pulmonic Artery, the Blood is ponded up in the Lungs, and hindered from paſſing freely, as it ought, from the right Ventricle of the Heart to the left; ſo that the Aorta and its Branches do not receive Blood enough to carry on the common Offices of Life, on which ſoon follows an abſolute Stagnation and immediate Death.——Diſſections have ſhewn this to be the Caſe, the Lungs having been found quite ſtuffed with concreted Blood, red, hard, and as it were fleſhy, or rather of the Colour and Conſiſtence of Liver, and ſo heavy, that any Part of them, cut off, ſunk in Water *.—If any Thing can be done in this moſt deplorable Caſe, it is by early and immediate Bleeding, or it becomes in very few Hours utterly irrecoverable.—I have ſeen ſome ſurpriſingly good Effects from Bleeding in both Arms at once, when done in proper Seaſon.

And yet there are ſome Kinds of Peripneumonies, that will by no Means bear large Bleeding, as hath been noted by Phyſicians of the beſt Authority.—And I have obſerved the ſame in ſeveral epidemic Peripneumonies, particularly in the latter Part of the Year 1745, and the Begining of 1746 †; during which we had an epidemic Peripneumony, in which after a ſecond Bleeding (and even ſometimes after a ſingle Bleeding) the Pulſe and Strength of the Patients ſunk to a ſurpriſing Degree; and they ran into a Sort of

* *Vid. Hoffman. de Febribus pneumonicis. Obſ.* i.

† *Vid. Obſ. noſtr. de Aëre & Morb. epidem. Vol. II.*

nervous

nervous Fever with great Tremors, *Subſultus Tendinum,* profuſe Sweats, or an atra-bilious Diarrhœa, with a black Tongue, *Coma,* or *Delirium*; though at the Begining the Pulſe ſeemed to be full and throbbing, and the Pain, Cough, and Oppreſſion ſo very urgent, as to indicate Bleeding pretty ſtrongly.—Now in theſe Caſes, the Blood was ſeldom found *buffy* to any conſiderable Degree, but commonly very florid, but of a very *looſe and ſoft Conſiſtence,* or *very dark-coloured, and coated with a very thin and bluiſh or greeniſh Film,* under which was a ſoft *greeniſh Jelly,* and a *dark livid Cruor* at the Bottom.—Sometimes indeed the Coat was much thicker and more *tough,* but of a *pale red Colour reſembling the Cornelian Stone, or dilute Jelly of red Currants.*—This laſt Appearance I have frequently noted in real Pleuro-penipneumonies.—Whenever I ſee ſuch a looſe diſſolved Blood, I am very cautious how I adviſe further Bleeding, eſpecially if I find the Pulſe, or the Patient become more languid after it, however the Oppreſſion, Load, or even Pain, may ſeem to require it.—It was from Obſervations of this Kind that *Lanciſi,* and *Baglivi* from him, caution againſt further Bleeding, when no *ſizy Coat* appears on the Blood in the ſecond Bleeding: *In Pleuritide, Peripneumoniâ,* &c. *ſi in ſanguine è venâ ſectâ extracto non appareat in ſuperficie cruſta alba,—peſſimum;—ſi vero in altera ſanguinis miſſione incipiat apparere, bonum: contra ſi in ſecundâ nè quidem apparebit, abſtineto ſtatim à ſanguinis miſſione, aliter interficies ægrotantem* *.—And I concur with *Baglivi* in the firſt Part of the *Prognoſtic* as well as the laſt, having always found the very florid Blood drawn, in the Begining of pulmonic Fevers, of very ill *Omen*; for it ſhews, that either the *Craſis* of the Blood is much broken and diſſolved, or that the groſs inflammatory Blood ſticks in the pulmonary Arteries, and that nothing but the very thinneſt and moſt ſerous Part can tranſude and paſs into the left Ventricle of the Heart.

I cannot but obſerve however, that ſometimes in Peripneumonies and Pleuro-pneumonies, the firſt, and even the ſecond Blood ſhall

* *Cap. de Pleuritide.*

not appear buffy, and yet the third ſhall be very ſizy, and this particularly if the Blood trickles down the Arm, and doth not come off in a full Stream; but then it is ever to be obſerved that this Blood, tho' apparently florid, when cold, is very denſe and tenacious; whereas in the Caſe I mentioned above, the Blood, tho' very florid, was of a very looſe and ſoft Contexture, and never formed into a regular firm Craſſamentum.—Such a Kind of looſe, diſſolved, florid Blood was frequently drawn form *Sea-faring Perſons* in the Begining of the Year 1746 *, and was always attended with very ill Symptoms, very often fatal.—Such malignant Peripneumonies indeed very frequently happen to *Sailors* after long Voyages, and to Perſons very *ſcorbutic*.—They grow firſt of all very ſhort-breathed, liſtleſs, and faint on the leaſt Motion, and have tranſient erratic Chills, Heats, and Pains all over their Body; a Fever ſucceeds with a vaſt Load on the *Præcordia*, and a ſhort, importunate, dry Cough, a very quick, ſmall, and much ſofter Pulſe than uſual in true inflammatory Peripneumonies, clammy, unequal Sweats, and a perpetual Reſtleſſneſs and Anxiety; at laſt they begin to ſpit a *thin, gleety, bloody, or very dark-coloured Matter*, frequently of a very *offenſive Smell:* Moreover theſe are not uncommonly attended with an Eruption of red, brown, livid, or black *Petechiæ*. The *Urine* is commonly of a blackiſh dull Hue, or of a *firey lixivial Colour, as if a ſmall Portion of Blood was diſſolved in it:* this is rendered in ſmall Quantities, and without any Manner of Sediment; but the former hath ſometimes a large livid *Hypoſtaſis*, ſometimes nothing but a Matter like coarſe Bran irregularly ſcattered up and down in it.—As theſe Symptoms are greatly argumentative of a broken Craſis of Blood, and high Acrimony of the Humors; large Bleeding is not likely to be ſucceſsful, tho' too often imprudently uſed.

Though the Appearance of a pretty thick ſizy Coat on the Blood is in general no ill Symptom in pulmonic Fevers; yet where it is exceſſively tough, and extreamly yellow, or of a pale lead Colour,

* *Vid. Obſ. noſtr. de Aëre*, &c. *Vol. II. Menſ. Jan. Febr. Martio.*

it threatens Danger, and ſhews the inflammatory Lentor is highly wrought up, and vaſtly difficult to be reſolved or attenuated, and that it will ſcarce admit of any Commixture with any of the Diluents, that are taken in.—This ſeems apparent from the *odd Shape*, the *Craſſamentum* of the Blood often puts on, of a *globular*, or rather a Kind of an *oblate ſphæroidal* Figure, after large and frequent Bleeding in violent pleuritic, or peripneumonic Fevers; for then the Cake of Blood is found to ſwim in a great Quantity of very thin, and ſometimes a quite limpid, Serum; its greatly *contracted concave* Surface, or Coat, being almoſt as tough as Leather, and the whole Maſs nearly as hard and firm as a Piece of Fleſh.—Now in this Caſe, as a great Deal of the globular Part of the Blood was drawn off by repeated Bleeding, the Craſſamentum is much leſſened in its Quantity; but ſtill retains its greatly morbid Viſcoſity, and, its Globules, being vaſtly denſe, attract one the other exceeding ſtrongly, as appears by the Figure and Conſiſtence of the Craſſamentum: and tho' the Proportion of the Serum may have been greatly augmented, by the Uſe of plentiful Diluents; yet it appears from the Tenuity and Limpidneſs thereof, that they have not been well mixed and united with the globular, and ſulphureous or oily Part of the Blood. Nay it is often obſerved, that thin, watery Diluents are drank in large Quantities, in theſe ſevere Fevers, and rendered off by Urine almoſt as limpid and inſipid as Water*, or run off in vaſtly profuſe Sweats; not in the leaſt mixing, in a due Manner, with the Blood, properly ſo called, nor in the leaſt acting on the Salts and Sulphurs thereof, their exceeding firm Combination eluding the Force of the Diluters. I have repeatedly ſeen this in Pleuro-peripneumonies, where the Pain hath remained, almoſt as violent as ever, after the fourth or fifth Bleeding, and the globular Part of the Blood hath been ſo reduced, as that the Craſſamentum hath ſcarce been a ſixth Part of the Volume of the whole Blood, and yet as ſolid as a Piece of Fleſh.—Theſe Caſes are generally mortal.

* *Hippocrates* obſerves that making Water, immediately after Drinking, is a dangerous Symptom in Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies, *Coac. Prænot. Sect. V. Ed. Lind.*

If after the ſecond or third Bleeding, nay if after the firſt, your Patient begins to ſpit off freely a yellowiſh concocted Matter, lightly tinged with Blood, ſtop there, and particularly if the Breathing becomes more free, as it commonly doth; otherwiſe you will weaken your Patient to no Purpoſe, nay to a bad one, and quite ſuppreſs the Expectoration, by which Nature is now throwing off the Diſeaſe by the moſt proper *Criſis*, and ready *Outlet*; the obſtructing Matter in the Extremities of the bronchial and pulmonic Arteries being ſo far reſolved, concocted, or digeſted, as to paſs off freely into the Cavities of the *Veſiculæ*, *Bronchia*, &c. and ſo up, and out of the *Trachea*, by Cough and Expectoration: whence the extream Branches of theſe Arteries become again paſſable, and the Circulation thro' the Lungs at laſt duly reſtored.

That there is a Paſſage from the bronchial Arteries, into the Cavities of the Trachea and its Ramifications, is evident; for the *oily Mucus*, which in a natural State lines and lubricates the internal Membrane of the *Aſpera Arteria* and its Branches, is ſeparated from the bronchial Arteries.——And it is alſo certain that Water, Serum, *&c.* paſs freely from the pulmonary Arteries into the bronchial, veſicular Cavities; as appears from the Experiments of *Ruyſch*, and the accurate Doctor *Hales*.—Indeed as the bronchial and pulmonic Arteries, in their different Ramifications, join by innumerable *Anaſtomoſes*; even by this Way the pulmonic Arteries may have a Communication with the *Bronchia*.—Now when the obſtructing Matter is ſo duly attenuated and concocted, and the Veſſels ſo far dilated as to give a free Paſſage; it is thrown into the Cavities of the Bronchia, and ſo out of the Lungs by Expectoration.——It ſeems evident that the lateral, or ſerous Branches of thoſe Arteries, at their Extremities, are ſo far dilatable as in ſome Caſes to paſs red Globules, and that too freely, into the Cavities of the Bronchia; as is particularly ſeen in thoſe Spittings of Blood, which are made *per Diapedeſin*, as *Galen* and the Ancients called it; For I think it is pretty certain, that ſome *Hæmoptoë*'s do

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not ariſe from a Rupture of the Veſſels, as no Manner of Pain, Purulence, or the like, precede, ſucceed or accompany them.

But where theſe ſmall Veſſels of the Lungs are by Nature or Art made eaſily dilatable, they ſuffer leſs from inflammatory Lentor, than where they are very rigid and elaſtic; as commonly happens in the Robuſt and Laborious, who according to the Obſervation of *Hippocrates* are moſt ſubject to, and ſuffer moſt from Inflammations of the Breaſt and Lungs *.—And this indeed is confirmed by every Day's Experience; and ſo is likewiſe the following Remark of the ſame great Father of Phyſic, relating to the laudable Expectoration I mentioned above, "Αἵματι δὲ ξυμμεμιγμένον μὴ πολλῷ πτύελον ζανθὸν, "ἐν τοῖσι περιπλευμονικοῖσιν, ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν τῆς νόσου, πτυόμενον περιεστηκὸν † "καὶ κάρτα ὠφελέει": *Hippocr. Prognoſt.* And indeed it hath been the Obſervation of the very *Nurſes* in ſome epidemic *Pleuropneumonies* and *Peripneumonies*, that all thoſe who ſpit Blood do well.—— However this is very far from being always true, unleſs the Matter is conditioned as above: for whenever either very frothy, or ſincere florid Blood is ſpit up, or black and partly coagulated, ſpongy, liver-coloured Blood, it is quite otherwiſe; as it ſhews that there is nothing like Reſolution, or Digeſtion of the obſtructing Matter performed; but that, the Obſtruction being deeply radicated, and the impelling Force of the Heart vehement, ſome Veſſels are burſt open, and an Extravaſation of Blood made into the Cavities of the Lungs, and ſo ſpit up.—For when great Obſtructions are formed in ſome Parts of the Lungs, the Blood muſt be forced in greater Quantities, and with greater Rapidity, thro' the Veſſels that are pervious; which hence, being overdiſtended, frequently break, and the Blood guſhes into the Cavities of the Bronchia, and many Times into the inmoſt Receſſes of the veſicular Cells.—What of this Blood is ſpit off immediately appears florid and frothy, and

* *Coac. Prænot.* 29. *Lib.* II. *Cap.* xvi. *De Pleuritide, Edit. Dureti.*

† So I chuſe to read with *Foëſius* rather than περιεκτικὸν, as more agreeable to the Senſe and the *Hippocratic* Diction.

does

does no further Damage; but the chief Misfortune is, that a great Part of it remains commonly in the Lungs, and ſtuffs up the Air-Bladders, and compreſſes and obſtructs their Blood-veſſels; which very much encreaſes the Difficulty of breathing, and greatly hinders the Circulation of the Blood through the Lungs.—Beſides as it is exceeding difficult to be pumped up from theſe minute veſicular Cells, by continuing there it grows more and more putrid, till at length it becomes a corroſive Sanies, that deſtroys the very Subſtance of the Lungs: But of this more hereafter.

As all Inflammations of the Lungs will either quickly choak the Patients by hindering the Paſſage of the Blood thro' them, or terminate in Suppuration, Gangrene, or Scirrhoſity, if the obſtructing Matter is not ſoon kindly reſolved, or digeſted; we ſhould be as early as poſſible in our Endeavours to abate, and take off, the Inflammation by Bleeding in due Quantities: for when once an Abſceſs is actually forming, Bleeding can be of no further Service.—Nay, when once the *Phlegmon* is too far advanced to be reſolved, Bleeding is really diſadvantageous, as retarding the next Operation of Nature, to free herſelf from the offending obſtructing Matter, by a kindly Suppuration: For by this Means the Matter is made to ſtagnate longer, and ſo grows more and more acrimonious: which at length, by affecting the adjacent Parts, forms a much larger Impoſtume than would have happened at firſt, if Nature had been left to her own regular Proceedings; nay many Times it ends in a downright Gangrene, and ſometimes in an obſtinate Scirrhoſity, making the ſhort Remains of Life extreamly miſerable.

Phyſicians note in general, that, after the fourth or fifth Day of a true Peripneumony, Bleeding is of little avâil to prevent the Suppuration; for moſt *Phlegmons* begin to ſuppurate in that Time, if not reſolved before: This will more eſpecially and ſooner happen in ſuch a Part as the Lungs, ſurrounded on all Sides by Warmth and Moiſture, and ſo near the Heart acting on the inflammatory Obſtruc-

Obſtruction with conſtant and great Force.—So that where the peripneumonic Symptoms continue with great Violence for four or five Days or more ſucceſſively, an Abſceſs, or Mortification, is juſtly to be feared, and little Advantage is to be expected from further Bleeding.

But yet, if either the Pain returns with Violence after having ceaſed a conſiderable Time, or ſeizes another Part of the Breaſt; it is an Argument that a new Inflammation is forming, which indicates Bleeding as much as the primary, tho' not to the ſame Degree: for this acceſſary Seizure being altogether of the ſame Nature, and on the ſame *Organ* as the former, requires the ſame Method to prevent its Advance and further ill Conſequences. The Strength of the Patient and Pulſe, the Violence of the Pain, and Difficulty of Reſpiration, are in a great Meaſure to determine the Quantity: And ſome Regard muſt be had alſo to the Colour and Conſiſtence of the Blood, and the Quantity and Quality of the Serum. I have ſometimes ordered Bleeding the ninth or tenth Day from the firſt Attack, and found the Blood almoſt as ſizy as what was drawn the ſecond or third, and that too where the Lancet had not been timorouſly uſed; but the Craſſamentum, tho' exceeding tough, was greatly reduced in the Proportion it bore to the Serum.

It is commonly obſerved, that as ſoon as this ſecondary Attack and Pain come on, with any Degree of Violence, the Expectoration tho' before free and copious, ceaſes altogether, or is performed with very great Difficulty; the Violence of the Pain not ſuffering the *Thorax* to be duly expanded, and the Muſcles of the Lungs, Breaſt and Abdomen to act with ſufficient Force to eject the Matter: Not to mention that the Inflammation hinders a due Secretion of the lubricating *Mucus*, which ſhould naturally be ſeparated to ſmooth over the internal Membrane of the *Trachea* and *Bronchia*, and expedite the Diſcharge of any Matter contained in them.—And we eventually find, that, after the Inflammation is abated by Bleeding, the Expectoration returns with Eaſe and Freedom.

So that tho' in Peripneumonies and Pleuro peripneumonies you are chiefly to make your Evacuations by Bleeding before the fifth Day; yet on freſh Attacks of violent Pain, difficult Reſpiration and ſuppreſſed Expectoration, you are to begin again, as it were, a-new *, but with great Caution and Moderation: as all Relapſes, in theſe Caſes eſpecially, are dangerous, the Sick growing daily weaker and leſs capable of bearing any conſiderable Loſs of Blood. And therefore it will be very imprudent, upon every little Pain, to have Recourſe to Bleeding; for more or leſs Pain continues, particularly after Pleuro-peripneumonies very often, a long Time after the Fever is quite gone off: *Debet prius ceſſare febris, & poſtea dolor affecti lateris*, ſays *Baglivi* †.—But Bleeding is, in a peculiar Manner, leſs proper where a copious Expectoration of laudable Matter goes on pretty eaſily, tho' it ſhould ſtill continue tinged with Blood, for the Reaſon I hinted above; *viz.* that it indicates the Reſolution and Concoction of the Matter of the new Inflammation. Nay, it is for that very Reaſon to be avoided, tho' often imprudently ordered, and Aſtringents ſtupidly adminiſtered, to reſtrain this ſlight *Tinge* of Blood: But it is by Perſons, who have very little attended to Nature's Operations, and leſs to *Hippocrates*, her great Interpreter.—It is without all Doubt vaſtly more proper to alleviate the Pain and Importunity of the Cough by gentle Opiates, cooling, ſoft, Demulcents, and eaſy Expectorants.

I have only two Things more to add on the Article of Bleeding in pulmonic Diſorders.—The firſt is, that Bleeding in the *Saphæna*, or Foot, is much leſs practiſed in ſuch Caſes than might be expected from the Reaſon of Things, and the certain Experience of its great Efficacy in ſpitting Blood from the Lungs; I mean after ſome proper Quantity of Blood may have been drawn from the Arm; *Alexander* the *Trallian* ‡, many Centuries ſince, adviſed it as very uſeful in that Caſe.—The ſecond is, that where the Pulſe and

* *Hippocrates* bled *Anaxion* the eighth Day, becauſe the Pains continued, and he did not expectorate. *Lib. III. Epid.* † *Prax. medic. Cap. de Pleuritide.* ‡ *Cap.* vii. *p.* 94. *Ex Edit. Rob. Stephan. Lutetiæ*, 1548. Fol.

Strength

Strength of the Patient ſeem not to favour further Blood-letting from a large Vein, and yet the oppreſſive, laborious, painful Cough and Suffocation remain very urgent; Drawing off Blood by Cupping on the Shoulders, *&c.* may be done with Safety, and frequently gives exceeding great Relief in Diſorders of the Breaſt, as well as of the Head, tho' the Reaſons may not be ſo very obvious and aſſignable. However it muſt be conſidered, that the greater Part of the Blood, drawn this Way, is arterial Blood;——and that the Uſe of Bliſters, Iſſues, Setons, and even Cupping on thoſe Parts is very notorious in aſthmatic Coughs, Defluxions on the Lungs, *&c*; and ſeems to ſhew that Revulſions and Evacuations, made this Way, may be very ſerviceable in Inflammations of the Lungs, and in Event they are ſo.

Although Bleeding in all Inflammations of the Lungs is indiſpenſably neceſſary in ſome Degree, and ſome Times, when well timed and executed, quite curative; yet in general there are ſeveral other Indications to be anſwered: For both the Fever, and the particular Inflammation, require a cool diluting Regimen, and nitrous and relaxing Medicines, together with a moderately cool free Air, and as much Quiet as poſſible both of Body and Mind. It avails little to draw off ſome of the ſizy, obſtructing, inflammatory Blood, if the Remainder is not cooled, diluted, and thinned, and a further Generation of the inflammatory Lentor prevented by nitrous Attenuants, cool ſaponaceous Medicines, diluting, relaxing emollient Drinks, Emulſions, *&c.* which a hot Regimen, hot Medicines, hot Air, much Motion of Body and Agitation of Mind tend greatly to encreaſe. Perſons in aſthmatic Paroxyſms are under a Neceſſity of keeping a quiet Poſture, and of breathing cool Air, or they are in immediate Danger of Suffocation; how much more ſo then are theſe neceſſary, where there is not only a great Obſtruction in the Veſſels of the Lungs, but alſo an Inflammation in their very Subſtance?—A cloſe, narrow, ſtifling Room is exceedingly incommodious to any Perſon ſick of a Fever, but much more ſo to thoſe ill of a Peripneumony, as I have many Times obſerved,

eſpecially among the lower Part of Tradeſmen, when two or three Families perhaps live in a Houſe together.—*Celſus*'s Advice is never more proper, nay neceſſary, in any Kind of Fever than in a peripneumonic, *in amplo conclavi tenendus æger* *—If ſuch cloſe Rooms cannot be avoided, they certainly ſhould be frequently, but prudently aired.

Few or no Peripneumonies, or Pleuro-peripneumonies, end well without a free and copious Expectoration; for this is the natural *Criſis* of theſe Diſorders, as hath been noted by *Hippocrates* and all judicious Phyſicians, and the Want of ſpitting off the morbid obſtructing Matter in a due Manner reckoned extreamly dangerous, Αἱ ξηραὶ τῶν Πλευριτίδων ἄπτυστοι χαλεπώταται †——And again in the *Prognoſtic* ‡ he ſays, it is a very bad Symptom when μηδὲν ἀνακαθαίρηται,—ἀλλὰ πλήρης ἐὼν ζέῃ ἐν τῷ φάρυγγι—The more eaſy, early and large the concocted Expectoration is, ſo much the better.—Indeed generally at the Begining it is crude and thin, but ſoon becomes of a whitiſh yellow Colour and greater Conſiſtence, when Matters proceed rightly; and about the third Day it is commonly ſtreaked with Blood, or the Blood is ſo incorporated with it as to give it a bloody *Tinge*, *flavo-rubeſcens* as *Baglivi* ‖ calls it, or in the *Hippocratic Phraſe*, Πτύελον ὕφαιμον.—This Kind of Matter, when freely ſpit off, gives great Relief to the Reſpiration, Pain and Oppreſſion at the Breaſt, and generally terminates the Diſeaſe in ſeven Days.

But nothing more effectually promotes Expectoration (by attenuating and reſolving the impacted Matter) than drinking freely and frequently of cooling, relaxing, and gently ſaponaceous Diluents; ſuch as thin Whey, the *Barley Ptiſan* with Liquorice, Figs, *&c.* the Decoction, or rather Infuſion of the *pectoral Herbs*, as Ground-ivy, Maiden-hair, Colts-foot, Hyſſop, *&c.*—Theſe ſhould be gently acidulated with Juice of Lemon, or Sevil-orange :——if any Thing more detergent is wanting to the above Drinks, *Honey*

* *Lib. III. Cap.* vii. † *Coac. Prænot.* 3. *Cap.* xvi. *Edit. Dureti.* ‡ *Sect.* xiii. *Edit. Linden.* ‖ *Cap. de Pleuritide.*

may

may be added: An admirable, natural, cordial *Sapo,* thrown almoſt out of the modern *Materia Medica* I know not why, nor how; for where it gripes or purges one, it agrees with a thouſand, and even its griping and purging Quality may be eaſily corrected by boiling. —*Hippocrates* uſed *Oxymel* and *Mulſum* in ſuch Caſes, and adviſes againſt drinking mere Water in pulmonic Fevers, as neither good for the Cough, nor to promote Expectoration *:—Any or all theſe Things, by Turns, drank warm anſwer the above Intention exceedingly well, if taken in frequent but ſmall Draughts, ſipping them as it were perpetually; for by this Means much of the relaxing, reſolving Vapor is alſo drawn into the Lungs, and much probably abſorbed by their imbibing Veſſels; ſo that relaxing and diluting is thus carried on in a double Manner, and of Courſe very effectually. Very large Draughts ſhould not be taken at once; for they overcharge the Stomach, produce Indigeſtion and Flatulence, and force up the Midriff too much, which greatly embarraſſes the Reſpiration:—Therefore *Hippocrates* adviſes to drink in thoſe Diſeaſes out of a Cup with a narrow Mouth †, probably both that the Liquor and Vapor might be preſerved warm longer, and that leſs might be drank at a Time, and alſo that the Steam might be more copiouſly carried into the Mouth and Noſe.—However ſtill he adviſes to drink freely to promote the Expectoration, without which the Patient dies ‡:—And many Kinds of Drinks he adviſes for this Purpoſe, but particularly recommends Barley-water, Honey and Water, Oxymel, Vinegar and Water.

Theſe relaxing emollient Drinks and Vapors are in a more eſpecial Manner neceſſary, when the Expectoration is very difficult and

* *De Vict. in Morb. acut. Sect.* xxx. *Edit. Linden.*

† Μὴ ψυχρὸν, ὀλίγον δὲ ἐκ Βομβυλίȣ ȣ̓κ εὐρυϛόμȣ; *for ſo it ſhould be read, or ſimply* Βομβυλίȣ, *as all the Commentators agree, Lib. III. de Morbis, Sect.* xxiv. *Edit. Linden. See* Galen, Erotian, *and* Foëſius, *on the Word* Βομβύλιος.

‡ *Lib. 1. de Morbis, Sect.* xxvi.—*De Locis in Homine, Sect.* xxx. xxxvii. *Edit. Lindeni, and in many other Places.*

tough,

tough, and for thoſe of a *ſtrigoſe* Habit of Body and very rigid Fibres; ſuch as hard labouring People, and thoſe of a hot and dry Conſtitution, generally are. For as a very dry Air, whether cold or hot, is found to hinder a free and copious Expectoration; a moiſt and warm * one cannot but promote it, by relaxing the Veſſels, and attenuating alſo in ſome Degree the over viſcid Humors.—*Baglivi* † greatly recommends the *fervida potio* for reſolving pulmonic Obſtructions, but I think a moderate Degree of Warmth is more proper both for reſolving and relaxing.——Fomentations applied too hot on the external Parts are found to incraſſate the Humors, and corrugate the Skin, and are vaſtly improper upon inflamed Parts.—The Vapors may be made more or leſs ſtimulating, or relaxing, as the Caſe requires.—I have known the Fumes of Vinegar itſelf of no ſmall Service in malignant Peripneumonies: Several Kinds of Medicines may undoubtedly be adminiſtered with great Advantage by Way of Vapor: The Steam of *camphorated Vinegar* is no contemptible Thing in many Caſes.

Hippocrates and the Ancients were ſo ſenſible of the Neceſſity of Expectoration in pulmonic Diſorders, that they not only endeavoured to promote it, by the Means I have mentioned; but alſo in difficult Caſes uſed much more powerful Expectorants ‡: The Cream of Barley with Honey or Oil, Oxymel, Hyſſop, Rue, Galbanum, Muſtard, Pepper, *Silphium* || were ſome of the milder: in deſperate Caſes white Hellebore, § Elaterium, Ἄνθος χαλκȣ͂ were adviſed: and deſperate indeed they muſt be to be juſtified now-a-days; but as they had then no other, deſperate Remedies were to be tried in deſperate Diſeaſes.—We have a much more ample *Materia medica*,

* Aretæus *ſays, neither cold Drink nor cold Air are good in Pleuriſies.*

† *De Pleuritide.*

‡ Ἰσχυρότατα ἐπαναχρεμπτήρια φάρμακα; *De Locis in Homine Sect.* xxx. *Edit. Linden.*

|| *Lib. III. de Morbis, Sect.* xviii. xxv. *Edit. Linden, & alibi paſſim; and* Aretæus *adviſes much the ſame Things in Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies.*

§ *Lib. III. de Morbis, Sect.* xvii. *Ed. Linden.*

and

and can avail ourſelves of Things of a much gentler Nature.—But I have ſeveral Times given an Emetic in Peripneumonies with great Advantage, when the Expectoration hath been ſuddenly ſuppreſſed, and the Difficulty of Breathing greatly augmented; but it was when a proper Quantity of Blood had been drawn antecedently, and the Violence of the Fever abated: but in ſuch Caſes very little ſhould be drank after it to promote the Vomiting. *Oxymel ſcilliticum* frequently doth great Service this Way, and its Virtues in relieving aſthmatic Diſorders are notorious: It not only, in a proper Doſe, pukes gently, but is alſo an excellent cooling Attenuant, and uſeful *Eccoprotic*, and a very good Diuretic: It is undoubtedly greatly ſuperior to ſimple Oxymel, and may be ſo blended with oleaginous emollient Medicines as to be highly ſerviceable, as an eaſy Expectorant.——Where very ſoft, demulcent lubricating Medicines are indicated, our common *Linctus* of *Sperma ceti*, *Ol. amygdal. dulc*, or cold drawn *Linſeed-oil* with *Syrup. althææ*, *Papav. errat. diacodium*, or the like, anſwer the Intention.—But where Oils diſagree, a Mucilage of Quince-ſeeds, or Linſeed with *Rob* of Elder-berries, or black Currants, or their Syrup, or that of Poppies, is very uſeful and grateful.—*Nitre*, that very neceſſary cooling Attenuant, is very agreeably adminiſtered in either of theſe Compoſitions; and perhaps *Camphire*, given this Way, is the leaſt nauſeous.—The utmoſt Care ſhould be taken never to give ſtrong Expectorants in the Begining of Peripneumonies, till proper Bleeding, *&c.* may have allayed the Impetuoſity of the Blood and Fever; otherwiſe they will encreaſe the Inflammation and Danger of Suffocation, and eventually intercept what they were deſigned to pump up: The Matter ſhould be firſt concocted, and then expectorated.—Another Thing is alſo neceſſary to be obſerved in the Uſe of ſuch Expectorants as *Oxymel ſcilliticum*, oily Medicines, gummoſe Mixtures, and pectoral Decoctions; and that is, that we do not bring on any conſiderable Purging, which will certainly ſuppreſs the Expectoration, and endanger the Life of the Patient.

Though a free Expectoration of concocted Matter is of the higheſt Service in the Cure of Peripneumonies and Pleuro-peripneumonies, and ſhould be always encouraged; yet there are ſome Kinds of Expectoration of very *ill Omen*.—It is particularly a very ill Sign, when much ſincere florid, or frothy Blood is ſpit up, and thus it is pronounced by *Hippocrates* and *Aretæus*; though they both ſpeak ſo favourably of the concocted Matter that is expectorated with a bloody *Tinge:* The former condemns the Πτύελον λίην αἱματῶδες *, the later the Δίαιμον ἀνθηρὸν σφόδρα; nay *Aretæus* ſays, Ἐςί τὸ Δίαιμον τῶν ἄλλων κάκιον †, and I think ſo too for the Reaſon abovementioned; for this freſh frothy Blood proceeds from a Rupture of Arteries in the Lungs, and not from a Reſolution of the inflammatory Obſtruction. Now, if Arteries are burſt in the Lungs, the Blood guſhes into the Cavities of the Bronchia, ſometimes in ſuch Quantities as to cauſe a ſudden Suffocation, if not immediately brought up: but more commonly it leaks into the pulmonary Veſiculæ, and many Times Veſſels are broke in the inmoſt Receſſes of the Lungs, Part of which may indeed be ſoon ſpit up freſh and florid, but much is very apt to remain in the ultimate Ramifications, and cellular Interſtices of the Bronchia; which ſtuffs up the Lungs, compreſſes the ſurrounding Blood-Veſſels, and at length putrefies and corrodes all around it: Hence a ſpeedy Suffocation, a dangerous *Vomica*, or a direct Gangrene frequently enſues.—This extravaſated Matter alſo may indeed be partly ſpit off in the Form of a bloody *Sanies*, or of livid and black Concretions; but it is commonly with ſuch Difficulty, and ſo violent a Cough, as even to encreaſe the Extravaſation: But it is generally ſo imperfectly, that much remains in the Lungs, and produces moſt fatal Conſequences. *Hippocrates* ‡ therefore declares ſuch a Kind of Expectoration exceeding dangerous; and truly it is moſt commonly a Sign of an impending Mortification, or one actually formed.——I remember

* *Coac. Prænot.* 17. *Lib. II. Cap.* xvi. *de Pleuritid. &c. ex Edit. Dureti.* † *Cap. de Pulmonaria.* ‡ *Prognoſtic.—Coac. Prænot.* 45. *Cap. de Pleuritid. ex Edit. Duret.*

many

many Years ſince to have obſerved a Matter ſpit up at the Cloſe of a Peripneumony, by one Mr. *Clark*, a Maſter of a Merchantſhip of this Town, which exactly reſembled Pieces of boiled Spleen, or rather more ſpongy, ſome of which were very fœtid: He died the 19th Day of the Diſeaſe. This correſponds with a Prognoſtic of *Baglivi* * from *Dodonæus: Qui ſpuunt ſanguinem nigrum poroſum* †, *ad inſtar ſpongiæ, iis pars aliqua ſphacela correpta eſt in pulmone, & omnes pereunt.*

As ſoon therefore as this Expectoration of florid Blood appears, I immediately direct Bleeding in ſuch Quantities, as are adapted to the Strength of the Patient; in order to abate the too rapid Motion of the Blood, leſſen the Inflammation, and prevent as much as poſſible the further Effuſion of Blood amongſt the pulmonic Veſiculæ and Cellules, where it would do infinite Miſchief.——If the *Hæmoptoë* continues, Bleeding in the *Saphæna* will be found of the utmoſt Service.—Beſides this, cooling Emulſions, nitrous, demulcent, mucilaginous Medicines, vegetable Acids, and even mineral, if the *Hæmoptöe* be very conſiderable, are required: A Decoction of red Poppies, Colts-foot and Figs, acidulated with Elixir of Vitriol, makes an admirable Drink in ſuch Caſes:——And we muſt endeavour to moderate the Violence of the Cough by *Diacodium*, a ſoft Linctus, or the like.——But I utterly diſapprove of ſtrong Aſtringents, and large Doſes of Opiates, as I have often known the imprudent Uſe of them, in ſuch Circumſtances, bring on a vaſt *Orthopnœa*, and moſt terrible Symptoms: For the extravaſated Blood muſt be ultimately ſpit off, or the Patient never recovers; but this is impoſſible without more or leſs of a Cough to pump it up.—I have ſeveral Times known very large Impoſtumations happen after ſuch Kind of Peripneumonies, where the Patient had ſurvived the Fever for ſeveral Days, nay for ſome Weeks.

* *Vid. Baglivi Opera, Lugduni* 1704. 4*to. p.* 87. † Αἵματος θρόμβους μέλανας. *Hippocr. Lib. III. de Morbis, Sect.* xix. *Edit. Linden.*

Though a morbid *Viſcoſity* commonly prevails in pulmonic Fevers, yet there are not a few, in which an acrid *Tenuity* is predominant.——And as we obſerve in *Ophthalmies*, the *Defluxion* ſometimes as thick as *Glew*, ſometimes as thin as *Water*, and ſharp as *Brine*, fretting the very Skin of the Cheeks as it trickles down; ſo the Matter expectorated in ſome Peripneumonies is extreamly thin and crude, and the Defluxion ſo very acrid as to excoriate the Wind-pipe, *&c.* and cauſe an inceſſant and very violent Cough.

The ſharp thin Humors, in catarrhal Fevers, very often bring on peripneumonic Symptoms, by cauſing a conſtant Irritation and Agitation of the Lungs; and no ſmall Miſchief likewiſe ariſes from the violent Concuſſions, that are occaſioned by the frequent *Sneezing*, which commonly attend ſuch acrid *Catarrhs*, which are ſometimes ſo *virulent* as to inflame the Noſtrils, and bliſter the very Lips.—The great Father of Phyſic, in his *moſt admirable Prognoſtic*, hath pronounced it very dangerous when *Catarrhs* and *Sneezing* precede, or ſupervene peripneumonic Diſeaſes.——I once knew very ſevere pleuropneumonic Pains immediately brought on by a Fit of Sneezing, after they had quite ceaſed for a very conſiderable Time.

In this *catarrhal Peripneumony*, if I may ſo term it, no great Loſs of Blood is neceſſary; ſome however ſhould be drawn, in the Begining, to abate the preſent inflammatory Diſpoſition, and prevent future ill Accidents. Bliſters alſo ſhould be applied early, to avert and draw off the acrid Defluxion: And here even gentle Purgatives are proper to carry off the ſerous *Colluvies*. The Author of the ſecond Book *de Morbis*, amongſt the *Hippocratic* Writings *, adviſes to purge in an *Eryſipelas* of the Lungs, where the Expectoration is large and thin: And I have frequently experienced the good Effect of Purgatives in theſe catarrhal Peripneumonies, though they are utterly improper in thoſe that are attended with a laudable concocted Expectoration. Much leſs Drink is neceſſary in this Peri-

* *Sect.* liii. *Edit. Linden.*

pneumony than in the dry Kind; ſome *demulcent pectoral Ptiſan* however is proper to temperate the Acrimony of the Humors, and ſhould be taken warm with ſome mild Diaphoretics, to promote eaſy breathing Sweats: *Coffee* in this Caſe is both a pleaſant and a profitable Drink. Some gentle Opiates likewiſe are required to moderate the Cough, ſuch as Diacodium, or *Elixir Aſthmaticum*, not in large Doſes, but frequently repeated; with which may be joined Spermaceti, Myrrh, Olibanum, and Camphire, as they will alſo tend to incraſſate the thin catarrhal Humor, and abate its Irritation; which, as *Hippocrates* ſays, brings on Peripneumonies, *&c.* which ceaſe as ſoon as the Defluxion becomes more thick and concocted *.

But of much worſe Omen, than this thin crude Expectoration, is the *livid gleety*, and *ſanious*, frequently reſembling the *Lees of red Wine*, ſometimes more *black*, and ſometimes very *fœtid*; for this either proceeds from a gangrenous State of the Lungs, or from a Deſtruction of the Craſis of the Blood by very great Acrimony, which is often the Caſe in the highly ſcorbutic: A vaſt many Inſtances of which we have lately had amongſt the *Sailors*, after long Cruiſes and *Weſt-India Expeditions*.—The Blood drawn from ſuch Peripneumonies appeared in a diſſolving putreſcent State; the *Craſſamentum* looſe and tender, the *Serum* turbid and reddiſh: The black Tongue, and Teeth furred with a dark thick *Sordes*, the offenſive Breath, and high-coloured, or blackiſh rank Urine, which were generally obſerved, denoted a great Corruption of the Humors; and the black Spots, or bloody Dyſentery, which frequently appeared the fifth, ſixth, or ſeventh Day, more ſtrongly evinced it.—It was ſurpriſing how much the Pulſe and Strength of the Patient ſunk after Bleeding in ſuch Caſes: With no ſmall Concern and Aſtoniſhment I ſeveral Times obſerved a vaſt Anxiety, Fainting, cold Sweat, and a thready intermitting Pulſe, very ſoon ſucceed it; though at the very Begining of the Fever, and when the

* *De veteri Medicina*, *Sect.* xxxiii. *Edit. Linden.*

Pulſe ſeemed ſtrong and throbbing before.—I have ſeen this even in Pleuro-peripneumonies, where the Pain of the Side was violent, the Load at Breaſt great, and the Cough conſiderable; otherwiſe the peripneumonic Appearance might have been imagined to be a mere Symptom of a malignant Fever.—I am very ſure this putrid Peripneumony never bore a ſecond Bleeding with Advantage, ſeldom indeed the firſt, unleſs there was ſome conſiderable Degree of *Firmneſs* and *Tenſion* in the Pulſe *.—When I was diffident as to Bleeding, I ordered Scarification and Cupping ſometimes with Succeſs; though in one or two Caſes, the Effuſion from the Scarifications was vaſtly profuſe, and could not be totally reſtrained, till the Patient expired.

Here then ſome *anti-putreſcent* pectoral Medicines are neceſſary; a Decoction of Figs, Colts-foot, and red Poppies, well acidulated with Juice of Sevil-orange, or Lemon firſt, and then with *Gas Sulphuris*, or *Elixir Vitrioli*, is very proper.——Nitre, *Olibanum*, Myrrh, Flowers of Sulphur and Bole may be adminiſtered with *Conſerv. Lujulæ*, *Rob* of Elder or Currants, Mucilage of Quince-ſeeds, and *Syrup. de Rubo Idæo: Camphorated Vinegar* with Syrup of Elder and Raſberries is an excellent Medicine; a Spoonful or two of theſe latter ſhould be given ever and anon. Sound *Cyder*, and Wine and Water with Sevil-orange or Lemon Juice, drank warm promote Expectoration when deficient, and correct the *alcaleſcent Acrimony*.—Tincture of Roſes with red Poppy Flowers, moderated an inordinate Defluxion of the thin bloody *Ichor*; frequently however *Oxymel ſcillit.* & *Aq. Cinnamom. fort.* were neceſſary to pump up the Matter, when a great Rattling in the Wind-pipe, and Difficulty of Breathing, indicated a vaſt Quantity of it in the Lungs: And yet very often the Importunity and Violence of the Cough was to be appeaſed by *Elixir aſthmaticum, Diacodium, &c.*—Sago, Panado, Jelly of Harts-horn, roaſted Apple, Cream of Barley, or thick Gruel with a little Wine and Juice of Lemon, given little at

* *Vid. Obſ. noſtr. de Aëre, &c. Vol. II. Jan. Febr.* 1746.

a Time;

a Time, but often, were neceſſary to ſupport the Patient; even Strawberries, Raſberries, Currants, Cherries, were ſometimes indulged with Advantage. Nor is this a new Practice; for *Aretæus* * adviſes the Fruits of the Seaſon, ſuch as Figs, *&c.* in the Cure of Pleuriſies; and the ſame Author very juſtly ſays, that Food may be ſo adapted, as to be made Phyſic †.——I have been more large in the dietetic Part; for in a Word a proper Support of the Patients, and gaining Time till the Acrimony of the Humors was corrected, and the Lungs diſburthened from the putrid Colluvies, ſeemed to be the great Affair; at the Cloſe, at leaſt, the whole depended on a well-regulated Diet, in which Toaſt with diluted red Port-wine, mulled with Sevil-orange Rind, Mace, or Cinnamon, and well acidulated, were remarkably uſeful.——I ſeldom found Bliſters of any Service in this Caſe, often indeed miſchievous, fretting much, and venting a vaſt Deal of thin bloody Matter, and ſometimes attended with Mortifications.

A very thin yellow Spitting, as if tinged with Saffron, is another ill Symptom in pneumonic Fevers; as either denoting that the inflammatory Lentor ſticks faſt in the Arteries of the Lungs, and that nothing, but the ſerous and thinneſt Part of the Blood, is ſtrained through them; or elſe it ſhews that the whole Maſs of Blood begins to diſſolve, and its bilious Principles to be highly exalted, and that all tends to a general Putrefaction.—In very putrid Fevers even the Milk, Sweat, *&c.* turn yellow, and ſtagnant Blood putrefying and diſſolving always puts on that Appearance.—*Hippocrates* indeed commends that Expectoration, in which the *yellow* is ſtrongly mixed with the *Spittle* ‡ (or an intimate Mixture of yellow with white); but then he declares the *ſincere yellow Spit* (ξανθὸν ἄκρητον ||) dangerous: and it is conſtantly found ſo, and is commonly attended with a violent Cough, and brought up with exceeding great Difficulty: Beſides, it is many Times ſucceeded by

* *De curatione Pleuritidis.*

† Ἐν Τροφῇ γὰρ κείσεται τὰ Φάρμακα, ἀτὰρ καὶ τὰ Φάρμακα ἐν Τροφῇ. *Ibid.*

‡ Τὸ ξανθὸν ξυμμεμιγμένον ἰσχυρῶς τῷ πτυέλῳ. *Prognoſtic. Sect.* xiii. *Edit. Linden.*

|| *Ibid.*

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an *Hæmoptoë* from a Rupture of the Veſſels; and this particularly when the Tongue appears very red, dry, ſmooth, and ſhining, with a Kind of *livid Bladders* * *at the Top*; which, by the Way, is a bad Symptom in all Kinds of Fevers.——It is carefully to be diſtinguiſhed in Practice, from which of the above Cauſes this thin bilious Expectoration proceeds; in order to which we ſhould diligently conſider the Pulſe, State of the Blood, and Temper of the Body: for very different Indications will ariſe from the different Cauſes.

I ſhall conclude theſe Remarks, on the Expectoration in pulmonic Fevers, with the following Obſervations of the great *Hippocrates*.—" Matter ſhould be ſpit off eaſily and early in Peripneumonies " and Pleuriſies; the Colour of it ſhould be a yellow well mixed " with the Spittle, or a concocted yellow Matter that is tinged " with ſome, but not too much, Blood:—If this happens in the " Begining of the Diſeaſe, it is very advantageous; but is not " ſo much to be depended upon after the ſeventh Day.—It is ex- " ceeding bad when there ſeems a great Quantity, and Rattling, " of Matter in the Throat, and yet nothing is ſpit off. It is in- " deed, in all Caſes, dangerous when nothing is expectorated; but " that which is very viſcid, ſmall, and globular, or frothy, is un- " profitable. The ſincere yellow unmixed Spitting is bad; when " very bloody, or livid, it is dangerous; eſpecially when this " Appearance is very early; but that which is quite black is worſt " of all: It is an ill Sign alſo when it is very green (ἰῶδες). What- " ever is ſpit up with great Difficulty, violent Cough, and no Re- " lief to the Pain and Oppreſſion, ſhews the Caſe to be bad." See *Coac. Prænotion.* 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. *Edit Dureti, Cap. de Pleuritide,* compared with the *Prognoſtic of Hippocrates*; who ſays a concocted Expectoration is like good *Pus* †, not thin and gleety,

* Πομφόλυξ ὑποπέλιος *on the Tongue* Hippocrates *pronounces dangerous, and that it precedes Spitting of Blood.* Coac. Prænot. 6. Cap. de Pleuritide.

† Πέπονα δὲ ἐστὶ τὰ μὲν Πτύελα, ὁκόταν γένηται ὅμοια τῷ Πύῳ. *De Vict. acut. Sect.* liii. *Edit. Lindeni.*

nor

nor very yellow, very bloody, green, or livid: Indeed in any Abſceſs, or Ulcer, ſuch Colours are of very ill Omen, as denoting a high Degree of Acrimony.

But when a Reſolution, or Concoction, of the inflammatory Obſtructions of the Lungs happens, not only Part is thrown into the Cavities of the *Bronchia*, and ſo ſpit off; but alſo Part of it paſſes on into the correſponding Veins, and thence moves on with the reſt of the Blood, in the common Road of Circulation; till at length it is partly carried off by thick turbid Urine, in large Quantities, depoſiting much reddiſh, yellow-coloured Sediment, which in peripneumonic Diſorders always betokens Good, and partly alſo ſometimes by bilious Stools.—*Hippocrates* obſerves, that this thick ſubſiding reddiſh Urine in Pleuriſies is a ſecure Sign *, and that it carries off Peripneumonies when thick and plentiful †.—He deſcribes theſe concocted Urines as having *ὑποςάσιας ὑπερύθρους ὁκοῖον Ὄροβος* ‡, that is, a Kind of a pale lateritious Sediment, as we call it.—But he juſtly obſerves, it is an exceeding ill Symptom, if, from being before thick, they grow thin about the fourth Day ‖;—and ſo it is indeed at any Time of the Diſeaſe, whilſt the Fever continues very conſiderable.

Nothing promotes theſe Urines and Stools more effectually than emollient laxative Clyſters, as they are a Kind of Fotus, and gentle Stimulant, to all the Parts of the lower Belly, and not only tend to diſcharge Urine and Stool, but Wind alſo, which ſometimes, by huffing up the Abdomen and Midriff, greatly ſtraiten the Reſpiration.—Beſides when groſs Excrements preſs on the Bottom of the *Aorta*, and Heads of the *Iliacs*; too much Blood regurgitates to the ſuperior Parts, particularly the Breaſt, which encreaſes the Inflammation, Oppreſſion, *&c* ——*Hippocrates* therefore adviſes § cooling Clyſters in peripneumonic Fevers, eſpecially the firſt

* 586 *Coac. Prænot. Edit. Foëſii.* † *De Vict. acut. Sect.* lii. *Ed. Linden.* ‡ *Ibid.* ‖ *Coac. Prænot.* 53. *Cap. de. Pleuritid.*—20. *Cap. de Urinis, Edit. Dureti.* § *De Affect. Sect.* viii. *Edit. Linden.*

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three Days *; and *Aretæus* ſays, we ſhould inject an acrid Clyſter, in ſome Caſes, when we cannot well bleed †.—The greateſt Care however ſhould be taken not to throw the Patient into a profuſe Diarrhœa, which will ſuppreſs the Expectoration without relieving the Diſeaſe; and accordingly the great Oracle of Phyſic ‡ ſays, it is a bad Symptom where it happens to Pleuritics and Peripneumonics; becauſe when there is a great Flux of Humors downwards, the ſuperior Parts grow dry, the Spitting ceaſes, and the Sick die ||: So that the Body ſhould not be too coſtive, which would encreaſe the Fever; nor too looſe §, leſt the Spitting and Strength of the Patient fail.—This is *Hippocratic* Phyſic, and I am ſure as rational, and well founded, as any of the modern.——But to proceed.

Sometimes the morbid Matter is critically tranſlated to the lower Parts, producing Phlegmons, Impoſtumes, eryſipelatoſe or œdematous Swellings, Ulcers, *&c*; particularly in Perſons formerly ſubject to ſwoln or ſore Legs, which are frequently noted to ſwell, or break up again, at the Cloſe of peripneumonic Diſorders, to the great Relief of the Breaſt. It is a well known Thing, that on drying up Ulcers in the Legs ſuddenly, the Lungs become forthwith affected; and that hydropic Tumors of theſe Parts, forced up by laced Stockings, Bandage, *&c.* immediately bring on aſthmatic Diſorders: Which ſufficiently ſhew the natural Conſent there is between the Breaſt and lower Parts, and that they are reciprocally affected by Diſorders.—Wherefore it ſeems rational, in ſevere pulmonic Diſorders, to attempt a Derivation of the Humors to the Legs by tepid Bathing, Bliſters, *&c:* And in Fact this hath been often practiſed with Succeſs.—How often do we find a *Metaſtaſis* of the Gout to the Lungs ſuddenly relieved by a *Revulſion* of it to the Feet by acrid Cataplaſms? Where there is great Danger, we ſhould

* *De Vict. acut. Sect.* lii. *Edit. Linden.* † *De curatione Pulmonar.* ‡ *Hippocrat. Aphoriſm.* 16. *Sect.* i. || *Lib.* III. *de Morb. Sect.* xvii. *Ed. Linden.* § *Ibid.*

neglect

neglect nothing.—When Bliſters, applied to the Legs in pulmonic Diſeaſes, ulcerate ſeverely, they commonly give great Relief; but they are often exceeding difficult to be healed up.—This was particularly remarkable in the Years 1740—41—46—47 *.—I then alſo obſerved, that if the Diſcharge, from the ulcerated Bliſters, was ſuddenly ſuppreſſed; not only the Cough and Difficulty of Breathing returned, but ſometimes a very great Purging, and ſometimes very profuſe Sweats forthwith came on: So that, in not a few Caſes, the Patient was either worn out by the Pain and vaſt Diſcharge from the Bliſters, or run down by a colliquative Diarrhœa, or Sweat; terrible *Aphthæ* frequently cloſing the fatal Scene.—Probably this aroſe from the great Acrimony of the Lymph and Serum, which having been jellied as it were by the preceding Fever, and now diſſolving, was turned into a Kind of putrid *Ichor* (for when *Serum* is coagulated by Heat, its next State is a putrid *Liquamen*, or Diſſolution): Nor did it only iſſue in profuſe Stools and Sweats, but vented itſelf likewiſe by other Ways, as very foul, ſharp, turbid Urine, puſtular Eruptions, angry Boils, watery Bladders, very painful and fretting, on ſeveral Parts of the Body; as the Shoulders, Arms, Back, Breaſt, &c.—From ſome Obſervations of this Kind, it is likely the Ancients (who always carefully ſtudied to follow and ſecond Nature's Endeavours) applied *acrid Epithems*, as Salt, Muſtard, &c. to the Breaſt, Back and Shoulders, in pulmonic Diſtempers. It is certain there is a great Conſent between the Skin and the Lungs, as is evident in a repelled Itch, Small-pox, Meaſles, &c. which immediately fall on the Breaſt.—Therefore bliſtering the above Parts, after a proper Quantity of Blood is drawn off, ſhould ſeem a rational Practice, eſpecially towards the Decline of peripneumonic Fevers.

Though Nature takes ſometimes theſe different Methods of relieving herſelf in peripneumonic Diſeaſes, yet her proper and common Effort is by Expectoration; and while that proceeds well,

* *Vid. Obſ. noſtr. de Aëre & Morb. Epidem. Vol. II.*

we may indeed favour her Attempt, but never interrupt it, which violent Purging, Sweating, and the like, will infallibly do:——So that thoſe other, juſt now mentioned, ſeem only the By-ways of Nature, and the morbific Matter is then only to be ſtrongly ſolicited through them, when the high Road is either ſtopped, or greatly embarraſſed.

CHAP. III.

Of the Peripneumonia notha.

WHAT I have ſaid above relates to the Nature and Management of inflammatory, or true Peripneumonies; but there is a Diſeaſe, noted chiefly by *Sydenham*, and the later Authors, under the Name of a *Peripneumonia notha*, in which, though the Load at Breaſt is very great, the Breathing very difficult, and the Cough very importunate, and ſometimes violent, (all ſufficiently denoting the Lungs to be conſiderably affected) yet the Fever and Heat are ſmall, many Times ſcarce perceptible, the Pulſe either quick, weak, and ſmall, or ſluggiſh and oppreſſed, never hard and tenſe.—So that as this Diſtemper hath very different, and almoſt quite contrary Symptoms to thoſe of a true Peripneumony in ſeveral Reſpects; it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe it ariſes from very different Cauſes, and requires a very different Method of Cure.——And in Fact we ſee, that baſtard Peripneumonies commonly ſeize the old and phlegmatic, the weak and lax, the fat and unwieldy, and are moſt rife in wet, ſlabby, foggy Weather and Winter Seaſons; whereas the true inflammatory Peripneumony generally attacks the robuſt, vigorous and active, and is moſt frequent in cold, dry Weather, during north-eaſt Winds, and high Stations of the Barometer.—Theſe two Diſeaſes then ſeem to differ almoſt as much as ardent and ſlow nervous Fevers; or as much as an inflammatory Quinſy doth from one that is purely humoral, or ariſing merely

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from a ſerous Defluxion.——And ſuch a ſerous acrid *Colluvies* may fall on the Lungs, be diffuſed into and amongſt the inmoſt Receſſes of their veſicular and cellular Cavities, and occaſion a great Oppreſſion on, and ſome Degree of Obſtruction in, the pulmonic and bronchial Arteries, and ſo greatly hinder a regular Circulation of the Blood through the Lungs. The frequent Chills and Fluſhes of Heat however, the Quickneſs and Irregularity of the Pulſe, Anxiety and Weight at Breaſt, Pain and Giddineſs of the Head, Foulneſs of the Tongue, *&c.* ſufficiently indicate a feveriſh Habit.

Upon the whole, this Diſeaſe ſeems to have its Origin from a *pituitous Lentor* of the Blood, and a *ropy* Diſpoſition of the *Lymph* and *Serum*; which being greatly redundant from ſuppreſſed Perſpiration, *&c.* and put in Motion by a febrile Heat, or ſudden Agitation of the Humors, is thrown on the Lungs faſter than it can paſs off (for viſcid Humors never paſs as freely through the Extremities of the Arteries as when more thin and fluxile;) whence, being there more and more congeſted, it more and more obſtructs the pulmonic Veſſels, till at laſt a fatal Stagnation enſues, and Death the Conſequence.—We ſee this exemplified, in a particular Manner, by bringing on an artificial Peripneumony, if I may ſo call it; *viz.* Let a Girl labouring under a *leucophlegmatic Chloroſis* (where ſuch a heavy viſcous *Pituita*, as I have mentioned, predominates) be forced into great and long continued Exerciſe; her Lungs at length become ſo ſtuffed and loaded, that ſhe falls into a vaſt Difficulty of Breathing, and even an entire Suffocation.—This hath really happened in ſeveral Inſtances, where the Exerciſe hath been puſhed too far.—I might have taken Notice alſo, that ſuch a pituitous Lentor of the Blood and Humors doth not give off a ſufficient Quantity of animal Spirits, to actuate the Veſſels with Force enough to carry on a due Circulation.

As there are many intermediate States, between the violent inflammatory Peripneumony, and this laſt mentioned, no diſtinct ſettled Method of Cure can be laid down; becauſe the peripneu-

monic Malady, to be immediately treated of, may ſometimes incline much more to the inflammatory State, and ſometimes much leſs.

For a Diſeaſe is a Diſorder in the animal OEconomy, diſtinguiſhed indeed by ſuch and ſuch particular Symptoms, and called by ſuch or ſuch a Name; but each particular Diſeaſe, in every individual Patient, is to be conſidered by the attending Phyſician, not according to the *Nomenclature*, but according to the Nature, Cauſes and Symptoms of the particular Diſeaſe in that particular Perſon; and Meaſures ſhould be taken accordingly.—Thus if I meet with a great Load and Uneaſineſs at Breaſt, a difficult hot Breathing, Cough, *&c.* with a full, ſtrong, quick Pulſe, or a very tenſe and hard one, in a ſtrong and vigorous Perſon; I have a ſufficient Warranty to be much more free and frequent in Bleeding, than where the Oppreſſion, Cough, *&c.* are not attended with ſuch a rapid and ſtrong, or quick and tenſe Pulſe; eſpecially if I previouſly knew the labouring Perſon to be of a weak, lax, or phlegmatic Conſtitution.

So that when the Pulſe is weak and low, the Heat little, or not conſiderably above the natural, the Urine pale and crude, and ſo on; I muſt proceed with great Caution in bleeding a pulmonic Patient, though the Load and Oppreſſion at Breaſt may be very urgent.—And in Event when Blood is drawn from a Perſon under a baſtard Peripneumony, it either appears looſe, thin and florid, or more commonly of a darkiſh livid Hue, and not coated over with a thick viſcid *Buff*, as in common Inflammations of the Lungs.—And it is obſervable that the Patient ſoons ſinks, and grows conſiderably weaker after ſuch an Evacuation, though, for the preſent, ſeemingly relieved, as to the Anxiety and Load on the *Præcordia*: For as Bleeding, in this Caſe eſpecially, weakens the Powers of Nature, and the Action of the Solids on the Fluids; the morbific Lentor, the continent Cauſe of the Diſeaſe, is thereby encreaſed. —Of this *Sydenham* himſelf was ſo ſenſible, that he particularly

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cautions againſt repeated Bleedings in a *Peripneumonia notha*, eſpecially in Perſons of a groſs Habit of Body, and that had paſſed the Flower of their Age *; though in a true Peripneumony, he imagined he could as effectually *vent* the Matter of the Diſeaſe through the *Orifice of a Vein*, as by the *Trachea itſelf* †.—It is moreover certain, that common *catarrhal Fevers*, in which a ſerous *Colluvies* abounds, will not bear very large Bleeding, much leſs a *Peripneumonia notha*, where a ſlimy *Pituita* is redundant.

But as Bleeding, on the one Hand, is to be uſed with great Caution in this Diſorder, ſo on the other are very heating and ſtimulating Medicines, eſpecially at the Begining of the Diſtemper; otherwiſe not only the Oppreſſion on the Breaſt is greatly encreaſed, but a comatoſe Diſpoſition alſo is readily brought on. For the morbid Lentor may be forced in too great Quantities on the Veſſels of the Brain, and accumulated there, as well as in the Lungs; and evidently is ſo from the Giddineſs, Pain and Heavineſs of the Head, which commonly attend the baſtard Peripneumony: For as the free Deſcent of the Humors from the Head is conſiderably hindered by the too great Repletion of, and almoſt Stagnation in, the Lungs; the right Ventricle of the Heart hath not ſufficient Room to play off its Contents of Blood, and receive others freely.

We ſhould proceed therefore with great Circumſpection in treating this Kind of Diſeaſes, which are always dangerous, and frequently fatal; and the more ſo, as, at the Begining, the Mildneſs of the Symptoms is too apt to miſlead both the Patient, and leſs cautious, or unexperienced Phyſician, into too great a Neglect, or wrong Management. I have ſeen it more than once, or twice, taken for a mere Fit of *Hypochondriaciſm*, where a very few Hours have ſhewn the fatal Miſtake.—But where a perpetual laborious Wheezing, great Anxiety and conſtant Oppreſſion on the *Præcordia*, comatoſe Symptoms, cold Extremities, and dark lead-coloured

* *Cap. de Peripneumonia notha.* † *Cap. de Pleuritide.*

Nails

Nails and Viſage are come on; the Phyſician muſt be more ſtupid than the Patient, not to ſee the immediate Danger.

I think in general more or leſs Blood ſhould be drawn in the Begining; but, as *Sydenham* well obſerves *, during the Operation let the Patient be kept in a recumbent Poſture, by which means Faintneſs, otherwiſe very apt to come on, will be avoided.——For this not only leſſens the too great Load and Diſtenſion of the Veſſels, but alſo makes Room for ſuch Drinks and Medicines as may be neceſſary in the Proceſs of the Cure: But as to the Repetition of Bleeding we ſhould be very cautious, and well conſider the State of the Blood, the Strength of the Pulſe and Patient, before we adviſe it. It is undoubtedly ſometimes neceſſary.—We are frequently obliged to bleed repeatedly in aſthmatic Paroxyſms, where there is no Manner of Fever.—Mild, attenuant, ſaponaceous Medicines, thin diluting detergent Drinks, and the Application of Bliſters ſhould ſucceed Bleeding: An Infuſion of inciding, deterging, pectoral Herbs, as Ground-ivy, Hyſſop, Penny-royal, Liquorice, or a thin Muſtard-whey ſweetened with Honey, and ſharpened with Lemon, are proper for common Drink.——Some Dilution is neceſſary in this Diſeaſe, though nothing ſo much as in a true Peripneumony, nor indeed doth Nature call for it by any great Thirſt; yet as the Lentor, predominant in this Diſorder, is moſt readily diſſolved by warm watery Liquors, ſome are undoubtedly proper.

As a baſtard Peripneumony is commonly attended with frequent Urgings to vomit, I think it pretty clearly hints to us the Expediency of relieving Nature that Way; and accordingly I have often experienced the good Effects of gentle Vomits in it, after ſome Blood had been drawn off.——A Spoonful or two of *Oxymel ſcilliticum*, or *Vinum Ipecacoanhæ*, with a few Draughts of Muſtard-whey, or the like, are ſufficient: A large Quantity of any Kind of Liquor ſhould not be drank.—This not only pumps up much heavy *Pituita* from

* *De Peripneumonia notha.*

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the Stomach and Lungs, but alſo, by the Concuſſion it gives the whole vaſcular Syſtem, promotes a general Attenuation and Fluxility of the Humors; and a Stool, or Sweat commonly ſucceeds.

The mighty Cures in Pleuriſies, *&c.* boaſted of by *Rulandus* *, and others with the *antimonial Aqua benedicta*, were greatly owing to its emetic Quality; and the famous *Poudre des Chartreux* †, or *Kermes mineral*, gained ſuch high Repute in Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies and Defluxions on the Breaſt, in a great Meaſure at leaſt, from the gentle Efforts it creates to vomit.—Undoubtedly it hath had good Effects it catarrhal Fevers, and pituitous Peripneumonies; but to give either the one or the other in inflammatory Peripneumonies, or Pleuriſies, without previous Bleeding, is utterly wrong, dangerous and empirical.

Let me here take Notice of what I many Years ago mentioned, that the beſt of all the antimonial Preparations, I have ever tried, (and I have tried many) is in my Opinion the *common Vinum benedictum*, or Infuſion of Glaſs of Antimony in Wine ‡——It is ſurpriſing we ſhould ſeek for any other, as this poſſeſſes the whole Virtues of Antimony. You may make it a rough Emetic in a large Doſe, you may give it in a few Drops, ſo as merely to excite Perſpiration:—With it you may puke, you may purge, you may ſweat;—from ten to fifty, or ſixty Drops it is an Attenuant, Alterative, Diaphoretic and Diuretic; a few more gently purge; and every one knows a large Doſe ſtrongly vomits: What will any other Preparation of Antimony do more? Here it is in *ſolutis Principiis*, as the Chemiſts ſpeak, in mere *Effluvia* as it were, in the moſt highly attenuated Manner, and moſt intimately and adequately mixed with the *Menſtruum*; capable of paſſing and affecting the moſt intricate *Mæanders* of the very minuteſt Veſſels, and yet powerful enough to ſtimulate the great alimentary Canal.—The

* *Mart. Rulandi Curat. empiric. paſſim.* † See *Memoires de l' Academie royale des Sciences, ann.* 1720. ‡ *Vid. Obſ. noſtr. de Aëre, &c. Vol. I.* there called *Eſſentia Antimonii.*

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common ſolid Preparations of Antimony are either a mere *inert Calx*, or very uncertain in their Operations, ſometimes very rough, ſometimes lying a long Time in the Stomach and Bowels, and exciting very untoward Symptoms; whereas this quickly acts, and as quickly paſſes off.—It certainly is an admirable Attenuant and Deobſtruent, without heating a tenth Part ſo much as volatile alkalious Salts, and in moſt Caſes much more ſafe and efficacious, particularly in the Diſeaſe now treated of.—In a Word it much more deſerves the Name of a *Catholicon* than any of the boaſted *Noſtrums*, that are quacked upon the World by the great *W—d*, or the meaneſt Itinerant.—In good Hands it will certainly do great Things.—The timid, low, inſipid Practice of ſome is almoſt as dangerous, as the bold unwarranted Empiriciſm of others; Time and Opportunity, never to be regained, are often loſt by the former; whilſt the latter, by a *bold Puſh*, ſends you off the Stage in a Moment.

Bliſters ſhould never be neglected in a *Peripneumonia notha*, as not only ſerviceable from their attenuating and ſtimulating Quality, but alſo as they drain off Part of the morbid Colluvies: A large one to the Neck ſhould always be ſet on at the Begining, and Epiſpaſtics to the Legs and Thighs are often found to relieve the Head and Breaſt, when other Methods fail.—But as it frequently happens, in this Diſorder, that the Limbs grow torpid and coldiſh, a very bad Symptom! they ſhould be well rubbed before the Bliſters are laid on, and then well wrapped up in Flannel (which by the Way is frequently alſo neceſſary in low nervous Fevers); for this very much promotes the Riſing of the Bliſters, and the conſequent Diſcharge.

When comatoſe Symptoms and a very difficult Reſpiration remain after Bleeding, you may draw off more Blood by cupping and ſcarifying the Neck and Shoulders, when you cannot venture to open a Vein again; and this hath frequently a ſupriſing good Effect: In a very threatening Caſe you ſhould bliſter on the Scarifications.

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Frequent Stools are certainly uſeful in this Diſorder. *Sydenham* adviſes Purging every other Day * after bleeding once and again, but I think this is over-doing it in both Reſpects: For though Bleeding, and Purging too, may be neceſſary at the Begining; yet it is very ſeldom proper to repeat the former, and the latter muſt be managed with ſome Caution, eſpecially when repeated. For the Patient is apt to fall into Faintneſs, cold Sweats, *&c.* unleſs properly ſupported during the Operation; which indeed may be eaſily done; but ſurely in moſt ſuch Caſes it requires more than Small-beer, and Water-gruel, to do it.——There is one Thing to be obſerved, as to both theſe Evacuations, and that is, that if the Sick ſpit largely a concocted Matter, which is ſometimes the Caſe even in this Peripneumony, neither one nor the other is proper; and laxative Clyſters or mild *Eccoprotics* only ſhould be given, at leaſt during the copious Expectoration; and thin Muſtard-whey, *Hydromel*, or pectoral Decoction, with a ſmall Quantity of ſoft white Wine in them, ſhould be given frequently to promote it.— *Hippocrates*, in ſeveral Places, adviſes *Hydromel*, and ſweet and watery Wine † in Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies, to promote Spitting. Diuretics in this Caſe, if we are happy enough to ſucceed with them, are of very great Service, eſpecially provided we can promote a *foul hypoſtatical Urine:* But the Truth is, in this Diſorder, very little is to be depended on Urine, either as to *Criſis*, or *Prognoſtic*; only a thin, pale, or limpid Urine is univerſally bad in pulmonic Diſorders.

Nitre, *Sperma ceti*, Cinnabar, Saffron, *Pulv. contrayerv.* Camphire. *Sp. vol. oleoſ. Lac ammoniac.* and *Oxymel ſcilliticum*, Decoctions of Figs, Liquorice and Elecampane, are the moſt adapted Parts of the *Materia medica* in this Diſtemper. The *ſaline Draughts*, made with *Salt or Spirit of Harts-horn and Juice of Lemon, or diſtilled Vinegar*, are exceeding uſeful; as they promote Expectoration

* *Cap. de Peripneum. notha. Morb. Sect.* xxiv. *Ed. Lind.*

† Οἶνος γλυκὺς καὶ ὑδαρής, *Lib. III. de*

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greatly, relieve the Difficulty of breathing, and commonly operate by Sweat, or Urine.—But Opiates and oily mucilaginous Medicines are hurtful, and ſo are the highly ſtimulant and volatile if given too early, though they ſometimes have a good Effect towards the End.—But the different Degrees of Heat, Fever, and Difficulty of breathing, the State of the Pulſe, Blood, and other concomitant Symptoms, can only determine in what Manner, and to what Degree, very attenuating and warm Medicines, or thoſe of a cooler Kind, may be made Uſe of.

CHAP. IV.

Of Pleuriſies.

A Violent Pain on either Side of the Breaſt, attended with an acute Fever, is commonly called a *Pleuriſy*; and this whether it ariſes from an Inflammation of the *intercoſtal Muſcles*, the *Perioſteum* of the Ribs, or the *Pleura* itſelf; which laſt indeed, in Strictneſs of ſpeaking, is only the true Pleuriſy, the former being a Species of an inflammatory Rheumatiſm, and are called *baſtard*, or *ſpurious Pleuriſies*.—However as they greatly affect the Reſpiration, when violent, they are always attended with much more ill Conſequence than rheumatic Pains in other Parts of the Body, and demand a particular Regard, and a ſpeedy Removal.

For as the Violence of the Pain hinders a due Expanſion of the *Thorax*, the Reſpiration is immediately affected; hence, the Lungs not being ſufficiently inflated, the Blood cannot paſs freely from the pulmonic Arteries to the pulmonic Veins, and ſo into the left Ventricle of the Heart: Whence a Congeſtion, and ſome Degree of Stagnation of the Blood in the Lungs will ariſe.—Now as the right Ventricle of the Heart is continually throwing more Blood into the pulmonic Artery, its Branches become more and more diſtended, till at length they are rendered ſo very turgid, as to preſs on and

obſtruct the Branches alſo of the bronchial Arteries; and thus an Inflammation of the Lungs, or a compleat Peripneumony, is often the Conſequence of a true, or baſtard Pleuriſy, eſpecially when the Blood is very viſcid.——Indeed whatever interrupts a free Inſpiration and Expiration is apt to produce this.—Thus oftentimes a Quinſy brings on a Peripneumony, the free Paſſage of the Air, through the *Glottis* into the Lungs, being obſtructed.——*Frederick Hoffman* * takes Notice that even flatulent and ſpaſmodic Colics, continuing any Time, are often ſucceeded by Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies; the Pains, Spaſm and Flatulence impeding the free Action of the Diaphragm;—and partly alſo, as he ſays, by hindering a due Paſſage of the Blood through the *Viſcera of the Abdomen*, by which too much is thrown on the Lungs, Pleura, *&c.*—Very ſtrait Lacing, and Straining for a fine Shape, hath made many a fine Girl ſpit Blood, and ruined the Lungs, by preventing a full and eaſy Inſpiration.—A fractured Rib, or even a ſimple Contuſion of the Breaſt, very often brings on an *Hæmoptoë*, Cough, *&c.*—In Truth when any of the Muſcles, that are but even ſubſervient to Reſpiration, are greatly affected, peripneumonic Symptoms may come on. *Monſieur Mery* † mentions the Caſe of a young Man, wounded in the Tendon of the *Pectoralis major*, who was forthwith ſeized with a very great Difficulty of breathing, and an acute Fever.—In a word all Kinds of Pains in the Breaſt, and Pleuriſies eſpecially, are in a peculiar Manner dangerous; as they are very apt to bring on more or leſs of a Peripneumony, by cauſing a great Interruption to regular and eaſy Reſpiration.—And this is the Reaſon, why we meet with many more pleuritic Fevers, accompanied with peripneumonic Symptoms, than true and exquiſite Pleuriſies: Where a ſevere Pain of the Breaſt is attended with an acute Fever, Load at Breaſt, Cough, Difficulty of breathing, Expectoration, or Spitting of Blood; this is always the Caſe, and is very properly denominated a *Pleuro-peripneumony.*——Indeed it ſometimes

* *Conſult. medicinal. Tom. I. Francof.* 1734. 4*to*, *p.* 450.

† *Memoires de l' Academie royale des Sciences*, 1713.

happens, that, upon the coming on of the Peripneumony, the Pain of the Side ceaſes; which may happen, when the Infarction of the Lungs is ſo great, that little Blood paſſes from the right Ventricle of the Heart to the left, and the *Aorta* is not half ſupplied with Blood: So that the Powers of Nature ſinking for Want of it, all tends to an univerſal Stagnation, and the Patients become as it were inſenſible, or, as *Aretæus* * ſays, complain of nothing, though their Pulſe intermits, and their Extremities are cold. I have ſeen ſeveral ſuch Inſtances.—About four Years ſince one *Mr. Cam,* a Sailor, was ſeized with a compleat *Paraplegia* about the 9th Day of a *Pleuro-peripneumony,* and about twenty-four Hours before his Death.—It is a fatal Symptom therefore when the pleuritic Pain ſuddenly ceaſes, and yet the Difficulty of breathing and Load at Breaſt ſtill continue, or encreaſe.—And the following *Aphoriſm* is moſt certainly true: "*A Peripneumony ſupervening a Pleuriſy is dangerous* †."

But the Nature and Conſequences of Pleuriſies will more fully appear from the following Conſiderations.

1ſt. The inflamed *Pleura* is apt to cleave to the external Membrane of the Lungs, and propagate the Inflammation to them; and this will more eaſily happen, when either by Nature, or Diſeaſe, a previous Coheſion had been partly formed: Hence thoſe, that have once laboured under a Pleuro-peripneumony, are often afterwards ſubject to the like Diſorder; the *Calloſity,* as I may call it, formed by the *Concretion,* ſtraitening the Blood-veſſels of the *Pleura,* and making them more liable to be obſtructed by a ſizy Blood for the future.—Not to mention the more or leſs Impediment, which the Adheſion of the Lungs to the Pleura gives to full and free Reſpiration.

2*dly.* As the external Membrane of the Lungs is only a Continuation of the *Pleura* itſelf, the Inflammation may be diffuſed from one Part of the *Pleura* to another, and even to that which immediately inveſts the Lungs; for it may ſpread a conſiderable

* *De Pulmonaria.* † *Hipp. Aphoriſm* 11. *Sect.* vii.

Space,

Space, juſt as we often ſee a ſmall inflammatory Speck on the Eye ſoon ſpread into a general Inflammation of the whole Globe, Eyelids, *&c.*—Beſides the Inflammation may primarily fall on this Membrane of the Lungs, and then Pains, altogether like the pleuritic, will ariſe, though the internal Membrane of the *Thorax* (or Pleura) may not be affected.—I am quite of the experienced *Hoffman*'s * Opinion, that this is often the Caſe.

3dly. The very *Mediaſtinum* is but a *Duplicature* of the *Pleura*, and an Inflammation may attack any Part of it, or be propagated to it; in which Caſe very acute Pains are felt under the *Sternum*, or between the Shoulder-blades; This we ſometimes meet with, and it is generally attended with great Danger.——Both *Hippocrates* † and *Aretæus* ‡ take Notice of a *dorſal Pleuriſy*, in which the Pain ſhoots from the Spine to the Breaſt-bone, attended with an *Orthopnœa*, Cough, and a very difficult and ſmall Expectoration.—— This ſeems to be the Caſe mentioned.—Sometimes the Pain is forward and directly under the *Sternum*, where the *Mediaſtinum* is attached to it, and in Conſequence of it Apoſtems have been found in that Part.—When the Pain ſeems to lie very deep in the Cheſt, with a great Load and Anxiety, Palpitation of the Heart, and a conſtant Inclination as it were to raiſe a Cough, the *Pericardium* (the external Membrane of which is alſo from the *Pleura*) is commonly inflamed.——Where the Pain is ſpread all over the Breaſt, with a great Oppreſſion, and perpetual darting pricking Pains here and there; not only the *Mediaſtinum*, but the external Membrane of both Lobes of the Lungs ſeems to be inflamed: The great Difficulty of Breath, Load, and Anxiety, perpetual Cough, and conſtant Deſire of ſitting up erect, ſhew this to be the Caſe; and a very dangerous one it is, as well as an Inflammation of the *Pericardium.*——Inflammations of the *Mediaſtinum*, *Pericardium*, and Membranes of the Lungs, ſeem to be what the Ancients called an *Eryſipelas of the Lungs*; *Hippocrates* deſcribes it as an acute Fever,

* *Cap. de Febribus pneumonicis, Tom. IV. Parte* i. xxi. *Edit. Lindeni.*

† *Lib. III. de Morbis, Sect.*

‡ *Cap. de Pleuritide.*

with

with great Pain in the fore Parts of the Breaſt and in the Back, with much Load, ſeeming Fulneſs, and a dry Cough *.

4thly. The upper Membrane of the *Diaphragm* is likewiſe from the *Pleura*, and may be either primarily inflamed, or ſecondarily from the Inflammation of the Pleura: And this certainly happens more commonly than is imagined.—This is called a *Paraphrenitis*, and is attended with a very acute Fever, and a very violent Pain extended from the lower Ribs to the loweſt *Vertebræ* of the Back, a ſhort, convulſive, *ſingultoſe* Kind of breathing, a vaſt Anxiety and Uneaſineſs, dry Cough, Hiccup, and Delirium; an exceſſive Pain is particularly felt on every Inſpiration, which darts itſelf from the Pit of the Stomach to the very Loins; the *Hypochondrium* of the Side affected is drawn inwards, and upwards † under the Ribs, and the Abdomen is ſcarce perceptibly moved in Reſpiration, but remains fixed and convulſed as it were by the Violence of the Pain, in attempting an Inſpiration.

Any Part therefore of this widely expanded Membrane being inflamed, a Kind of Pleuriſy is generated, in which the Lungs themſelves by *Continuity*, *Contiguity*, *Coheſion*, or *Sympathy*, will ſoon become greatly affected.—Nay, the Lungs may, and often are found to adhere to the *Mediaſtinum* and *Diaphragm*, as well as to the *Pleura* commonly ſo called.—But if the Lungs ſhould not adhere to any Part of the *Pleura*, peripneumonic Symptoms may ſupervene an Inflammation of it; becauſe the Let and Hinderance it gives to a regular Reſpiration will greatly interrupt a due Circulation of the Blood through the Lungs.—The ſame may be ſaid with Reſpect to any conſiderable Inflammation of the intercoſtal Muſcles, or *Perioſteum* of the Ribs.—Indeed in theſe Caſes the peripneumonic Symptoms may not preſently come on, nor commonly do they till after two, three, or four Days; but as the inflammatory Pain hinders a due Expanſion of the *Thorax*, and a

* *Lib. I. de Morbis*, *Sect.* xiii. *Edit. Linden.*

† *Si ſeptum tranſverſum percuſſum eſt, præcordia ſurſum contrahuntur. Celſus, Lib. V. Cap.* xxvi.

ſuf-

ſufficient *Inflation of the Lungs,* they at length alſo may become greatly affected.

Theſe then being too often the Conſequences of pleuritic Fevers, we ſhould endeavour to take off the Inflammation in a true, or baſtard Pleuriſy, as ſoon as poſſible, by large and repeated Bleeding, cooling nitrous Medicines and Drinks, Fomentations, Opiates, *&c.*—In a Word, we ſhould treat the Caſe as a *mere Inflammation of the Membranes, Muſcles, or Perioſteum*; but when a Load at Breaſt, Cough, Expectoration, *&c.* come on, we muſt have a Regard to theſe alſo, as well as to the Pain of the Side, *&c.*

And it is that the Nature, Situation, and Difference of the Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, and Lungs, may be more eaſily known and diſtinguiſhed in Practice, that I have been ſo particular in deſcribing them: For it would be no ſmall Abſurdity to give Expectorants, *oleaginous Linctus,* and Pectorals, in a ſimple Inflammation of the Muſcles of the Breaſt, or Pleura; even although a ſlight ſymptomatic Cough, and ſome Difficulty of breathing ſhould attend, eſpecially at the very Acceſs of the Fever; whereas well timed Bleeding and a proper Regimen would have ſoon carried off the Diſorder.—On the other Hand, it would be altogether as wrong to reſt ſolely on Bleeding and Fomentations, where the Lungs alſo were primarily, or even ſecondarily, affected in any conſiderable Degree.

The Diſtinction of Pleuriſies into *true* and *baſtard* hath a real Foundation in Nature, and is of ſome Import in Practice; for when the intercoſtal Muſcles only are inflamed, much more is to be expected from topical Applications, as Fotus, Cataplaſms, Bliſters, Cupping, and the like, than when the Pain of the Side is from an Inflammation of the *Pleura,* or external Membrane of the Lungs.—The Soreneſs to the Touch, the Pain on lying on the affected Side, and chiefly on a full Inſpiration, the Tumor and Redneſs of the Part which ſometimes appear, diſtinguiſh this from the internal Pleuriſy.

Beſides

Beſides there are ſome Pains of the Side, and thoſe too pretty ſevere, which ariſe from a ſharp acrid Defluxion on the Muſcles of the Breaſt, and Perioſteum of the Ribs; and which much ſooner give Way to topical Applications, edulcorant Medicines, and proper Purges, than to Bleeding, which in ſuch Caſes is no further neceſſary, than to take off a *Plethora,* if it ſubſiſts.—Indeed where an acrimonious Humor is the Cauſe, you may bleed and bleed on to very little Purpoſe, but that of weakening your Patient.—Will Bleeding cure obſtinate ſcorbutic or venereal Pains? It may as well remove the Pain from a rotten Tooth, or a Thorn in the Fleſh.

The Ancients well diſtinguiſhed between wandering rheumatic, or flatulent Pains about the Breaſt and Side, and the truly pleuritic. *Hippocrates* juſtly ſtyles them, Ἀλγήματα ἰσχνῶς ἐςηκότα ἄσημα *, and forbids Bleeding in them: Theſe they attempted to cure by Fomentations, Purging, *&c.* not by Bleeding; whereas the fixed, *ſyſtrophic* Inflammation of the Breaſt, as the *Commentators call it,* always required Bleeding.—And we eventually find erratic, ſcorbutic, rheumatic Pains much better carried off by Purging, Fotus, Diaphoretics and Edulcorants, than by Bleeding.—Some of them indeed give Way to nothing but Mercurials, Antimonials, anodyne Plaſters, Cupping, or Bliſtering; and ſome wear off only by Time, Patience, and Exerciſe. When the Pains are at the Bottom of the Thorax, in the *Hypochondria,* or below the Midriff, attended with *Borborygmi,* and a tumid Abdomen; Clyſtering, or Purging, is unqueſtionably proper: And yet theſe Pains are ſometimes very acute, and, from the Inflation of the Inteſtines by Wind, oftentimes accompanied with no ſmall Difficulty of breathing; but as *Aretæus* obſerves, they are very improperly called *pleuritic.*—I have many Times ſeen ſuch Complaints vaniſh immediately on the Uſe of a Clyſter, or a few Stools, to the Surpriſe of thoſe, who were ignorant of the Cauſe.—Bleeding in this Caſe always encreaſes the Fla-

* Shifting, erratic, ſlight Pains, *without the true pleuritic Symptoms*; *Coac. Prænot.* 491. *Edit. Foëſii.*——Compare this with the Caution about Bleeding at the End of *Duretus*'s ſecond Book on the *Coac. Prænot.*

tulence

Flatulence and Pain.—This is entirely conſonant to the *Hippocratic* Doctrine, and the Truth of Things; for the great Dictator of Phyſic ſays expreſsly, when the Pain is below the *Septum tranſverſum*, and the Abdomen is tumid, you ſhould purge gently with black Hellebore, *Peplium*, *Silphium*, to which add Cummin, Aniſe, *&c.* that it may carry off the Wind as well as the Stool *.

But in all theſe Caſes the Pulſe, Degree of Fever, the Tongue, Situation of the Pain, and Manner of Breathing, pretty clearly diſcover to the judicious Practitioner what is the Matter, and what is to be done.—When the Pain of the Thorax is violent, the Pulſe hard, tenſe, and quick, the Fever high; the Pains may be pronounced pleuritic, eſpecially when a *Rigor* preceded.—True pleuritic Diſorders almoſt always begin with a *Rigor*, and the Pulſe is very hard and tenſe, like the Vibrations of a *Cord:* The Pains are very ſharp, pricking, and fixed, not tenſive and ſhifting, as the flatulent; nor uncertain, wide and wandering, as the rheumatic.—The Hardneſs of the Pulſe is one of the moſt *pathognomonic* Signs of an Inflammation of membranous Parts; when therefore Pains lie under the *Sternum*, or ſhoot from the Spine to the Breaſt-bone, you may gueſs the *Mediaſtinum* is inflamed, by the Tenſion of the Pulſe.——The Lungs, as *Aretæus* † ſays, being inſenſible (at leaſt much leſs ſenſible) a *Vomica* is often formed in the Lungs without much attendant Pain. The *Membranes* of any *Organ* are vaſtly more ſenſible than what is called its *Parenchyma*, the Ureters than the Kidnies, the Membranes of the Brain than the Brain.—The Hardneſs of the Pulſe then, and Violence of the Pain, may be the chief *Diagnoſtics* in Diſorders of the Thorax, and greatly determine as to Bleeding, *&c.*—I think the Situation of the Pain is not ſo much to be regarded, as ſome make it; for as any Part of the Pleura, intercoſtal Muſcles, or Perioſteum of the Ribs may be inflamed; the Pain may be felt in any Part of the Thorax: And I have known as ſevere Pains near the baſtard Ribs, as in any other Part. *Hippocrates* and his Commentators determine Bleeding to be then peculiarly proper, when the Pain ſhoots up to the Clavicle

* *De Victu acutor. Sect.* xiii. *Edit. Linden.* † *Cap. de Pulmonar.*

and Shoulder; but in my Opinion, when the Pain is very ſevere in any other Part, it is equally neceſſary:—The Pain is very low in a *Paraphrenitis*, and yet none more loudly demands it. When the *Pectoralis major* and *Serratus anticus minor* are inflamed, the Pain cannot but dart up to the Shoulder, as their *Tendons* are inſerted near its *Articulation:* This is often the Caſe in a baſtard Pleuriſy, and is moſt effectually relieved by Bleeding and Fomentations; but theſe would be as neceſſary, if the intercoſtal Muſcles, or Perioſteum of any of the Ribs, were inflamed.

Though ſome Pains of the Side may be greatly different from the pleuritic, and require much leſs Bleeding; they ſhould never be neglected, eſpecially if they conſiderably obſtruct the Reſpiration: For then they are always followed with very ill Conſequences; a ſtrong Inſtance of which you have in the following Hiſtory.

About *Chriſtmas* 1728, Mr. *T—ll*, a worthy ſober Gentleman, about thirty, of a thin Habit of Body, but a lively active Diſpoſition, was ſeized with a Pain in his *right Side*, and grew a little feveriſh; the Pain was ſo ſlight that he never confined himſelf. He was bled however, and took ſome few Things from his Surgeon.—But finding the Pain of his Side daily encreaſing, about three Weeks, or a Month, after the firſt Attack, he conſulted me.——I found him under hectical Heats, a ſhort Cough and Difficulty of breathing, which laſt he ſaid proceeded merely from the Pain of his Side: He expectorated little, and that with Difficulty; and it was now ſometimes ſlightly tinged with Blood.—I ordered him to be bled, to take an oily expectorating Mixture, *Lac ammoniac. Oxymel. ſcillitic.* the ſaline Draughts and pectoral Decoction, and kept him to a cool diluting Regimen. By theſe Means in a very few Days he began to ſpit off a vaſt Quantity of purulent, bloody, and fœtid Matter, which proceeded from a *Vomica* in the *left Lobe* of the Lungs; for he felt a Soreneſs in, and ſaid that the Matter came from, a *Place* to the *left* of the *Sternum*, towards the Bottom of the *Thorax*——At length very little was expectorated, and that neither

fœtid, nor bloody; and his Cough daily abated, nor did any great Load at his Breaſt remain: A pectoral balſamic Decoction of the *Bark* ſoon alſo took off his remaining Heats and Sweats; ſo that I flattered myſelf with Hopes of his ſpeedy Recovery.——But, notwithſtanding all theſe promiſing Symptoms, the Pain of his *right Side* ſtill continued, exactly in the ſame Place where it firſt began; nay it ſoon became exceeding violent, ſo that I thought it neceſſary to bleed him again, and even repeat it; I ordered alſo emollient Fomentations, and an anodyne Plaſter of *Opium*, *Camphire*, and *Emplaſtr. è Cymino*; and, theſe not availing, cupping on the Part with Scarifications.—All was in vain, for the Pain daily encreaſed, and nothing gave the leaſt Eaſe, or Sleep, but repeated Opiates.—At laſt the Part began to ſwell conſiderably, and manifeſt Signs of an *Abſceſs* came on, which I endeavoured by all proper Methods to promote.—In a few Days the Surgeon opened it, from whence iſſued an immenſe Quantity of purulent Matter, ſo much, that we imagined it came partly from the *Cavity of the Thorax*.—Upon further Examination we found two of the Ribs foul and black, and two Penetrations, one between the fifth and ſixth of the true Ribs (which were *carious*) and the other between the fourth and fifth, reckoning downwards. He, being exceeding weak, hectical and emaciated, died *March* 29th, 1729.

On examining the Body ſome of the intercoſtal Muſcles, Part of the *Serratus anticus major*, and the ſupreme Portion of the *Obliquus deſcendens* appeared *black* and *ſphacelated*, and the Impoſtume had extended itſelf almoſt home to the *Spine* of the *Back*: The lower Part of the *Pleura* was quite black, and the *Diaphragm alſo on that Side, livid.* The *upper Perforation* entered the *right Lobe* of the Lungs, which, for a conſiderable Way round it, was purulent.—In the left Lobe we obſerved a Kind of *Calloſity*, of a pretty large Extent, where probably the *Vomica* lay; and near the *Vertebræ* a large *Tumor*, bigger than a Turkey-egg, in a State of Suppuration: There were ſeveral other ſmall Tubercles, ſome very hard and al-

moſt ſtony; ſome ſuppurated and full of *Pus.*—Both Lobes of the Lungs were greatly diſeaſed, and, in ſome Places, quite livid.—They adhered firmly to the *Pleura* in a vaſt many Places, ſome of the Adheſions of a pretty large Extent, ſome by a Sort of fibrous Ligaments.—In the *right Cavity of the Thorax* was about half a Pint of very fœtid dark-coloured Matter.

Probably ſome Obſtructions were formed in this Gentleman's Lungs antecedent to the Pain of his Side, as he had been ſometimes ſubject to a ſhort dry Cough; but I am perſuaded the ſharp Humor, that fell on the Ribs and intercoſtal Muſcles, by hindering a free Reſpiration, greatly contributed towards the Obſtructions and Suppurations in his Lungs; and by preventing alſo a due Expanſion of the *Thorax*, it might encreaſe, at leaſt, the Adheſion of the Lungs to the Pleura.

I ſhall conclude this Chapter with a Word or two on the Method of treating inflammatory Pleuriſies:—In which, without all Doubt, drawing off more or leſs Blood is indiſpenſably neceſſary, previous to any other Attempt of Relief: The Strength of the Patient, Pulſe and Fever, the Violence of the Pain and Difficulty of breathing muſt determine the Quantity.—But let me add, the Quality of the Blood ſhould alſo be nicely inſpected; for a denſe ſizy Blood not only indicates an abundant Quantity of the red Globules, but likewiſe its inflammatory Diſpoſition, and that the Patient, if Need be, can well bear large and repeated Bleeding.

It ſhould be duly conſidered, that if an Inflammation of the *Pleura*, &c. is not timely abated by Bleeding, or reſolved by proper diluting, antiphlogiſtic, emollient Drinks and Medicines; it cannot but end in an Impoſtumation, or Gangrene. Beſides theſe Pleuriſies rarely fail of bringing on peripneumonic Symptoms, if of any Continuance; and therefore we cannot be too early and earneſt in endeavouring to take off the Inflammation: For the Pain thence ariſing greatly embarraſſes the Reſpiration, and of Courſe the due Circulation of the Blood through the Lungs; which being now

alſo in a very viſcid State (the immediate Occaſion of the original pleuritic Inflammation) is much more apt to ſtick in the ultimate Branches of the pulmonic, or bronchial Arteries, than if it was more thin and fluxile. This is the Reaſon, why Pains of the Side, from Inflammation, bring on Peripneumonies much more frequently, than when from a mere acrimonious Defluxion, or the like.— Here therefore *Celſus*'s Maxim is certainly right, *Remedium . . . eſt magni & recentis doloris, ſanguis miſſus*; and what he had is true likewiſe, *at ſi . . . vetuſtior caſus eſt, . . . ſerum id auxilium eſt* *.

An emollient cooling Clyſter ſhould immediately ſucceed Bleeding, eſpecially if the Body is coſtive, which not only empties the Inteſtines of groſs Excrements and *Flatus*, but alſo derives a greater Quantity of Blood through the deſcending *Aorta* and *Iliacs*, and in both Reſpects eaſes the ſuperior Parts. † *Hippocrates* conſtantly adviſes to clyſter in the Begining of Pleuriſies, and gives this exceeding good Caution: That we ſhould neither ſuffer the Body to be too coſtive, leſt it encreaſe the Fever, nor too looſe, leſt both the Strength and Spitting fail ‡.

This done let the pained Part be fomented with a Decoction of *Sem. Lini.—Fœnugræc. Flor. Chamæm.* in Milk and Water.—This was alſo the Practice of the Ancients; *Hippocrates* || ſays Fomentations ſhould be tried both at the very Begining, and afterwards, to reſolve the pleuritic Pains: Theſe, both of the dry and humid Kind, he conſtantly adviſes in Pleuriſies.—I have often ſeen them ſucceed, when repeated Bleeding had proved ineffectual.——Pain, eſpecially inflammatory Pain, always ariſes from too great a Tenſion of the Fibres, which emollient Fomentations, by relaxing, take off. I greatly prefer humid Fomentations, or Cataplaſms, to any Thing of a dry Heat in an inflammatory Pain of the Breaſt, or Side, as they without all Doubt much more efficaciouſly relax:

* *Lib. IV. Cap.* vi. † *De Victu acutor. Sect.* lii. ‡ *Lib. III. de Morbis, Sect.* xvii. || *De Vict. acut. Sect.* xi, xii. *Edit. Linden.*

Hippo-

Hippocrates himſelf adviſes againſt uſing the *dry Stupes* * too long, and recommends thoſe that are moiſt † near the *Criſis.*—*Celſus* ſays, we ſhould uſe the dry and hot, when the Inflammation is a little abated, and then paſs on to the *Malagmata* ‡. I commonly apply an anodyne Plaſter of *Opium* ʒi, *Camphire* ℈i, *Emplaſtr. è Cymino*, after due Fomentations, with very good Succeſs, but always firſt try the humid Fotus.—In very threatening Circumſtances, Fomentations almoſt may be applied to the Abdomen, *Inguina*, *&c.* which, by taking down the too great Stricture of the Fibres in general, will leſſen the Impetuoſity of the Blood.—Emollient *Baths* would be more effectual, when they can be conveniently uſed; *Hippocrates* ſays they relieve Pains of the Back, Sides, and Breaſt: Their exceeding good Effects in *Colics, and nephritic Paroxyſms*, ſhould prompt us to try them in very violent obſtinate Pleuriſies, and a *Paraphrenitis.*—The Ancients ſuppoſed that warm Applications digeſted the Matter, and promoted Expectoration; the latter they certainly do by eaſing the Pain, and giving more Liberty to the intercoſtal Muſcles, *&c.* to expand and contract the Thorax, and pump up the Matter; hence in *Pleuro-pneumonies* they cannot but be of very conſiderable Service, even in that Reſpect.

Nitrous Medicines, with a cooling, emollient, diluting Regimen, ſhould be forthwith entered upon. Thin Whey, a Decoction of Barley and red Poppies, Emulſions, and ſuch-like, anſwer all the Intentions of Drink; and Nitre both cools and attenuates the Blood: With theſe ſhould be joined gentle Anodynes, repeated as there may be Occaſion; *Elixir paregoricum* and *Diacodium* ſeem to me the moſt adapted: To theſe may be added *Sperma ceti*, a ſoft relaxing animal Oil, very penetrating, though not heating; and, where the Rigidity of the Fibres is very great, the cool vegetable Oils, as of Linſeed, or Almonds, may be given with Advantage. That an emollient relaxing Method is indicated, in the Cure of Pleuriſies, is evident from hence, *viz.* That the ſtrong and laborious

* *Ibid. Sect.* xii. † *Lib. III. de Morbis, Sect.* xxiii. ‡ *Lib. IV. Cap.* 6.

Perſons

Perſons of very rigid Fibres, and dry Conſtitutions, are moſt ſubject to this Diſeaſe, and ſuffer moſt from it, and withal that it rages moſt in cold and dry Seaſons.

The Violence of Pain unqueſtionably demands the Uſe of Opiates, after Bleeding, which prudently interpoſed are certainly of exceeding great Service.—As Pain is a *Stimulus*, which greatly quickens the Circulation, and heats the Blood, and derives likewiſe more than natural to the pained Part; it cannot but encreaſe the Inflammation.——A Thorn in the Fleſh will cauſe ſome Degree of Fever, and an Inflammation around it.—Moreover when a ſharp Cough attends, as in Pleuro-peripneumonies, it ſhould be mitigated by *Diacodium*, or the like; elſe the great Agitation, it cauſes, will alſo encreaſe the Inflammation.—It is true indeed, theſe demand ſome Degree of Caution and Prudence in the Uſe of them; therefore ever remember, before you enter upon them, the Lancet is not to be ſparingly uſed, when the Pain is very violent, the Pulſe very hard, quick and tenſe, and the Fever high.——The following Inſtance ſhews what may, and muſt be done ſometimes in Pleuriſies and *Pleuro-pneumonies*, when the Attack is with extreme Violence.

About four Years ſince a ſtrong plethoric Gentleman, about forty, was ſeized with a Fever and a violent Pain of his Side: He was immediately bled to ſixteen or eighteen Ounces:—This abated the Pain.——He got up, ſat by the Fire in a ſmoaky Chamber, drank near a Quart of cold Cyder, fell into a vaſt Rigor, ſucceeded by a high Fever, exceſſive Pain of his Side and Breaſt, great Difficulty of breathing, Delirium, and the moſt inceſſant terrible Cough I ever heard, which pumped up great Quantities of freſh frothy Blood.——I was obliged to bleed him three Times in twenty-four Hours, and to give him *ſeven Grains of ſolid Laudanum, beſides two or three Ounces of Diacodium*, in that ſhort Space of Time;—and this, and this only (for he would take no other Medicine) happily recovered him.—This indeed is a very extraordinary Inſtance:—But

the

the Method, which is above recommended, I have in a Multitude of Caſes experienced to be very ſafe and very effectual; infinitely more ſo, I think, than the *Sanguis hirci, Priapus tauri,* and the other Whimſies which *Helmont* ſo greatly extolls in appeaſing the *Archæus,* and quieting the *Pleura furens* *; notwithſtanding he is ſo very arch and ſevere on the Sons of *Galen* and the *Schools,* for attempting to cure Pleuriſies by Bleeding.

In ſeveral epidemic Pleuriſies, I have known eaſy Sweating, eſpecially after the third or fourth Day, of very great Advantage; and, with this View, have often added Camphire to the Nitre, *&c.* which, joined with ſmall Doſes of *Elixir paregoricum* out of thin warm Whey, or Ptiſan, ſeldom or never fails of anſwering the Intention.—In chilly wet Seaſons, and Perſons formerly ſubject to catarrhal, or cold rheumatic Diſorders, this is a very proper Method, when a due Quantity of Blood hath been previouſly drawn off: In ſuch Caſes alſo gentle Purging is uſeful.—It is certain, from the beſt Obſervations, that in ſome Conſtitutions of the Air Patients, under pleuritic Diſeaſes, will not bear the Loſs of much Blood, particularly in continued wet foggy Weather: In general, we find they ſuſtain the Loſs with much better Effect, and leſs Inconveniency, in a cold dry Spring than in a wet Summer, or a rainy Autumn. Nay, there are ſome Pleuriſies, at leaſt vulgarly ſo called, that will admit of little or no Bleeding, in which the Pain of the Side ſeems a mere Symptom, not the Diſeaſe; as the Pains and Soreneſs preceding, or attending putrid malignant Fevers, Small-pox, *&c.* are not properly rheumatic, but purely ſymptomatical.—Such Pains then ariſe from Acrimony, not Inflammation, and are to be cured by Diluents, Diaphoretics, Eccoprotics, Bliſtering, *&c.* not by Bleeding, which is forbidden by the Ancients where *Bile* (by which they meant Acrimony) is greatly predominant.

* *Vid.* Helmont. *Pleura furens.*

It

It was an Obſervation of *Aſclepiades* *, that the People of *Rome* and *Athens* did not bear Bleeding in Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies as well as thoſe about the *Helleſpont*; the former lying to the South, and in a much more warm and moiſt Air than the latter, who were much expoſed to cold dry northerly and eaſterly Winds: *Hollerius* makes the ſame Obſervation with Reſpect to the People of *Paris*, who lie pretty cold, and the Inhabitants of the ſouthern Parts of *France*, who are more to the South and much warmer †. —Indeed within a much narrower Compaſs, I have once and again taken Notice, that an epidemic Diſorder, which in low warm Places near the Sea proved only a ſlight catarrhal Fever, and ſcarce required any Manner of Bleeding, hath, in the neighbouring cold and high Expoſures, been attended with ſevere pleuro-peripneumonic Symptoms, and demanded no ſmall Evacuation of Blood.—Without all Doubt, the very Conſtitution of the Solids and Fluids differs conſiderably, according to the different Situation of the Inhabitants.—Upon the whole then let me add this *Corollary*, that in Practice we not only ought to conſider the peculiar Nature of the Epidemic, but alſo of the Seaſon, and the Conſtitution of the Patients.

* *Vid. Cæl. Aurelian. Lib. II. Cap.* xxii. *de Morbis acutis & chronicis, Amſt.* 1722. 4*to.*
† *Holler. in Aphoriſm* 2. *Hippocr. Sect.* i.

APPENDIX.

A Method for preſerving the Health of Seamen in long Cruiſes and Voyages.

IT is well known what vaſt Numbers of Sailors we have loſt within theſe few Years, by terrible ſcorbutic Diſorders, owing chiefly to bad Proviſions, bad Water, bad Beer, *&c.* the unavoidable Conſequence of long Cruiſes and Voyages: For the Proviſions will naturally decay, the beſt Beef and Pork corrupt, the Water ſpoil, and the Beer (at leaſt ſuch as the Navy is ſupplied with) will not keep good very long. Of Courſe, the long and conſtant Uſe of ſuch Proviſions muſt by Degrees taint the Juices of the Body, produce great Acrimony in the Blood, and diſpoſe it daily more and more to a State of Putrefaction. Theſe Effects will be conſiderably augmented by living continually in a moiſt ſalt Atmoſphere, and breathing the foul, polluted Air between Decks. Conſtant Experience ſhews this to be the Caſe. I have known more than a thouſand Men put aſhore ſick out of one ſingle Squadron, after a three Months Cruiſe, moſt of them highly ſcorbutic; beſides many that died in the Voyage. The Fleet returns to its Port; freſh Air, wholeſome Liquor, freſh Proviſions, eſpecially proper Fruits and Herbage, ſoon purify the Blood and Juices of the Sick, and reſtore their Health. The freſh Air, Proviſions, Fruits, and Garden-ſtuff, which the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* meet with at *St. Helena*, and the *Cape of Good Hope*, are of the higheſt Advantage to them in their *Eaſt-India* Voyages; without which they always become extreamly ſickly.

Phyſicians well know, that the moſt effectual Method of correcting an alcaleſcent Acrimony of the Blood, and of preventing

the further Advances of Putrefaction in the Humors, is by vegetable and mineral Acids; the former of which are much the ſafeſt, and may be given in Draughts, the other only by Drops.

That the State of the Blood, in the common Sea-ſcurvy, is of this Nature, appears from the ſtinking Breath of the Sick, their rotten corroded Gums, high-coloured fœtid Urine, ſordid Ulcers, black, blue, and brown Spots, and Eruptions on the Skin, frequent feveriſh Heats, foul Tongues, bilious and bloody Dyſenteries, which more or leſs always attend it. Now it is alſo well known, that a vegetable aceſcent Diet and Regimen, freſh Air, freſh Proviſions, ſubacid and vinous Drinks, are its certain and ſpeedy Cure, when not very far advanced. Apples, Oranges, and Lemons, alone, have been often known to do ſurpriſing Things in the Cure of very deplorable ſcorbutic Caſes, that aroſe from bad Proviſions, bad Water, *&c.* in long Voyages.

But what will cure will prevent. If therefore ſuch a Diet and Regimen can be uſed at Sea, it will prove a Kind of a continual Antidote to the rank putreſcent Qualities of the common Ships Proviſion, and correct, at leaſt very much leſſen, the ill Effects. And it is eventually found, that the Officers, who carry Wine, Cyder, Lemons, freſh Proviſions, *&c.* are infinitely leſs affected with the Scurvy, than the poor common Sailors, who are not ſo provided.

Is it practicable then to introduce ſuch a general Regimen into the Navy? I think it is; and, from Reaſon and Experience, I recommend the following Method.

Let all Ships, that are to proceed on a long Cruiſe or Voyage, be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of ſound, generous Cyder; the rougher, provided it is perfectly ſound, the better. If Apples are found of ſuch vaſt Service in the Scurvy, ſurely the Juice of them, when become a vinous Liquor, cannot but be very ſalutary; and ſeems exceedingly well adapted, as a common Drink, to correct by its Acidity the alcaleſcent putrefying Quality of bad, corrupt

Proviſions. This Cyder ſhould be at leaſt three Months old before it is ſerved in, and quite fine. If it be too new, and foul, it is apt to give ſevere Colics: It ſhould be racked off once at leaſt from its groſs Ley into good and ſweet Veſſels, which will contribute to its becoming fine, and prevent it from growing ropy, in which State it is good for nothing. But if ſome of it ſhould turn to Vinegar, which may frequently happen, it will ſtill be very ſerviceable; but it is found, when well managed, to keep good and ſound even to the *Indies*.

Every Sailor ſhould have at leaſt a Pint of Cyder a Day, beſides Beer and Water. And I would adviſe alſo a frequent and free Uſe of Vinegar in the Seamen's Diet; eſpecially when the Proviſions begin to grow rancid. Beſides this, the Decks, *&c.* ſhould be frequently waſhed or ſprinkled with Vinegar; after having drawn the groſs and foul Air out of the Ship by Mr. *Sutton*'s Contrivance, or by Dr. *Hales*'s Ventilators; which ſhould be done once at leaſt every Day.

In autumnal Cruiſes a Quantity of Apples might be alſo carried, which, when well choſen and well put up in dry tight Caſks, will keep very good for two or three Months. Even Lemons and Oranges wrapt in Flannel (or ſomething that will imbibe their exhaling Moiſture) kept in cloſe dry Veſſels, and pretty cool, may be preſerved a long while alſo. If this is not ſo feaſible, a Mixture of Lemon Juice and Rum (Shrub as they call it) may be carried in any Quantity; as it will keep a long Time, and would prove infinitely more wholeſome than the naſty fiery poiſonous Spirits, which are dealt about ſo largely in the Navy and elſewhere. By the bye, nothing would more effectually correct the pernicious Qualities of theſe Spirits than Lemon Juice.

In the Caſe of ſtinking Water, Juice of Lemon, Elixir of Vitriol, or Vinegar, ſhould be always mixed with it, which will render it much leſs unwholeſome: The *Roman* Soldiers drank *Poſca (viz.*

Water

Water and Vinegar) for their common Drink, and found it very healthy and uſeful.

Elixir of Vitriol and Vinegar are already allowed to the Navy in large Quantities, and have been found greatly ſerviceable. And there was lately an Order iſſued for ſupplying the Ships of War with Cyder alſo, which I am morally certain will be of the higheſt Advantage, if properly and honeſtly managed. Indeed it hath already been actually found ſo in ſome few Men of War, and other Ships, where it hath been tried, even though in ſmall Quantities. Let me add, that the Prize Wines, which are commonly low and thin, and very frequently ſpoil by keeping, might be diſtributed amongſt the Sailors (eſpecially in Want of Cyder) to very good Purpoſe.

This indeed may be deemed a very expenſive Project; but, where the Lives of ſo many brave and uſeful People are in the Caſe, I think the Coſt ſhould by no Means come into Competition with the Advantage that may be received from it: The *Romans* conſtantly carried with them Vinegar and Wine in their Fleets and Armies, and the common Soldier and Sailor daily partook of both: Nay, they were at many other conſiderable Expences to preſerve the Health of their Armies, *&c.* Now, if that glorious prudent People thought the Life of a *Roman* Soldier ſo valuable, and were at ſuch Expence to preſerve it; why ſhould not we have as much Regard to that of a *Britiſh* Sailor, who is altogether as brave and as uſeful to the Commonwealth?

I cannot conclude without taking Notice, that the uſual Method of impreſſing Seamen on their Return from long and tedious Voyages, void of Neceſſaries, chagrined at not ſeeing their Friends and Families, and moſt commonly in a bad State of Health, and not allowed Time and Opportunity to recover it, hath been the Bane of Thouſands: And I could wiſh, for the Honour of the Nation, a Method of manning our Fleet could be found out more conſiſtent with common Humanity and *Britiſh* Liberty.

Plymouth, Sept. 30, 1747.

A DISSER-

A

DISSERTATION

ON THE

Malignant Ulcerous Sore-Throat.

SINCE the Publication of my *Eſſay on Fevers*, I have had frequent Opportunities of making Obſervations on a Diſeaſe of the putrid, malignant Kind, which abundantly confirm my Notions of the Cauſe and Cure of malignant peſtilential Fevers.——I mean what is called the *Angina maligna*, or *Ulcerous Sore-Throat*, which hath appeared up and down this Kingdom for ſeveral Years, in ſome Places very common and exceedingly fatal, eſpecially to Children.

The firſt accurate Account we had of this Diſtemper in *England*, was from the very ingenious Dr. *Fothergill*, in 1748.—But ſeveral of the *Spaniſh* and *Italian Phyſicians* have deſcribed exactly ſuch a Kind of Diſeaſe, as raging with great Violence and Mortality in *Spain*, and ſeveral Parts of *Italy*, in the Begining of the laſt Century.——Perhaps the *Syrian* and *Ægyptian Ulcers* mentioned by *Aretæus Cappadox*, and the *peſtilent ulcerated Tonſils*, we read of in *Ætius Amidenus*, were of this Nature;—and truly ſome of the Scarlet Fevers, mentioned by *Morton*, ſeem not much unlike it.

It is not above ſix, or ſeven Years ſince I met with it in this Town and Neighbourhood, though it raged with great Fatality in and about *Loſtwithiel*, *St. Auſtle*, *Fowye*, and *Liſkeard*, a Year or two before.—From the latter Part of the Year 1751 to *May* 1753 it

it was very common in this Town, and Places adjacent, eſpecially in the Year 1752, and not only carried off Children, but ſeveral Adults.

As a faithful and accurate Hiſtory of Diſeaſes, their various Symptoms, and Methods of Cure, is the moſt effectual Way of promoting the Art of Healing, Phyſicians ſhould deſcribe with the utmoſt Care the Diſeaſes they would treat of, and the good and bad Effects of any Method, or Medicines, they have uſed to remove them.——But in a more particular Manner is this neceſſary when any new, or uncommon Diſtemper occurs, of which the peculiar pathognomonic and diagnoſtic Signs ſhould be carefully laid down, and a particular Account given of what Evacuations, Regimen, and Medicines were uſeful, or hurtful, in it.—And this Method I ſhall endeavour to purſue with the utmoſt Attention in the following Account.

A vaſt Quantity of Rain fell during the Year 1751, the Summer particularly was, in general, uncommonly wet, cold, and frequently ſtormy.——At the Begining of *June* however we had exceeding hot Weather, and ſome very ſultry Days alſo in *July* and *Auguſt*; the Atmoſphere was almoſt always thick and moiſt, but the Barometer low commonly.——The Fruits of the Earth were crude, watery and inſipid; the Harveſt was exceſſively bad, and the Grain of all Kinds ſuffered greatly.—Notwithſtanding this we had but little Sickneſs, at leaſt no very epidemical Diſtemper: But the Small-pox (brought in by *Conway*'s *Regiment*, in *May*) ſpread in this Town conſiderably in *July* and *Auguſt*; and there were then ſeveral putrid and miliary Fevers, in the ſouthern Parts of this County.——Indeed, though we were not here very ſickly, yet hypochondriacal and hyſteric Diſorders greatly prevailed, and there was a Kind of univerſal Inactivity and Lowneſs of Spirits everywhere.

The Small-pox became much more common in the Autumn, and of a much worſe Kind than they were at their firſt Appearance,

and

and about the Mid-winter were very epidemic and fatal.—In the mean Time there were Abundance of Catarrhs, mucous and inflammatory Sore-Throats, ſome Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies; and commonly Eruptions of the eryſipelatous, or puſtular Kind, attended all theſe Diſorders.

The Weather ſtill continued wet, and often very boiſterous, the Wind various.—*December* was a cold Month, but wet from the 15th to the 25th.—The ſame Diſeaſes continued, and about the End of the Year were ſeveral malignant ulcerous Sore-Throats up and down.

The Year 1752 began cold, wet, and frequently ſtormy, the Wind moſt commonly from the Eaſt, verging however conſiderably, now to the North, now to the South; the Barometer often very low, though at the Begining of *January* very high, with ſharp Froſt.—The Small-pox continued epidemic, often crude, cryſtalline, and undigeſted to the very End, ſometimes very confluent, ſmall and ſeſſile; ſome black and bloody, and now and then attended with Petechiæ.—Pleuroperipneumonies, and Rheumatiſms, were not uncommon; catarrhal and mucous Squinzies with much Cough, and a large thin Spitting, were very rife; and now alſo there were ſeveral malignant dangerous Sore-Throats with no ſmall Degree of Fever.

Both at the Begining, and End, of *February*, the Mercury was high, and the Air clear, dry, and froſty; but, from the 8th to the 21ſt, there was much Rain with the Wind generally at South.—Many Small-pox were in the Town, though few in the Neighbourhood; ſeveral Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and Rheumatiſms, a vaſt Quantity of catarrhal, mucous Sore-Throats, and many inflammatory Squinzies; and ſtill ſome of the malignant Kind.

The Weather was pretty cold and dry in *March*, eſpecially at the Begining, and latter End; and the Barometer high, at no Time very low.——The Small-pox grew more mild, and much leſs frequent;—the other Diſeaſes alſo leſs common, but more inflammatory;

tory; no malignant Sore-Throats: Many were ſeverely tormented with Coughs, and obſtinate aſthmatic Diſorders.—The Blood now drawn was commonly more denſe and viſcid than it had been for many Months.

The north-eaſt Wind prevailed at the Begining of *April,* and rendered the Air dry, clear, and pretty cold; the Baroſcope high: A ſhowery Seaſon ſucceeded for four, or five, Days, and then the dry north-eaſt Wind return'd, from the 21ſt it was W. N. W.—The Small-pox ſtill up and down, ſome of a bad Sort: Many Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies, Rheumatiſm, Jaundice, and Dropſy frequent; ſevere Coughs every-where: A vaſt many are troubled with *Worms,* even Adults, as well as Children.

Though we had ſome agreeable Weather in *May,* the Summer was wet, cold, and uncomfortable; the Atmoſphere thick and foggy, the Barometer ſeldom high, the S. W. and N. W. Winds were much the moſt frequent. The Fruits of the Earth did not ripen well, but were watery and inſipid; a bad Harveſt, bad Grain—A great Dejection of Spirits, Liſtleſſneſs, and Laſſitude were univerſally complained of.—The Small-pox became much more numerous in *June,* and were epidemic all the Summer, and rather of a worſe Kind than in the Spring, not only here, but every-where in the Neighbourhood; they were frequently confluent, very ſmall, and ſometimes black, attended with Hæmorrhages of the Noſe, eſpecially in Children; but the Petechiæ were much leſs common than I expected; ſometimes they were very crude, cryſtalline, and indigeſted, running into large Bliſters, eroding the Skin greatly.—Rheumatiſms, Gout, and Coughs were in vaſtly greater Plenty than uſual at this Time of the Year.

Now alſo exactly ſuch a Kind of Fever, as I called, in my *1ſt Volume of Epidemics, Febris anginoſa,* raged up and down with great Violence, attended with ſcarlet or puſtular Eruptions, and ſucceeded with great Itching and Deſquamation of the Cuticle. In this the Pulſe was commonly hard, quick, and ſmall, the Breath-

ing hot, and laborious, with with great Oppreſſion on the Præcordia, the Urine ſometimes crude and pale, ſometimes high-coloured and turbid, but without Sediment; a Delirium generally came on ſoon.—The Sick commonly bore Bleeding at the Begining with Advantage, and the Blood was often ſizy, though much leſs ſo in general than in Squinzies of the truly inflammatory Kind; they very ſeldom however admitted of large Bleeding, ſcarce indeed of a ſecond.

In all Sorts of Fevers there was a ſurprizing Diſpoſition to Eruptions of ſome Kind or other, to Sweats, Soreneſs of Throat and Apthæ.—The Small-pox were more fatal in *Auguſt*, and ſometimes attended with a very dangerous Ulceration in the Throat, and Difficulty of Swallowing.—Indeed the malignant ulcerous Sore-Throat was now alſo frequent, probably ſometimes complicated with the Small-pox.

The Autumn was much more fair, and comfortable, than the Summer, particularly the Month of *October* was for the greater Part beautiful and ſerene, the Mercury high; however, the Atmoſphere was generally thick, and ſometimes very moiſt, the Wind commonly from the eaſtern Quarters: *November* was leſs wet and ſtormy than uſual, and in general warm; the Barometer pretty high, but the Air thick and humid.—At the Begining of *December* the Quickſilver was exceeding high, the Air cold and dry, Wind E. N. E; but from the 6th to the 26th very wet and foggy, ſometimes boiſterous, and the Barometer ſunk very much; towards the End the Eaſterly Wind returned, raiſed the Mercury, and reſtored fine, cold Weather.

During this Period the Small-pox continued epidemic everywhere, and though ſomewhat more mild in *September* and *October*, yet here and there they were very confluent, attended with Spots and Hæmorrhages of the Noſe.——In *December* they were often crude, numerous, and undigeſted to the laſt, running into very large Veſications, deeply eroding the ſubjacent Parts: the Cruſts of

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the black confluent many Times remained for at leaſt thirty Days after the Eruption.—The *anginoſe Fever* alſo ſtill continued—and we had ſeveral of the *malignant Sore-Throats* in *September*, many more in *October*, in *November*, and *December* they were exceeding common in this *Town*, at the *Dock*, and all around us, and carried off a great many Adults, as well as Children.—During this Time likewiſe catarrhal, mucous Sore-Throats were innumerable, but with little Severity, or Danger.—In *October* particularly, after a few Days of foggy, ſtormy, rainy Weather, we had from the 12th to the 16th very cold Mornings, and immenſe hoar Froſts with ſome Ice, in which Time Hundreds of People were at once ſeized with a Cough, Sore-Throat, and a great Defluxion from the Noſe, Eyes and Mouth, attended with a ſlight Fever, and more, or leſs, of a *Raſh*, ſeveral with great *Fluxes* of the *Belly*.—Coughs, Catarrhs, Rheumatiſms and Fluxes were exceſſively common in *November* and *December*, eſpecially catarrhal Coughs, with which almoſt every one was in ſome Degree troubled; and yet there were very few Peripneumonies, or Pleuriſies; however, Abundance fell into a pulmonary Phthiſis, and many died tabid.

For many Months paſt we had ſcarce the ſlighteſt Fever, but it was attended with a Sore-Throat, Apthæ, and ſome Kind of cuticular Eruption, and that too even in pleuritic and peripneumonic Diſorders—ſo greatly did the Conſtitution of the Air, &c. ſeem diſpoſed to produce Eruptions in all Sorts of feveriſh Indiſpoſitions. —The Blood drawn from the Diſeaſed, during all this Time, hath been very rarely viſcid, but generally florid ſeemingly, eſpecially at the very Begining of the Malady, and of a very looſe Texture.

Thus ended the Year 1752.—The following Part of the Winter, and ſucceeding Spring, was very cold and wet; the cold Weather continued till the Middle of *May*, and made a very backward Spring. Then came on very fine hot Weather, and we had the warmeſt, and moſt beautiful Summer, that hath been known for many Years.—The Small-pox, and both catarrhal and malignant

Squinzies grew leſs frequent, and leſs fatal, from *January* to *May*, when both entirely ceaſed.—As the Spring advanced, we had ſeveral Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and a vaſt Number of catarrhal Diſorders :—The Blood now drawn was much more denſe and viſcid in general than had been obſerved for many Months before.

I have given this ſhort Account of the Conſtitution of the Air and Diſeaſes, during this Period, in which Sore-Throats of one Kind, or another, were much more frequent than I ever before remember, and with which alſo cuticular Eruptions of various Sorts were exceedingly common, and this too even in the ſlighteſt Fevers that happened.—And this I have particularly done, that perhaps from it ſome rational Conjectures of the Cauſe and Nature of ſuch Diſorders may be made.—Did the long cold and wet Seaſons occaſion them, by hindering a due and regular Perſpiration? The ſuppreſſed Perſpirabile grows very acrid, and productive at length of a Variety of Diſeaſes, particularly ſuch as paſs under the general Name of Scorbutic, as well as more immediately of Catarrhs, Squinzies, Peripneumonies, Fluxes, Colics, *&c.* which are notoriouſly the Effects of ſuppreſſed Perſpiration.—But my preſent Deſign is not to enter into Diſquiſitions of this Nature.—I proceed therefore to give the moſt exact Account, I poſſibly can, of the *Malignant Ulcerous Sore-Throat*, as it raged here during the Period above deſcribed, eſpecially in 1752.—To which I ſhall ſubjoin the Method of Cure I found moſt ſucceſsful.

The *Attack* of this Diſeaſe was very different in different Perſons.—Sometimes a Rigor, with ſome Fulneſs and Soreneſs of the Throat, and painful Stiffneſs of the Neck, were the very firſt Symptoms complained of.—Sometimes alternate Chills and Heats, with ſome Degree of Head-ach, Giddineſs, or Drowſineſs, uſhered in the Diſtemper.—It ſeized others with much more feveriſh Symptoms, great Pain of the Head, Back, and Limbs, a vaſt Oppreſſion of the Præcordia, and continual Sighing.—Some grown Perſons, on the contrary, moved about for a Day, or two, neither ſick or well,

well, as it were, but under Uneaſineſs and Anxiety till they were obliged to lie for it. Thus various was the Diſeaſe at the *Onſet*. But it commonly began with Chills and Heats, Load and Pain of the Head, Soreneſs of Throat and Hoarſeneſs, ſome Cough, Sickneſs at Stomach, frequent Vomiting and Purging, in Children eſpecially, which were ſometimes very ſevere; though a contrary State was more common to the Adult.—There was in all a very great Dejection of Spirits, very ſudden Weakneſs, great Heavineſs on the Breaſt, and Faintneſs, from the very Begining.—The Pulſe in general was quick, ſmall and fluttering, though ſometimes heavy and undoſe.——The Urine commonly pale, thin, and crude, however, in many grown Perſons in ſmall Quantities, and high-coloured, or like turbid Whey.—The Eyes were heavy, reddiſh, and as it were weeping,—the Countenance very often full, fluſhed and bloated, ſometimes pale and ſunk.

How ſlight ſoever the Diſorder might appear in the Day-time, at Night the Symptoms became greatly aggravated, and the feveriſh Habit very much encreaſed, nay ſometimes a Delirium came on the very firſt Night; and this Exacerbation conſtantly returned in the Evening through the whole Courſe of the Diſeaſe.—Indeed, when it was conſiderably on the Decline, I have been often pretty much ſurprized to find my Patient had paſſed the whole Night in a Phrenzy, whom I had left tolerably cool and ſedate in the Day.

Some few Hours after the Seizure, and ſometimes cotemporary with it, a Swelling and Soreneſs of the Throat was perceived, and the Tonſils became very tumid and inflamed, and many Times the parotid and maxillary Glands ſwelled very much, and very ſuddenly, even at the very Begining; ſometimes ſo much as even to threaten Strangulation. The Fauces alſo very ſoon appeared of a high florid Red, or rather of a bright Crimſon Colour, very ſhining and gloſſy; and moſt commonly on the *Uvula*, *Tonſils*, *Velum Palatinum*, and back Part of the *Pharynx*, ſeveral whitiſh, or Aſh-coloured Spots appeared ſcattered up and down, which oftentimes encreaſed very

faſt,

faſt, and ſoon covered one, or both the Tonſils, Uvula, *&c:* theſe in Event proved the *Sloughs* of ſuperficial Ulcers (which ſometimes however eat very deep into the Parts.) The Tongue at this Time, though only white and moiſt at the Top, was very foul at the Root, and covered with a thick yellowiſh, or brown Coat.—The Breath alſo now began to be very nauſeous, which offenſive Smell encreaſed hourly, and in ſome became at length intolerable, and that too ſometimes even to the Patients themſelves.

The ſecond, or third Day, every Symptom became much more aggravated, and the Fever much more conſiderable, and thoſe, that had ſtruggled with it tolerably well for thirty or forty Hours, were forced to ſubmit.—The Reſtleſſneſs and Anxiety greatly encreaſed, as well as the Difficulty in Swallowing.—The Head was very giddy, pained, and loaded; there was generally more or leſs of a Delirium, ſometimes a Pervigilium and perpetual Phrenzy, though others lay very ſtupid, but often ſtarting and muttering to themſelves.——The Skin was very hot, dry and rough; there was very rarely any Diſpoſition to ſweat. The Urine pale, thin, crude, often yellowiſh, and turbid. Sometimes a Vomiting was urgent, and ſometimes a very great Looſneſs, in Children particularly. The Sloughs were now much enlarged, and of a darker Colour, and the ſurrounding Parts tended much more to a livid Hue.—The Breathing became much more difficult, with a Kind of a *rattling Stertor*, as if the Patient was actually ſtrangling, the Voice being exceeding hoarſe and hollow, exactly reſembling that from *venereal Ulcers in the Fauces*; this Noiſe in Speaking and Breathing was ſo peculiar, that any Perſon in the leaſt converſant with the Diſeaſe might eaſily know it by this odd Noiſe; from whence indeed the *Spaniſh Phyſicians* gave it the Name of *Garotillo*, expreſſing the Noiſe ſuch make as are ſtrangling with a Rope.—I never obſerved in one of them the ſhrill, barking Noiſe, that we frequently hear in inflammatory Squinzies. The Breath of all the Diſeaſed was very nauſeous, of ſome inſufferably fœtid, eſpecially in the Advance of the Diſtemper

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to a Criſis; and many about the fourth or fifth Day ſpit off a vaſt Quantity of ſtinking, purulent Mucus, tinged ſometimes with Blood, and ſometimes the Matter was quite livid, and of an abominable Smell. The Noſtrils likewiſe in many were greatly inflamed and excoriated, continually dripping down a moſt ſharp *Ichor*, or *ſanious Matter*, ſo exceſſively acrid, that it not only corroded the Lips, Cheeks, and Hands of the Children, that laboured under the Diſeaſe, but even the Fingers and Arms of the very Nurſes, that attended them: As this Ulceration of the Noſtrils came on, it commonly cauſed an almoſt inceſſant Sneezing in the Children, but few Adults were affected with it, at leaſt to any conſiderable Degree. It was ſurprizing what Quantities of Matter ſome Children diſcharged this Way, which they would often rub on their Face, Hands and Arms, and bliſter them all over.—A ſudden Stoppage of this Rheum from the Mouth and Noſtrils actually choaked ſeveral Children; and ſome ſwallowed ſuch Quantities of it, as occaſioned Excoriations of the Inteſtines, violent Gripings, Dyſentery, *&c.*; nay, even Excoriations of the Anus and Buttocks.—Not only the Noſtrils, Fauces, *&c.* were greatly affected by this extreamly ſharp Matter, but the Wind-pipe itſelf was ſometimes much corroded by it, and Pieces of its internal Membrane were ſpit up, with much Blood and Corruption, and the Patients lingered on for a conſiderable Time, and at length died tabid; tho' there were more frequent Inſtances of its falling more ſuddenly and violently on the Lungs, and killing in a peripneumonic Manner.

I was aſtoniſhed ſometimes to ſee ſeveral ſwallow with tolerable Eaſe, though the Tumour of the Tonſils and Throat, the Quantity of thick Mucus, and the rattling Noiſe in breathing, were very terrible; which I think pretty clearly ſhews, that this malignant Squinzey was more from the Acrimony and Abundance of the Humors than the Violence of the Inflammation.

Moſt commonly the *Angina* came on before the *Exanthemata*, but many Times the cuticular Eruption appeared before the Sore-

Throat,

Throat, and was ſometimes very conſiderable, though there was little, or no Pain in the Fauces; on the contrary, a very ſevere Angina ſeized ſome Patients, that had no Manner of Eruption, and yet, even in theſe Caſes, a very great Itching and Deſquamation of the Skin ſometimes enſued, but this was chiefly in grown Perſons, very rarely in Children.—In general, however, a very conſiderable *Efflorescence* broke out on the Surface of the Body, particularly in Children, and it moſt commonly happened the ſecond, third, or fourth Day; ſometimes it was partial, ſometimes it covered almoſt the whole Body, tho' very ſeldom on the Face: Sometimes it was of an *Eryſipelatous* Kind, ſometimes more *puſtular*; the Puſtules were frequently very eminent, and of a deep, fiery, red Colour, particularly on the Breaſt and Arms, but oftentimes they were very ſmall, and might be better felt than ſeen, and gave a very odd Kind of Roughneſs to the Skin. The Colour of the Effloreſcence was commonly of a crimſon Hue, or as if the Skin had been ſmeared over with *Juice of Raſberries*; and this even to the Fingers Ends; and the Skin appeared inflamed and ſwoln as it were, the Arms, Hands and Fingers were often evidently ſo, and very ſtiff, and ſomewhat painful.—This crimſon Colour of the Skin ſeemed indeed peculiar to this Diſeaſe.——Though the Eruption ſeldom failed of giving ſome manifeſt Relief to the Patient, as to Anxiety, Sickneſs at Stomach, Vomiting, Purging, &c. yet I obſerved an univerſal, fiery Eruption on ſome Perſons, without the leaſt Abatement of the Symptoms, nay, almoſt every Symptom ſeemed more aggravated, particularly the Fever, Load at Breaſt, Anxiety, Delirium; and I knew more than one, or two Patients die in the moſt raging Phrenzy, covered with the moſt univerſal, fiery Raſh, I ever ſaw: So that, as in the highly confluent Small-pox, it ſeemed only to denote the *Quantity of the Diſeaſe*, as I may term it.

I had under my Care a young Gentleman, about twelve Years of Age, whoſe Tongue, Fauces, and Tonſils were as black as Ink, and he ſwallowed with extream Difficulty; he continually ſpit off immenſe Quantities of a black, ſanious, and very fœtid Matter for

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at leaſt eight or ten Days—about the ſeventh Day, his Fever being ſomewhat abated, he fell into a bloody Dyſentery, tho' the bloody, ſanious, fœtid Expectoration ſtill continued with a moſt violent Cough.—He at length indeed got over it, to the very great Surprize of every one that ſaw him.—Now in this Patient, as ſevere and univerſal a *Raſh* broke out upon him the ſecond and third Day, as I ever met with, and the Itching of his Skin was ſo intolerable, that he tore it all over his Body in a moſt ſhocking Manner; yet this very great and timely Eruption very little relieved his Fever and Phrenzy, or prevented the other dreadful Symptoms mentioned.

An early and kindly Eruption, however, was moſt commonly a very good Omen, and, when ſucceeded by a very copious Deſquamation of the Cuticle, one of the moſt favourable Symptoms that occurred; but when the Eruption turned of a duſky or livid Colour, or prematurely or ſuddenly receded, every Symptom grew worſe, and the utmoſt Danger impended, eſpecially if purple, or black, Spots appeared up and down, as ſometimes happened; the Urine grew limpid, and Convulſions came on, or a fatal Suffocation ſoon cloſed the Tragedy.

The Diſeaſe was generally at the Height about the *fifth* or *ſixth* Day in young Perſons, in the elder not ſo ſoon, and the *Criſis* many Times was not till the *eleventh* or *twelfth*, and then very imperfect: Some Adults however were carried off in two or three Days, the Diſtemper either falling on the Lungs, and killing in a peripneumonic Manner, or on the Brain, and the Patient either died raving, or comatoſe.—In ſome the Diſeaſe brought on a very troubleſome Cough, purulent Expectoration, Hæmoptoë and Hectic, in which they lingered on for ſeveral Weeks, and then died tabid.

If a gentle eaſy Sweat came on the third or fourth Day, if the Pulſe became more ſlow, firm, and equal; if the Sloughs of the Fauces caſt off in a kindly Manner, and appeared at the Bottom tolerably clean and florid; if the Breathing was more ſoft and free, and ſome Degree of Vigour and Quickneſs returned in the Eyes, all

was well, and a ſalutary Criſis followed ſoon by a Continuance of the Sweat, and a turbid, ſubſiding, farinaceous Urine, a plentiful Expectoration, and a very large Deſquamation of the Cuticle.—— But if a Rigor came on, and the Exanthemata ſuddenly diſappeared, or turned livid; if the Pulſe grew very ſmall and quick, and the Skin remained hot and parched as it were, the Breathing more difficult, the Eyes dead and glaſſy, the Urine pale and limpid, a Phrenzy or Coma ſucceeded, with a coldiſh, clammy Sweat on the Face, or Extremities, Life was deſpaired of, eſpecially if a *Singultus* and *Choaking*, or *Gulphing* in the Throat, attended, with ſudden, liquid, involuntary, livid Stools, intolerably fœtid.—In ſome few Patients I obſerved, ſome Time before the fatal Period, not only the Face bloated, ſallow, ſhining, and greaſy as it were, but the whole Neck vaſtly ſwoln, and of a cadaverous Look; and even the whole Body became, in ſome Degree, œdematous, and the Impreſſion of a Finger would remain fixed in a Part, the Skin not riſing again as uſual; an Indication, that the Blood ſtagnated in the Capillaries, and that the Elaſticity of the Fibres was quite loſt.

As there were ſo many different Kinds of Squinzies and eruptive Diſorders, during the Period, in which the malignant ulcerous Sore-Throat raged, the Likeneſs of the Symptoms, at the very Begining of theſe various Diſeaſes, made it not a little difficult, to the younger and leſs experienced Practitioners eſpecially, to know what Methods to purſue at the *Onſet*; particularly as to the common Evacuations; ſeeing it was now certain, from ſufficient Experience, that in what is called the *malignant, ulcerous Sore-Throat*, Bleeding and Purging, to any Degree at leaſt, were utterly improper.

Tho' I really think our *Gentlemen in the Medical Way*, that practiſe in this Part of the Kingdom, are in general as careful, capable, and judicious as in moſt Parts of *England*, yet I took ſome Pains with them to make them comprehend the Nature of this ſingular and uncommon Diſtemper, and to diſtinguiſh it aright from ſome

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other reigning Diſorders, that bore no ſmall Reſemblance to it.—And having deſired them to attend to the ſmall, quick, unequal fluttering Pulſe at the Attack of this malignant Squinzey, though indeed it was ſometimes full and undoſe, but even then heavy and unequal—to the ſudden great Dejection of Spirits and Strength—perpetual Anxiety, Sighing, and great Oppreſſion on the Præcordia—heavy, dull, watery, and as it were weeping Eye—pale, crude, thin Urine, though often turbid, like Whey—to the whitiſh, but commonly moiſt Tongue, though conſiderably furred near the Root——to the ſhining, crimſon Colour of the Fauces, with interſperſed white, or aſh-coloured Spots or Blotches, with a nauſeous and ſometimes very fœtid Breath——to the ſcarlet or crimſon Effloreſcence (in ſome eryſipelatous, in others puſtular) on the Hands, Arms, Neck, Breaſt, *&c.*—Symptoms that attended this Diſeaſe, even on the very firſt Days; they diſtinguiſhed better, proceeded with more Caution, and with greater Succeſs.—I met with too many Inſtances before, of raſh, large Bleeding and Purging in this Diſtemper, nay, ſome were weak enough to tell me the Blood, they had drawn, was very *fine* and *rich*; *florid* truly I found it as *Lamb*'s *Blood*, but ſo ſoft and looſe that you might cut it with a Feather, giving off little or no *Serum*, but having exactly ſuch an Appearance as when *Spirit of Harts-horn* is poured to the Blood, juſt as it runs from the Vein, which prevents its natural Coagulation.

I will not ſay but that, in ſome plethoric adult Perſons, ſome Blood may be drawn at the very Begining of this Diſeaſe, and I have in ſome few ordered it with Advantage, particularly as to the *anginoſe Symptoms*, and where the Difficulty of Breathing alſo was conſiderable; but I muſt ſay, a Repetition of the Bleeding to any conſiderable Degree is extreamly detrimental, where the firſt Blood eſpecially was of ſuch a looſe and ſoft Texture; for the ſecond or third will be always found a *mere ſanious Gore*, as I have too often noted——nay, ſometimes I have obſerved the firſt Blood drawn

covered with a very *thin*, *whitiſh*, or *Lead-coloured Skin*, pretty tenacious; but immediately underneath it was a *greeniſh*, *ſoft Kind of Jelly*, and at Bottom a very looſe, *black Craſſamentum*, ſcarce at all cohering.—This Appearance of the Blood, however, as much forbids further Bleeding as that above deſcribed, and is moſtly obſerved when there is a throbbing Pulſe, and great Heat at the Acceſs of the Diſtemper.—I profeſs I was myſelf not a little miſtaken in two or three Caſes at the firſt breaking out of this Fever; one of them I took for a true Peripneumony, but the Sore-Throat, Scarlet Eruption, Stench of the Breath, and even Petechiæ very ſoon coming on, too plainly convinced me what was in Truth the Diſeaſe.

I have very often met with this buffy, or ſizy, Appearance of the Blood in the Begining of malignant Fevers, and yet Blood, drawn two or three Days after from the very ſame Perſons, hath been quite looſe, diſſolved and ſanious as it were.—Too many Inſtances of this very lately occurred to me amongſt the *French Captives here*, who died by *Dozens* of a *contagious*, *peſtilential Fever*, very frequently attended with Petechiæ, and a bloody Dyſentery.—In this Fever (as well as all others) the *French Surgeons* bled of Courſe every Day, or at leaſt every other Day.—And I ſeveral Times ſaw the Blood of ſome of the *Officers* (thus treated) a mere *ſanious Gore* on the third or fourth Bleeding, though conſiderably ſizy at the firſt.—And yet ſo prepoſterous was their Practice, that, at the ſame Time they were ſo buſy with the *Lancet*, they *gorged their Patients with the ſtrongeſt Bouillon, that Beef, Mutton, &c. could make*, and this too though they were in a conſtant Delirium, were covered with black or purple Spots, and had their Tongues as black as Ink, and as dry and rough as a Pumice-ſtone.—I am very certain great Numbers fell a Sacrifice to this abſurd Practice.

This buffy Appearance of the Blood, at the very Begining of contagious, peſtilential Fevers, doth not invalidate what I have ſaid, in my *Eſſay on Fevers*, of the Effect of *contagious Effluvia* on the

Blood

Blood in ſuch Fevers, but rather confirms it:—for though they tend to diſſolve, and actually at length do deſtroy the *Craſis* of the Blood, yet Perſons, of a very viſcid, denſe State of Blood, may be ſeized with a contagious, malignant Fever, and the Blood may appear very ſizy and buffy on Bleeding at the very *Attack*, but, notwithſtanding this, the Action of the *contagious Ferment* (if I may be allowed the Expreſſion) will more and more diſſolve the Blood, and at laſt render it a mere *ſanious Putrilage*, and ſo it will appear on ſubſequent Bleedings.——And therefore, where there is juſt Reaſon to fear a contagious Malignity in a Fever, we ſhould proceed with the utmoſt Caution as to repeated Bleeding, eſpecially as it will be conſtantly found, that the Pulſe, as well as the Strength, ſink vaſtly after the ſecond or third Bleeding, and truly ſometimes very ſurprizingly after the firſt.

But to return to my Subject.——Whenever I was called to Perſons ſeized with this Malady, at the very Begining, I generally, inſtead of Bleeding, ordered a Clyſter of Milk, Sugar, and Salt to be injected to unload the Inteſtines, eſpecially if the Patient was coſtive.—But, when a Purging attends the Attack, a few Grains of *torrefied Rhubarb* with *Species è Scordio, Decoct. alb.* &c. are proper; and if the Diarrhœa is profuſe, a Spoonful or two of *Decoct. Fracaſtorii Fulleri* may be frequently given, which is, in ſuch Caſes, a very efficacious Medicine.—If Nauſea and Vomiting were urgent, I ordered a gentle *Emetic*, eſpecially for Adults, which was ſo far from aggravating the Pain of the Throat, as might be imagined, that it generally greatly relieved it—nay, in Children it was often neceſſary to make them puke frequently with a little *Oxymel. Scillit. Eſſence of Antimony*, or the like, otherwiſe the vaſt Amaſs of tenacious Mucus would quite choak them.

I then immediately put the Patient on a *ſaline Mixture of Salt of Wormwood*, or *volatile Salt of Harts-horn*, and *Juice of Lemon* with *Aq. Alexeter. Simpl.* to which was added *Pulv. Contrayerv. C.* with a ſmall Quantity of *Myrrh* and *Saffron*; or theſe laſt were given in a *Bolus*, with a few Grains of *Nitre*, if the Fever ran pretty high—

the

the Addition alſo of a Grain or two of *Camphire* was very uſeful for the Adult, where the Stomach would bear it; when it would not, I uſed *Julep è Camphor.* or *Acetum Camphoratum* with *Syrup* of *black Currants,* Raſberries, or the like.——The ſecond or third Day, to the ſaline Mixture, or a temperate Cordial Julep, I added ſome of my *Tinct. Cort. Peruvian. Alexipharmac.* which, at this Time of the Diſeaſe, I found greatly preferable to the *Bark* in Subſtance; as it much more tends to promote the Eruption of the Exanthemata, and doth not by far ſo much hinder the Coming on of Sweats, which at all Times of this Diſtemper are of the higheſt Service, provided they are gentle, uniform, and univerſal.—Indeed it was with great Difficulty the Sick could be brought to ſweat at all, but whenever moderate, equally diffuſed Sweats came on the third, fourth, or fifth Day, or even later, they were critical and ſalutary, the Urine grew immediately more concocted, and forthwith depoſited a very large Quantity of *Clay-coloured,* or *pale lateritious Sediment,* though before crude, thin, or limpid; and therefore I always endeavoured to promote them by ſoft, eaſy Diaphoretics, and plentiful Dilution with Barley-water, thin Whey, Gruel, Tea, or the like.—I do not remember I had one Patient miſcarry, who fell into ſoft, eaſy, univerſal Sweats, tho' the Itching, that ſometimes came on with them, was almoſt intolerable, but generally the Sweat ſoon abated the Itching; at leaſt it conſtantly leſſened the Fever; and the Purging (if there was any) immediately ceaſed; the Tumour of the Neck, Parotids, *&c.* ſubſided greatly alſo on the Appearance of a kindly plentiful Diaphoreſis: The Sweats were commonly very rank and fœtid, and that even in Children.

I commonly gave *Elixir Vitrioli* with the *Tincture* of the *Bark,* (except to very young Children, which is an excellent *anti-putreſcent Alexipharmac*; and I frequently ordered the *Elixir* to be taken out of an *Infuſion of a roaſted Seville-orange* in *Claret,* or *red Port-Wine and Water,* which is a very pleaſant and not an ineffectual Compoſition.

There

There was an abſolute Neceſſity of waſhing out the Mouth and Fauces very frequently—the *Gargle*, I commonly ordered, was a *Decoction of Figs, red Roſe-leaves, Myrrh* and *Honey* in *rough Cyder*, and a thin *Mucilage* of *Quince-ſeeds* with Syrup of Raſberries, or black Currants; and a little *Tincture of Myrrh, per ſe*, and *Spirit of Vitriol*, was to be taken by Spoonfuls every now and then, eſpecially after *Gargling*.——And I alſo directed the *Fumes* of *red Roſe-leaves, Chamomile-flowers, Myrrh*, and *Camphire*, boiled in *Vinegar*, to be drawn in with the Breath very often, as hot as the Patients could well bear it, which gave very great and ſpeedy Relief.

Though the Swelling of the Neck, parotid Glands, &c. would ſometimes come on ſo ſudden, great and violent, as to endanger a Suffocation, yet in general I took this external Tumour to be partly critical, and therefore endeavoured to promote it by *acrid Cataplaſms, Bliſters*, &c. nay I have ſeveral Times bliſtered the Throat from Ear to Ear with great Succeſs.—Theſe Applications are uſeful in common Squinzeys; much more ſo in this, where the Humours were ſo exceeding ſharp and malignant.

As there was frequently a very great Tenſion and Tumour of the Belly, and at the ſame Time alſo ſome Degree of a Suppreſſion of Urine, an *emollient Fotus* with ſome of the *Carminative Seeds*, or a few *Chamomile-flowers* boiled in *Milk* and *Water*, and a Clyſter of the ſame with *Salt* and *Sugar*, were neceſſary to promote the Diſcharge of Stool, Wind and Urine; which gave immediate Eaſe to the Bowels, and withal greatly facilitated the Reſpiration, by giving a more *free Play* to the *Diaphragm*.—Indeed if the Abdomen was very tenſe, and the Patient coſtive, about the fifth, or ſixth Day, I generally gave a *Doſe* of *Rhubarb, Manna*, or *lenitive Electuary*—and after that commonly the *Bark* in *Subſtance*; but I never ſo ordered it when the Belly was very tumid and conſtipated, nor until ſome Signs of *Coction*, or a begining *Deſquamation* of the *Cuticle* appeared; for I found my *Tincture*, or a *Decoction of the Bark*, anſwer full as well, nay better, as cauſing much leſs Oppreſſion on the

the Breaſt.—I now alſo uſed a *Kind of Reſin of the Bark,* made with *Spirit of Wine,* which I much prefer to the common Extract, as it ſits much lighter on the Stomach, and keeps much better, and therefore I think it more proper for an *officinal Medicine.*

However improper Purging might be at the Begining of this Diſtemper, gentle, eaſy *Cathartics,* as *Rhubarb, Manna,* &c. were neceſſary at the End to carry off the putrid Colluvies of the Inteſtines, which otherwiſe protracted the feveriſh Heats, and occaſioned great Weakneſs, Want of Appetite, tumid Bellies, and great Obſtructions of the Glands; nay I was often obliged to give repeated Doſes of *Calomel* to carry off the Swellings of the parotid and maxillary Glands, which otherwiſe frequently remained a long Time much ſwoln and indurated, and, at length, ſometimes ſuppurated: —Indeed I ſeveral Times found it neceſſary to rub them with a *Mercurial Unguent* before I could diſſolve the Tumors; *Calomel* was alſo further uſeful in deſtroying the *Worms,* with which a vaſt Number were at this Time eſpecially troubled.—But in general after a Purge, or two, the Sick ſoon recovered a keen Appetite, Strength and Spirits: Many however required frequent Purging, a Continuance of the *Bark, Æthiops mineral,* &c. for a conſiderable Time, and then a Courſe of Aſſes-milk, and an open Country-Air to prevent a waſting Hectic; of which ſome died eight, or ten, Weeks, after the Diſeaſe firſt ſeized them.

This was undoubtedly a *Fever* of the *malignant, peſtilential Kind,* in which the Blood became highly acrimonious, diſſolved, and putreſcent. That it was very greatly contagious no one doubts, as it very often infected whole Families, eſpecially the younger Perſons.——And that this Contagion generated a very great Degree of Acrimony in the Blood is moſt evident from the Hiſtory of the Diſeaſe.—I have elſewhere noted that Contagion acts in the Blood as Acrimony: Perhaps the *contagious Miaſmata* are only the highly exalted *Salino-ſulphureous* Particles and Vapours that exhale from the diſeaſed infecting Body.—It is well known the Stench of putrid Carcaſſes,

Carcaſſes, gangrened Limbs, the polluted, ſtinking Air of Jails, *&c.* deſtroy the *Craſis* of the Blood, and bring on malignant, peſtilential Fevers; juſt as the putrid Sanies of a gangrened Limb, abſorbed into the Blood, brings on a Fever of the ſame Kind.——It is certain the *peſtilential Effluvia* in the true Plague bring on the moſt healthy, in a very few Hours, a putrid Diſſolution and gangrenous Diſpoſition of the Blood——and truly this malignant Sore-Throat was in ſome Caſes found very little inferior to it in Virulence, not only the Fauces, but the Lungs, Inteſtines, *&c.* having appeared gangrenous on Diſſections, and the whole Maſs of Blood turned into a putrid Gore.—That an exceeding ſmall Quantity of morbid Matter will infect the whole Maſs of Blood is moſt certain from the Experiment of inoculating the Small-pox, in which it is found, that very much leſs than a Grain of the variolous Matter is fully ſufficient to bring on that Diſtemper; nor is that ſurprizing when we too well know what dreadful Effects ariſe from the minuteſt Quantity imaginable of the Virus of a Viper, or mad Dog.

Though this malignant ulcerous Squinzey ſeemed to be a *Diſeaſe ſui Generis,* yet it certainly had a very great Reſemblance of the *Febris anginoſa,* which I formerly deſcribed in my *firſt Volume de Aëre & Morbis Epidemicis*; and it is pretty remarkable, that ſuch a Kind of Fever now alſo greatly prevailed up and down this Part of the Country; but indeed the anginoſe Fever had very much more of an inflammatory Nature than the malignant Sore-Throat now treated of, and the Blood was commonly found much more denſe and viſcid in the former than in the latter, and of Courſe would much better admit of Bleeding.—But in Truth it may be in this, as in many other epidemic Diſorders, particularly the Small-pox, Meaſles, Scarlet Fever, *&c.*—the general Diſeaſe is greatly diverſified by the particular Conſtitution of the Patients.—Thus the variolous Contagion in one of ſtrong elaſtic Fibres, and a very viſcid denſe Blood, brings on a very high inflammatory Fever,——in an-

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other of weak, lax Fibres, and a looſe diſſolved Blood, a low, putrid, nervous Fever, not ſufficient to protrude the Puſtules in a kindly Manner, much leſs to bring them to a laudable Maturation. —In a Word, the high inflammatory Small-pox differ as much, or more, from the low malignant Kind, as the *Febris anginoſa* from the *peſtilential ulcerous Sore-Throat.*—How greatly doth the Scarlet Fever, deſcribed by *Morton,* differ from that mentioned by *Sydenham?*—And indeed, although the ſame ſpecific Contagion always produces the ſame ſpecific Diſeaſe, yet it greatly differs in different Perſons, and is to be treated accordingly.—There were certainly ſome of theſe ulcerous Sore-Throats with a pretty ſmart Fever, that bore Bleeding at the Begining with Advantage, and a much cooler Regimen was neceſſary in ſome than in others,—nay I was obliged in ſeveral Caſes to give Nitre with the Diaphoretics.—But I muſt confeſs, in general, much warmer Medicines were neceſſary in this than in moſt other Fevers; and that too ſometimes when the Heat was very conſiderable, otherwiſe the Pulſe would ſink ſurprizingly, and an aſtoniſhing Anxiety, and Oppreſſion, immediately ſucceeded.—I have really been obliged to give ſuch warm *Alexipharmacs* in this Diſtemper (and that too many Times to very young Perſons) as nothing but repeated Experience could have induced me to order; as *Saffron, Camphire, Pulv. Contrayerv. Confect. Cardiac. Theriac. Andromach.* warm Cyder, mulled Wine and Water, *Tinct. Cortic. Alexipharmac.* &c. and this with a Succeſs that was well known, and juſtified the Practice.

The Word *Fever,* as promiſcuouſly uſed in the Practice of Phyſic, is not a little vague and undetermined.—There are ſome Diſorders, that paſs under that general Name, which are beſt cured even by raiſing the Fever, to inſtance only in ſome Quartan Agues and low, nervous Fevers.—And the malignant Squinzey, here deſcribed, is another Species of Fever, which evidently proves that all acute Diſeaſes are not to be treated merely with Evacuations, and cooling Medicines,—proper Dilution is unqueſtionably uſeful in all Fevers,

Fevers, but certainly ſome require more than *Barley-water* and *Limonade.*—But I have already ſaid ſeveral Things on this Head in my *Eſſay on Fevers*; and ſhall at preſent only add a Word or two on the Uſe of *volatile alcalious Salts* in Fevers of the putrid peſtilential, or petechial Kind; in which I fear they are too often very improperly adminiſtered.

And here I muſt obſerve, that, in all Fevers of this Nature, the Blood is always found too much broken and diſſolved, and at length becomes highly acrimonious, and as it were ſanious and putrid. Whatever therefore tends to promote the Acrimony and Diſſolution of the Blood muſt be very apt to bring on ſuch Fevers, and encreaſe their Malignity, when they happen; but volatile alcalious Salts do both in an eminent Degree; for though they may retard the Putrefaction of the Fleſh of Animals, and even in ſome Meaſure of the Blood, out of the Body (and ſo will *Arſenic,* or *Sublimate-corroſive)* yet mixed with the Blood, whilſt actually under the Power of Circulation and the *Vis Vitæ,* they certainly haſten its Diſſolution, and conſequent Putrefaction; even mixed with the Blood out of the Body, or rather as it runs from the Vein, they quite deſtroy the Texture of the Blood-globules, nearly in the ſame Manner as the Poiſon of a Viper by diſſolving the *Copula,* or Cohæſion of the component Particles; and the Blood of the moſt Robuſt (nay even the moſt buffy Blood of Horſes, as I have often tried) thus managed never concretes, as uſual, into a ſolid *Craſſamentum,* and throws off its *Serum,* but remains ever after a looſe, diſſolved Gore, or Sanies.—Now let me farther obſerve, that when theſe volatile alcalious Salts (or Spirits) are taken in large Quantities, and frequently, even by Perſons in Health, they are well known to bring on feveriſh Heats, Hæmorrhages, ſpongy bleeding Gums, ſtinking Breath, rank Urine, *&c.* Symptoms that ſufficiently indicate a begining Diſſolution, and Putridity of the Blood.

Moreover theſe broken, diſſolved Blood-globules are very apt to enter into the ſerous and lymphatic Arteries, and there, not finding

ing a free Paſſage through their Ramifications, ſtagnate and corrupt, and at length even corrode theſe exceeding tender Veſſels, particularly when ſaturated with acrimonious Salts, which at the ſame Time alſo greatly irritate theſe very minute Canals, encreaſe the Heat, and ſo cauſe a more ſpeedy Corruption both of the Humours and Veſſels; and when the putrid *Lymph* and *Serum* is abſorbed into the Maſs of Blood, it greatly haſtens the general Corruption.

Volatile alcalious Salts, even applied externally to the Skin, very ſpeedily corrode and ulcerate, and it is certainly Fact, that given internally they heat vaſtly more, Quantity for Quantity, than the warmeſt *vegetable Alexipharmacs.*—And that, I think, not ſo much by encreaſing the projectile Force, and Circulation, of the Blood, as by cauſing an inteſtine Motion and Effervecence in it; for, by the moſt accurate Experiments, it is found that Solutions of the volatile alcaline Salts weaken the Tone of the Fibres, and Power of the Veſſels, and conſequently the *Momentum of the Blood* in the regular Courſe of Circulation.—And we eventually find, that, when the Blood abounds with very acrid Salts, the Pulſe becomes weak, ſmall, quick and fluttering, as in the highly ſcorbutic, and that corrupt, acrimonious State of Blood, which brings on the putrid Fever, antecedent to ſome Mortifications *ab internâ Cauſâ,* as they call it; in both which the Powers of Nature ſink greatly, and particularly the Strength of the arterial Vibrations, tho' they may encreaſe in Quickneſs, to compenſate for the Want of that natural Vigour, and Fulneſs, which is obſerved in a free and firm Pulſation of an Artery duly filled with Blood, and properly actuated.—The extraordinary Bigneſs and Flaccidity of the Heart, that is commonly noted in ſcorbutic and peſtilential Caſes, are owing to the Weakneſs and great Relaxation of its muſcular Fibres.—That peculiar Kind of biting Heat, that we commonly feel on the Skin of Perſons labouring under putrid, malignant Fevers, ſeems to ariſe from the Abundance of acrid Salts and Sulphurs in the Blood, and

its

its inteſtine Motion, and not from its increaſed projectile Force; for, on firſt touching the Skin, the Heat ſeems very little, if at all, above the natural, but, by continuing the Finger a longer Time on it, you are ſenſible of a diſagreeable Scalding in it, which Senſation even remains in the Finger for ſome ſmall Time after you have quite removed it from the ſick Perſon: This *Doctor Pringle* hath judiciouſly noted in his excellent *Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the Army*; and *Galen*, as he candidly obſerves, long before him.—— This *Monſieur Queſnoy* calls *la Chaleur d' Acrimonie*, and very juſtly diſtinguiſhes it from *la Chaleur d' Inflammation.*—The Senſation, in Truth, is as different as touching a very hot Piece of dry Wood, and dipping your Finger into tepid Spirit of Hartſhorn.——And I think this Obſervation evidently proves the Abundance of acrimonious Salts thrown off by Perſpiration in theſe very putrid Fevers. That peculiar burning Heat alſo, which the Sick often feel within, in ſuch Diſeaſes, though the external Parts of the Body are actually cold, probably ariſes from the ſame Cauſe.—And I cannot but think the Heat, obſervable in Fevers, preceding and attending Mortifications *ab internâ Cauſâ*, is generated by the Acrimony and inteſtine Motion of the Humours; not certainly from a rapid projectile Motion, for the Pulſe is then always found weak and ſmall, though quick. The ſurprizingly ſpeedy and great Stench, Swelling, ſanious Hæmorrhages from all the Outlets of the Bodies of ſuch as die in putrid, malignant, Fevers, are Arguments of the great inteſtine Motion, Rarefaction, and Acrimony of the Humors.—— This was the Caſe commonly of thoſe that died of the malignant, anginoſe Fever above deſcribed. I have known the whole Body ſwell vaſtly, even to the Ends of the Fingers and Toes, with a cadaverous Lividity, though almoſt quite cold, and an intolerable Stench even before the Perſon was actually dead, Blood iſſuing, at the ſame Time, from the Ears, Noſe, Mouth, and Guts; and this too where the Pulſe had been very weak and ſmall, tho' exceeding quick, from the very Begining.—Was not this, from much

Air,

Air, generated in the Blood by the inteſtine Motion, Heat, and Putridity, which are well known to generate Air? Is not the Emphyſema, obſervable in ſome Sphacelations, from the ſame Cauſe?

But to proceed, if we conſider the Generation and Nature of animal Salts, perhaps we ſhall ſee a little further into this Matter. —The ſtrongeſt vegetable Acids, we take in with our Food, are by the *Vis Vitæ* ſoon changed into a *neutral*, or a Kind of *ammoniacal Salts*, and by being longer and longer expoſed to the Action of the Veſſels, and Heat of the Blood, they more and more approach to an alcaline Nature, and at length would become actually alcaline, were they not diluted, waſhed off, and corrected by aceſcent Drink and Diet.—A Perſon that lives on nothing but mere Water, and Fleſh or Fiſh, without any Thing either acid or aceſcent, ſoon contracts a very great Rankneſs in all his Humours; he grows feveriſh, and at length his Blood runs into a State of Putrefaction. —The Blood of thoſe that die of Famine becomes highly acrimonious, which begets Fever, Phrenzy, and ſuch a Degree of Putrefaction, as is utterly deſtructive of the vital Principles. A very melancholy Inſtance of which I once met with in a poor Gentleman, who obſtinately ſtarved himſelf to Death, and would not, for many Days, either by Force or Perſuaſion, ſwallow any Kind of Food, or a Drop of Liquor.—He ſoon grew feveriſh, fluſhed in his Face, and very hot in his Head; his Pulſe was ſmall, but very quick; in four or five Days his Breath became exceedingly offenſive, his Lips, dry, black, parched, his Teeth and Mouth foul, black, bloody, his Urine (when it could be ſaved) vaſtly high coloured, and ſtinking, as much as if it had been kept a Month; at length he trembled continually, could not ſtand, much leſs walk, raved and dozed alternately, fell into convulſive Agonies frequently, in which he ſometimes ſweated pretty much about the Head and Breaſt, though his Extremities were quite cold, pale, and ſhrivelled;

led; the Sweat was of a very dark yellow Colour, and of a moſt nauſeous Stench.

It is certain alſo, that if the animal Salts are not duly and conſtantly carried off by Urine, they are highly deſtructive, as in *Iſchuries*, for they continually advance more and more to an alcaline State.—It is not ſo much from an encreaſed Quantity, as the Acrimony of the Juices, that an obſtinate Suppreſſion of Urine becomes fatal; for I have known it very ſoon ſo, where the Patient hath had very large Diſcharges by Sweat and Stool during the whole Time of the Suppreſſion: particularly I remember, many Years ago, a *renal Iſchury* fatal to a corpulent Lady the eleventh Day from the Stoppage, though ſhe was twice bled very largely, and kept purging the whole Time, and conſequently did not die from a Redundance of Humours.——She made not a Drop of Urine from the Time of her Seizure to her Death, though ſhe took very largely of *Cantharides* in Subſtance and Tincture, as well as many other Medicines, particularly large Doſes of *Calomel*. Indeed, although I have frequently known *Cantharides* given with very good Effect in *Iſchuries*, yet, if they do not anſwer ſpeedily, but are long continued in large Quantities, I fear they co-operate with the acrid Salts, and haſten the Death of the Patient, by bringing on a Delirium and Convulſions, as I have had the Misfortune to ſee more than once.

But to the Point in Hand.—The Formation of volatile alcaline Salts in the Body ſeems not much unlike the Production of them out of the Body.——Let any Kind of green Plant, even the moſt acid, be preſſed together in a large Heap, it ſoon begins to heat, and gradually grows more and more hot (to ſuch an intenſe Degree at length, if the Quantity be very large, as to break out into an actual Flame) and this Effervefcence ſoon turns the whole Maſs putrid, and the acid and eſſential Salts of the Plant into volatile Alcalies, which may be diſtilled from the putrid Maſs, and are in no Reſpect eſſentially different from the volatile alcaly Salts raiſed from animal Subſtances; both the one and the other are ultimately the

the Effects of Heat and Motion on the Salts of Vegetables, and the longer, and ſtronger, theſe are acted upon by the Force and Heat of our Solids and Fluids, ſo much the more are they exalted to an alcaline State, in which they are abſolutely unfit for the common Uſes of Life; nay, exceedingly deſtructive, if they greatly abound, as in very putrid, peſtilential, and petechial Fevers they unqueſtionably do; and therefore, I think, in ſuch Caſes, the Exhibition of volatile alcalious Salts to the Sick is adding Fewel to the Fire, for they certainly diſſolve or break the Globules of the Blood, and thence more ſpeedily bring on a general Putrefaction.—Theſe Salts, even applied externally to the Skin, ſoon excite a gangrænous Ulcer; and, when the Blood is largely ſtocked with them, it becomes a Kind of fiery Lixivium, which is greatly deſtructive of the *nervous Fibrillæ*, and *ultima Vaſcula*.—And this indeed would be more certainly, frequently, and ſpeedily the Caſe than it is, if the plentiful Uſe of Acids, Diluents, and ſoft mucilaginous Things, in Drink and Diet, did not prevent it, by waſhing off and correcting them; as we ſee Juice of Lemon and Vinegar quite take off their Acrimony; indeed thus managed they are, in many Diſeaſes, turned into very uſeful Medicines.

Before I conclude, I beg Leave to inſert the following extraordinary Caſe, as it is not altogether foreign to the Purpoſe.

I had lately under my Care a Gentleman of Fortune and Family, who ſo habituated himſelf to the Uſe of vaſt Quantities of the *volatile Salts*, that Ladies commonly ſmell to, that at length he would eat them in a very aſtoniſhing Manner, as other People eat *ſugared Carraway Seeds*.——A Δριμυφαγεία with a Vengeance!—The Conſequence ſoon was, that he brought on a hectic Fever, vaſt Hæmorrhages from the Inteſtines, Noſe, and Gums, every one of his Teeth dropped out, and he could eat nothing ſolid; he waſted vaſtly in his Fleſh, and his Muſcles became as ſoft and flabby as thoſe of a new-born Infant; and broke out all over his Body in

Puſtules,

Puſtules, which itched moſt intolerably, ſo that he ſcratched himſelf continually, and tore his Skin with his Nails in a very ſhocking Manner; his Urine was always exceſſively high coloured, turbid, and very fœtid.—He was at laſt, with great Difficulty, perſuaded to leave this pernicious Cuſtom, but he had ſo effectually ruined his Conſtitution, that, though he rubbed on in a very miſerable Manner for ſeveral Months, he died tabid, and in the higheſt Degree of a *Maraſmus*;—and I am perſuaded, he would have died much ſooner, had he not conſtantly drank very freely of the moſt fine and generous Wines, and daily uſed large Quantities of Aſſes-milk, and antiſcorbutic Juices well acidulated with Juice of Seville-oranges, Lemons, *&c.*

But, after all, I am ſo far from thinking the *volatile Alcaly-ſalts* ſhould be ſtruck out of the *Materia Medica*, and condemning their Uſe in all Caſes, that I am very certain they may be given with great Advantage in very many.—But, in Truth, I ſtill except thoſe above-mentioned.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS I originally deſigned the following Diſſertation on Antimony for the Uſe of young Practitioners in Phyſic, I have given Leave to my Bookſeller to publiſh it in a ſeparate Pamphlet, notwithſtanding the *Royal Society* did it the Honour of inſerting it in the Second Part of the 48th Volume of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*.—In that however a particular Deſcription of the Method of preparing the Eſſentia, or Vinum Antimonii (I ſo ſtrongly recommend and ſo frequently uſe) is not given, and therefore I ſhall here ſet it down; eſpecially as many Enquiries have been made after the Manner I commonly order of doing it; which is indeed very eaſy, and thus:

Let one Ounce of well prepared Glaſs of Antimony, powdered, be infuſed, cold, in 24 Ounces of ſound *Madeira* Wine for 10 or 12 Days, ſhaking it ſometimes.——Let it ſettle for a Day or two, then decant the Wine, and filtre it through whitiſh-brown Paper, and keep it in a Glaſs-bottle well ſtopped.——Thus made it will keep good for ſeveral Years.—I prefer the *Madeira*, as it keeps better than moſt other Wines: A generous old *Spaniſh* White-wine will do very well. The Stomachic Aromatic, I formerly directed to be infuſed with the Stibium, may be omitted, as of no great Importance.

The Antimonial Glaſs ſhould not be powdered and rubbed much in a Braſs or Bell-metal Mortar, leſt the Particles of the Copper ſhould be rubbed off with it, which will alſo diſſolve in the Wine. ——This indeed ought to be a general Caution in powdering any hard mineral Subſtances either for Medicine, or an Aſſay.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Antimonial Wine may be given out of Whey, Tea, Wine, Beer, Cyder, in a Word, out of any aqueous or vinous Liquor from 30, or 40, to 60, or 80 Drops to Adults, as an Alterative, Attenuant and Diaphoretic; not but that the firſt Doſes commonly cauſe a ſlight Nauſea, or Sickiſhneſs at Stomach, and ſometimes even a ſmall Degree of Puking with a Stool, or two.—But, after uſing it 2 or 3 Days, the Stomach is ſcarce at all affected by it.—It is needleſs to mention that much larger Doſes will purge and vomit briſkly, but I muſt ſay with as much Safety as moſt other Emetics, and draſtic Cathartics.

But it would be tedious and uſeleſs to give more particular Directions here, ſince I have not only done it in the following Papers, but alſo in my 1ſt Volume, *De Aëre & Morbis epidemicis*, and in my *Eſſay on Fevers*.—Beſides, this, and every other Medicine, ſhould be peculiarly adapted to the immediate Exigence and Caſe of the Patient.

Medical

Medical and Chemical

OBSERVATIONS

UPON

ANTIMONY.

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NOT above two Centuries ago, a Phyſician, who preſcribed Antimonials, was expelled the Faculty; nay, at *Rome*, any one, who uſed Pulvis Cornachini, incurred the Penalty of being ſent to the Gallies, on Account of the Antimonium Diaphoreticum, that was in it. Now, on the contrary, Antimony, in ſome Form or other, is the grand Catholicon, and uſed by Dabblers, as well as Doctors, in Phyſic. It is without all Doubt a moſt excellent Mineral, when duly prepared, and judiciouſly adminiſtered.

But whoever would give Antimonial Medicines with Safety and Succeſs, ſhould be well acquainted with the Analyſis of that Mineral, and its component Principles; ſhould know what different Combinations, Preparations, and Doſes of them, will effect; otherwiſe it may prove a Poiſon, inſtead of a Remedy. For who would imagine, without ſufficient Experience, that ſix or eight Grains of the Liver or Regulus of Antimony, and even a much leſs Quantity of its Glaſs, will cauſe the moſt violent Vomitings; whereas a Drachm or more of the crude, or common depurated Antimony of the Shops, may be taken with Eaſe and Safety? But further, if equal Quantities of Antimony and Salt-petre are deflagrated and melted

melted together, a very ſtrongly emetic Liver of Antimony is produced; and yet, if three Parts of that Salt, and one of Antimony, are detonated and calcined in a proper Fire, a mere inert Calx, or Antimonium Diaphoreticum, as it is called, comes out, not in the leaſt emetic or cathartic. On the other Hand, if only one Eighth of Nitre had been fuſed with the Antimony, a very mild kind of Regulus Medicinalis had been the Conſequence. So likewiſe, if one Part of Salt of Tartar is fluxed with five Parts of crude Antimony, a very gentle medicinal Antimony, or, as more commonly called, Regulus Medicinalis, is prepared; and yet if two or three Parts of fixed Alcali Salt, and one of the ſame Mineral, are melted together, a very draſtic Kind of Hepar Antimonii, and commonly a ſmall Quantity of Regulus, enſue. Nay, Antimony well roaſted, calcined, and then fluxed into a Glaſs, without the Addition of any other Body, becomes the moſt virulent Emetic in Nature: But if this very Glaſs is only calcined again by the concentrated Rays of the Sun, through a large Burning-glaſs, it is turned forthwith into an inactive Calx, or a Sort of Antimonium Diaphoreticum. The ſame is effected by burning the Vitrum Antimonii with about an equal Quantity of Nitre.

Theſe are Facts, which nothing but repeated Experience could inform us of; and yet, however ſtrange they may appear, perhaps, when we come more nearly to examine the Matter, we may pretty clearly diſcover the Reaſon of them.

The Caſe ſeems to be thus: Clean, crude Antimony conſiſts of much Sulphur, and a conſiderably greater Quantity of reguline metallic Parts. The Sulphur, or at leaſt what may be called the external Sulphur, is little or nothing different from common Sulphur, as *Helmont* ſurmiſed, and *Boerhaave*, *Hoffman*, and *Geoffroy*, have evidently proved; and I think every one now allows it, however virulent the arſenical Sulphur of Antimony, as they called it, was deemed by the antient Chemiſts. And this Sulphur, like the common Sulphur, is compounded of a vitriolic Acid, and a bituminous

minous or inflammable Subſtance: And whatever *Baſil, Valentine, Charras,* and others, talked of the Vinegar of Antimony, there is no other Acid in it than what I have mentioned; nor is there any Kind of Salt in Antimony but the vitriolic Acid, notwithſtanding the Conceit of *Maets, Duncan, Bornett,* &c.

But however abundant the ſulphureous Principle is in Antimony, the reguline greatly exceeds it, and in Truth conſtitutes the very Body or Eſſence of Antimony, and in which alone reſides its draſtic Power, and emetic Quality, as is ſufficiently ſhewn by Monſieur *Geoffroy,* and of which, at preſent, I believe few Chemiſts doubt; for there is no one Preparation of Antimony emetic, in which the reguline Principle doth not greatly abound: Therefore no Tincture of Antimony, made with rectified Spirit of Wine, is in the leaſt Degree emetic.

This reguline Subſtance, or Antimony properly ſo called, is a metallic Subſtance, *ſui generis,* almoſt totally volatile when urged by a very ſtrong Fire, and can by no Means, hitherto known, be brought to a malleable State. One will have it of a mercurial, another of an arſenical Nature; but it ſeems in ſeveral Reſpects to differ from either. No pure running Mercury can by any known Method be drawn from Regulus of Antimony, or its Flowers, with Sal Ammoniac, whatever may have been boaſted by the alchymiſtical Viſionaries. The exceeding ſmall Quantity, that Monſieur *Geoffroy* fancied he extracted from it, could never be done again by the very ſame Proceſs, Materials, and the utmoſt Care. Beſides, if the reguline Part of Antimony was really mercurial, how comes the Mercury not to fly off intirely in a ſtrong Calcination, eſpecially in ſuch an intenſe Heat as that of the Burning-glaſs? And if it doth ſo, as ſome have aſſerted, how comes the remaining Calx, after ſuffering ſuch a violent Action of the Fire, to be ſo readily reduced to its priſtine reguline metallic State, merely by the Addition of any common Phlogiſton, as Sulphur, Charcoal-duſt, animal Fat, or the like? But indeed Mercury in no Form will ſtand ſuch an

intenſe Heat, but is ſoon totally evaporated; and ſo would the Regulus, if mercurial; the Calx of which however, after having ſtood this fiery Trial, is, as I ſaid, eaſily revived into a proper Regulus. Pure Antimony differs from Arſenic in not having the leaſt Garlick-ſmell, peculiar to Arſenic when burnt. Nor is the antimonial Regulus at all ſoluble in Water, as Arſenic, nor in Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, in which however white Arſenic almoſt intirely diſſolves. Moreover the conſtituent Particles of Arſenic and Antimony are of quite different Figures; the former reſembling two quadrilateral Pyramids, join'd Baſe to Baſe; the latter like Needles, as it were, and this particularly in the minuteſt Diviſions of Antimony by Solution, Sublimation, *&c.* as is remarkably ſeen in the Flowers of Antimony *per ſe*, and in the Solution of its Regulus in Wine, when viewed by a Microſcope on a Slip of Glaſs, or the like: Nay, when Stibium is revived from the Glaſs, or Calx Antimonii, it reſumes the ſpiculine or needle-like Appearance; and when Mercurius Vitæ is fluxed without any Addition, it becomes a ſpiculine Regulus, or a mere Maſs of ſuch Aculei, or Needles.

Indeed it ſeems to be from this ſpiculine or needle-like Form (which it conſtantly retained by the minuteſt Particles of the reguline Subſtance), that Antimonial Preparations have their emetic Quality. Thus ſaline Bodies ſtimulate by their Points, or Edges; Sublimate corroſive by its Salts actuated by the Weight of the cohering Mercury; Arſenic by its rigid, ſharp-pointed, heavy Particles. For when theſe reguline Spicula are ſheathed up in a large Quantity of Sulphur, as in the crude Antimony, they exert no ſuch Power; and if Regulus of Antimony is melted up with pretty much Sulphur, it becomes quite as inert as the crude Mineral. So Regulus, or Glaſs of Antimony, melted with Wax, is rendered exceedingly much milder than before. Nay, even the virulent Quality of the ſtrongeſt white Arſenic may be ſurprizingly taken off, by intimately uniting it with common Sulphur by Fuſion.

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It ſhould ſeem then, that this ſulphureous Covering blunts or ſheathes up the Points of theſe acrid Bodies, and takes off the Irritation, which they would otherwiſe cauſe on the nervous Coats of the Stomach and Guts. This is plainly ſeen in the Glaſs of Antimony with melted Wax; which, though in itſelf the moſt violent of all Emetics, thus becomes infinitely more gentle, and may be given to Adults from four, ſix, or eight Grains, to ſixteen, with Safety, and great Advantage in ſome Caſes; whereas two or three Grains of the powdered Glaſs will excite moſt dreadful Vomitings. But let me add, by the Way, that if the Vitrum Ceratum Antimonii, after it hath been long made, is afreſh rubbed to a fine Powder, it proves much more draſtic, the Wax being rubbed off from it, and leaving its Points more naked: So that even this ſeems to prove what I juſt now hinted. *Hartman's* Chyliſta, or the old Preparation of Glaſs of Antimony with Gum-maſtic, diſſolved in Spirit of Wine, and then evaporating the Spirit, ſeems to be on the ſame Foundation, but, I ſhould imagine, nothing near ſo ſafe: However, I never tried it, nor that other Preparation of the Vitrum Antimonii, by the repeated Deflagration of Spirit of Wine on it, which, *Geoffroy* ſays, may be given ſafely to ten or even twenty Grains: the oleoſe Part of the Spirit of Wine inveloping or blunting the ſtibiate Spicula, and reducing the Glaſs in ſome Meaſure back again to its original antimonial State. It is certain the ſaline-mercurial Preparations are rendered much milder by burning Spirit of Wine upon them repeatedly.

The leſs therefore of the external Sulphur adheres to the reguline Part of Antimony, the more vehement is its Operation, and *vice verſâ.* Thus in preparing the common Liver of Antimony, the Nitre deflagrates with, and carries off, a great Part of the Sulphur, whence the antimonial Hepar becomes very ſtrongly emetic (I do not conſider at preſent what the Alkalization of the Nitre in the Proceſs doth further). And it is much the ſame in making the common Regulus; and, when Filings of Steel are uſed in pre-

paring the martial Regulus, it is, that the Iron may abſorb the antimonial Sulphur. So likewiſe, in calcining Antimony for the Glaſs, the Sulphur is firſt driven off by roaſting, and then more perfectly by melting the Reſiduum in a ſtrong Fire into a Glaſs, whence it acquires a moſt violently emetic Power, which notwithſtanding is ſoon totally deſtroyed by re-melting it with much common Sulphur.

But although this groſs external Sulphur is not at all neceſſary to the Conſtitution of the reguline, metallic Part, an internal or metallic Sulphur appears abſolutely requiſite to the Exiſtence of the Regulus, as Regulus; for when Antimony is quite deprived of all its Sulphur, by what is called the humid or dry Calcination, it ceaſes to be Metallic or Antimony. Thus Antimony expoſed to the ſtrong concentrated Rays of the Sun, becomes an abſolute inert Calx, or Caput Mortuum, and can never be reduced to its original Nature and Form, but by the Addition of ſome ſulphureous Body. The ſame happens when large Quantities of Nitre are deflagrated with Antimony, till the Sulphur is all burnt off, as in the common Antimonium Diaphoreticum. It is thus alſo in the humid Calcination, when ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol is poured on the reguline Maſs, which it tears abroad, and lets looſe the Phlogiſton, for this Calx likewiſe is not reducible Regulus but by ſome ſulphureous Pabulum, in cloſe Contact and Fuſion with it. The ſtrong ſulphureous Smell of the Oil of Vitriol, when forced off by Diſtillation, or the like, diſcovers the Phlogiſton, and whence it came. Moreover this Calx is intirely white, and will not in the leaſt deflagrate with Salt-petre; an Argument of the Abſence of any ſulphureous Matter. This Calx however is ſoon alſo turned into a Regulus by the Addition of a proper Sulphur, and then deflagrates with Nitre as uſual.

It appears then, that ſome internal metallizing Sulphur (perhaps however little or nothing different from the common external Sulphur) is abſolutely neceſſary to combine the metallic Earth together,

ther, and even to give it the reguline Conſiſtence and Form, without which it lies an inactive incoherent Heap, utterly devoid of any Antimonial Virtue. Thus the Duſt, or Minera, or Aſhes of Iron, are harmleſs, and may be ſwallowed ſafely; but if formed into Knives, or Needles, the Caſe is infinitely altered. We not only ſee the Neceſſity of this internal ſulphureous Principle in the Compoſition of Antimony, but alſo in that of the more perfect Metals, which when calcined by the Burning-glaſs (or otherwiſe) are not reducible into their proper metallic malleable State, but by the Addition of ſome kind of Sulphur, as a Bond of Union between the disjoined Particles of the reſpective metallic Earths. But it is pretty remarkable, that let the Sulphur be animal, vegetable, or mineral, Fat, Coal-aſh, or Brimſtone, it equally effects the Coalition of the reſpective Earths, and the Regeneration of each of the different Metals; ſo that it ſeems to be Sulphur, as Sulphur that is only wanted in the Recompoſition. In like Manner as in Vegetables, the conglutinating Oil is neceſſary to the Coheſion of the Stamina, which being burnt off, they become a mere Duſt. It ſeems alſo to argue, that the Difference of Metals lies in their different ſpecific metallic Earths, as I may ſo call them, and not in the different Proportion, Combination, and Purity of the ſulphureous and mercurial Principles, as Monſieur *Homberg*, and others, have imagined. Elſe I know not how the Sulphur, of the very ſame Charcoal, equally ſerves to re-vivify the Aſhes not only of Iron, Copper, or Tin, into their reſpective metallic Forms and Conſiſtence, but likewiſe even the Calx of Silver or Gold. But further, if theſe metallic Earths were indeed originally of a mercurial Nature, and remain ſo after Calcination, how comes their Mercury to ſtand ſuch an immenſe Heat as that of the Burning-glaſs? Whereas no known Preparation of Mercury, much leſs Mercury itſelf, will ſtand a third Part of the Heat without being totally diſſipated, and for this Reaſon Mercurials, as Mercurials, never can be vitrified: But theſe Earths, or Aſhes of Metals, do ſtand this exceeding Degree of Heat, and are

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vitrifiable, and therefore not mercurial; and their Calx may be reduced to Metal again, by the Addition of ſome Sulphur: But I believe no one will ſay the Charcoal, in the Reduction, refunds the mercurial Principle to them.

Poſſibly it may here be aſked me, what Indication there is of any remaining Sulphur in well purified Regulus of Antimony, or its Glaſs? I anſwer no one can doubt of its being in the Regulus, who knows, that the beſt Antimonial Regulus will deflagrate with Nitre, in a red-hot Crucible, and give off more or leſs of ſulphureous Scoriæ; that fluxed with a fixed Alkali-ſalt, it will form a Kind of Hepar Antimonii; and that Sulphur may be eaſily ſeparated from it, when diſſolved in Aqua Regia. But this is obvious; the Sulphur indeed is not ſo readily diſcovered in Glaſs of Antimony, but it is evidently there; for when that Glaſs is finely powdered, levigated, and digeſted with very ſtrong diſtilled Vinegar, it tinges it very highly, and imparts to it an emetic Quality: And this Tincture, evaporated to an Extract, gives off the ſulphureous Tincture to rectified Spirit of Wine: But, if this ſame Glaſs is thus ſeveral Times treated with freſh diſtilled Vinegar, or its concentrated Spirit, at length it neither gives it any Tincture, or emetic Power, but remains a dead, dark-coloured, inert Maſs, all the Sulphur being extracted, and the Glaſs reduced to a mere Calx. Beſides, even Glaſs of Antimony will in ſome Meaſure deflagrate with Nitre; which ſhews, that it ſtill retains ſome of the ſulphureous Principle; and, in order to render it mild and innoxious, it is neceſſary to correct it by burning off the Sulphur of the Glaſs with Nitre, or by the Burning-Glaſs: Which is in Truth the Deſtruction of the metallic Conſiſtence in the Glaſs.

But it is a much more difficult Thing to prove the Exiſtence of the reguline Spicula in the Glaſs of Antimony, in the very Form of which I ſeem, in a great Meaſure, to have placed its emetic Quality; and yet Glaſs of Antimony is the moſt violent of all its Preparations. I confeſs, the Spicula, or Needles, by no Means appear

appear in the Glaſs; but they really do ſo, when the Glaſs is digeſted and diſſolved in Wine, by laying a Drop of the Liquor on a Plate of Glaſs, and then viewing it through a Microſcope. And further, Vitrum Antimonii, reduced to a Regulus with a little common Sulphur, appears of a needle-like ſtriated Form. And incinerated Antimony, when melted with too ſlack a Fire, often appears a Maſs of half-ſtriated Regulus, and half Glaſs, ſo little is the Difference. The Salts in common Glaſs do not appear, though they are unqueſtionably there, and ſometimes ſo looſely combined with the vitreſcible Earth, that Wine, kept in Glaſs-bottles, made of ſuch ill-prepared vitreous Matter, diſſolves ſome of the Salts, and thence the Wine becomes ill-taſted and unwholeſome. Moreover, the Preparation of the Vitrum Ceratum Antimonii ſeems not a little to confirm the Reality of what I have hinted at; for the Wax perhaps doth nothing but ſheathe up the pointed reguline Particles, when melted with them: And this appears the more probable, as a large Quantity of Brimſtone, melted with white Arſenic, ſheathes up the arſenical Spicula, and renders them incomparably leſs noxious than before: So, with a due Quantity of Sulphur, Glaſs of Antimony itſelf is rendered a very mild Kind of Regulus.

It is exceeding difficult to explain the Modus Operandi of many Medicines. Who can ſay, how a Grain or two of crude Opium cauſes a profound Sleep? Or why a very ſmall Doſe of Cantharides ſo particularly and ſtrongly affects the urinary Paſſages? Why two or three Grains of Elaterium operate with more Violence than fifty or ſixty of Jalap? Or why ſuch a very ſmall Quantity of Glaſs of Antimony excites ſuch dreadful Vomitings?

But whether the emetic Quality of Antimony depends on the ſpiculine Form, or not, it certainly lies only in the reguline Subſtance; for not one of the Preparations of that Mineral is emetic, but when conſiderably impregnated with reguline Particles; which, when not inveloped with too much Sulphur, always exert a vomiting Faculty; and this, whether given in Subſtance, or diſſolved in

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a proper Menſtruum, as Wine, Cyder, Vinegar, or the like. Water, as Water, draws nothing from an Antimonial Regulus, as neither touching the ſulphureous or metallic Part. Spirit of Wine hath no Manner of Effect on the Reguline; but a vegetable ſaponaceous Acid acts on both, and draws out the real Subſtance of the Regulus, making as it were a very attenuated liquid Tartar Emetic, or Antimonial Solution. And thus indeed the vegetable Acids act on Iron or Copper; which neither pure Water, nor pure Spirit, will affect, but are moſt readily diſſolved by Wine, Cyder, Juice of Lemons, or the like.

This leads me, however, to make the following Obſervations: That though ſimple Water is ineffectual in drawing off any Thing emetic from pure Regulus of Antimony, yet certainly Rain, or River Water, in ſome Meaſure, acts on the Body of crude Antimony, and extracts from it a milky Hue, and a ſulphureous Antimonial Smell and Taſte, by being digeſted with it in a very gentle Heat of the Sun, or Fire. And this Water, by the Way, ſo impregnated, hath been very often found of great Service in cutaneous and other Diſorders, when drunk freely. Now, as the watery Menſtruum doth unqueſtionably take up ſome of the Antimonial Sulphur, it may receive therewith likewiſe ſome of the very fine reguline Parts attached to the Sulphur; juſt as almoſt all the natural ſulphureous Waters hold alſo ſomething, more or leſs, of ſome other mineral Principle, as particularly moſt of them ſomething ferrugineous. And further, whatever may be thought of giving crude Antimony in Subſtance, *Kunkel, Hoffman, Geoffroy*, and many others, aſſert its great Utility in ſeveral Diſorders; and think I have ſufficient Reaſon to be of their Opinion. It is ſcarce to be doubted, but that it is of very great Service in ſeveral of the Diſeaſes of Horſes, Cattle, *&c.* and therefore we may very well ſuppoſe, that ſome of the reguline Parts paſs with the ſulphureous into the Maſs of their Blood; and, by Parity of Reaſon, Antimony may as well find its Way through the *Vaſa Lactea, &c.* of human

Bodies, and produce very ſalutary Effects. I have, for a great many Years, given Antimony and Quickſilver, rubbed into what I call an Antimoniated Æthiops, with great Advantage, in ſeveral Caſes, particularly in cutaneous Diſorders, obſtructed ſcrophulous Glands, Rheumatiſms, *&c.* when the common Æthiops had been found much leſs effectual. This I have long ordered to be kept here as an officinal Medicine, and to be prepared of crude Antimony, exceedingly fine powdered, p. iii; of pure Quickſilver, p. iv; of Flowers of Sulphur, p. ii. Theſe are to be rubbed into an impalpable black Powder: Doſe from ℈ſs. to ℈ii.

It lies in my Way here alſo to mention, that though Cinnabar of Antimony, ſublimed in the uſual Way after the Butter of Antimony, may be very little different in Virtue, or Compoſition, from the common factitious Cinnabar; yet Cinnabar of Antimony, as now generally made, with Æthiops Mineral and crude Antimony raiſed together, hath undoubtedly ſome of the reguline Parts, as well as the ſulphureous, of Antimony, which carry them up; for it is well known to Chemiſts, how eaſily the Flowers of Antimony riſe in the common Roaſting, where the Fire is much leſs than for ſubliming the Cinnabar. Now, every one knows, that theſe Flowers are of a reguline Nature, are ſtrongly emetic, and may be eaſily reduced to an actual Regulus. The abundant Sulphur indeed wraps them well up in the cinnabarine Preparation: However, I have often obſerved large Doſes of Cinnabar of Antimony create a Nauſea and Puking, eſpecially on tender Stomachs. But then, for this very Reaſon, this Cinnabar of Antimony may be, in many Caſes, much more effectual than the common factitious, or even than the native Cinnabar.

But I come now particularly to make a few Obſervations of ſome of the common Antimonial Preparations.

The common Stibium, or crude Antimony of the Shops, hath been melted from its groſs Ore, into a Sort of conical Moulds, or Veſſels, like our Melting-pots; whence the molten Maſs, when

taken out cold, ſomewhat reſembles a Sugar-loaf. Now, as in this Melting, the more ponderous or metallic Part ſubſides to the Bottom, or narrow Part of the Pot, the lighter, or more ſulphureous, remains above; it is a matter of ſome Importance in making the Regulus Antimonii, *&c.* from what Part of the Cone, or Loaf, the Antimony is taken; for the nearer the Point of the Cone the more reguline; and the Yield, from a given Quantity, thus taken, will be, *Cæteris paribus*, much more conſiderable, than if taken near the Baſe. This Thing ſhould be likewiſe attended to, when Antimony is given in Subſtance, or boiled, or infuſed in Diet-drinks, in which it is far from being an uſeleſs Ingredient.

I have before taken Notice, that when the reguline Part of Antimony is involved in a great Quantity of Sulphur, as in crude Antimony, that Mineral exerts no emetic or draſtic Power: But when the Antimony, by long Roaſting, or Calcination, is deprived of great Part of this external Sulphur, it acquires more and more of a vomiting Quality, as the Sulphur is more and more conſumed. And when this incinerated Antimony, as it is called, undergoes a further Degree of Fire, and is fluxed into a Regulus, and even yet farther into a Kind of Glaſs, it is ſo far ſtripped of its ſulphureous Covering, that the reguline Spicula lie as it were naked, and exert the utmoſt Violence on the Stomach, *&c.* And even before it is turned into a proper Regulus, or Glaſs, it acquires, after a long and proper Roaſting, no ſmall Degree of an emetic Powder, as any one will find, who gives it in Subſtance, or properly digeſted in Wine, or Cyder. And though I cannot ſay with *Boerhaave*, that it is violently emetic, yet I know *Hoffman* is miſtaken, when he pronounces it quite inactive. This incinerated Antimony then, being thus far deprived of its external Sulphur by Calcination, is farther diveſted of it by being kept fuſed a conſiderable Time in a very ſtrong Fire, and converted into Glaſs; which almoſt intirely conſiſts of reguline Parts, as is manifeſt from its being of a much greater ſpecific Gravity than crude Antimony, or even than its He-

par; and though the Regulus lies concealed under a glaſſy Form, yet it is ſtill very eaſily reduced into a proper Regulus, and therefore, as ſuch, communicates a moſt ſtrongly emetic Quality to any Menſtruum, which the Regulus itſelf would impart it to, as well as being in Subſtance moſt violently vomitive. Nay, in running calcined Antimony into Glaſs, if the Fire is not briſk, and well managed, Part of the very ſame molten Maſs runs into Regulus, and Part into Glaſs, ſo little is the Difference between them.

Indeed Regulus of Antimony itſelf cannot be prepared but by deſtroying the external Sulphur: For Inſtance, eight Parts of crude Antimony, ſix Parts of crude Tartar, and three Parts of pure Nitre, made into a dry fine Powder, muſt be thrown, by ſmall Spoonfuls at a Time, into a red-hot Crucible, whence a very great Deflagration immediately ſucceeds each Projection. At the Bottom of the Maſs, firſt duly melted by a quick ſtrong Fire, the Regulus is found ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, as the Fire, *&c.* are managed. It is a neceſſary Caution to force down the Cruſts, that are apt to form, at the Beginning of the Fuſion, with an Iron Rod, or the like. Here a great Part of the external Antimonial Sulphur is conſumed by the Deflagration, and the Tartar and Nitre being alſo forthwith alcalized by the Fire, unite with the remaining Sulphur, and ſo form a Kind of Hepar Sulphuris, which diſſolves, and takes up likewiſe, much of the reguline Subſtance; (for Liver of Sulphur, melted with any kind of Metal, diſſolves it, and even makes a Maſs ſoluble in Water); ſo that by this Proceſs much the greater Part of the Antimony and Salts are turned into a Scoria, or a Kind of Crocus Antimonii, on the Top of the Regulus; and this eſpecially if the Fuſion is long continued. The Regulus, thus detached in a great Meaſure from the ſulphureous Part, becomes very ſtrongly emetic, for the Reaſon above aſſigned. Though this is a common Method of making Regulus of Antimony, at leaſt in ſmall Quantities; yet it is far from giving ſo large a Portion of Regulus, as may be had by ſeveral other Proceſſes; for it conſumes not only much of the ſulphureous, but alſo of the reguline Part, by the violent and repeated

Deflagrations, which riſe in the form of Flame, Fume, and Flowers, if catched in proper Veſſels; and theſe laſt may be eaſily reduced to Regulus again. Beſides, the Proportion of the Salts is too great, for, being alcalized, and uniting with the Sulphur, they take up too much of the reguline Part, ſo as to leave very little at Bottom, if a ſtrong Fire is long continued. Much more Regulus, in Proportion, would have been yielded, if the Tartar and Nitre had been previouſly fired, and turned into what is called the black Flux. But, even in this Caſe, the melted Maſs ſhould be poured off, or taken from the Fire, as ſoon almoſt as it flows very thin; elſe no ſmall Part will evaporate by the Strength and Duration of the Fire, which alſo increaſe the Proportion of the Scoria. But a much greater Quantity of Regulus is produced by melting two Parts of clean Antimony with one Part of Iron-filings, or Bits of Nails, to which alſo one Part almoſt of pure dry Salt-petre ſhould be projected. This Proceſs gives almoſt half Regulus. Here the Nitre in Part likewiſe burns off the Sulphur, but it is the Iron, that chiefly takes up the Sulphur, and unites with it into Scoria; which, by-the-bye, finely powdered, and duly waſhed, may be uſed with as good or a better Effect, than the Antimonium Martiale Cachecticum of *Ludovicus*. I have repeatedly known it very ſerviceable in a Leucophlegmatia, and an obſtinate Fluor Albus.

If crude Antimony is firſt calcined by Fire, as for making the Glaſs, or boiled repeatedly in freſh ſtrong Lime-water, much of the Sulphur is carried off, and the Stibium, thus managed, yields much more Regulus in Proportion than if crude Antimony had been fluxed; but the Salts, uſed in ſuch Caſe, ſhould be very conſiderably leſs in Quantity than in the common Method, and alſo previouſly reduced to the black Flux. Monſieur *Geoffroy* ſays, the incinerated Antimony, melted with about an equal Quantity of black Soap, gives down much more Regulus than is to be had by the Methods of *Kunkel*, *Stahl*, or any other, even nine or ten Ounces

out

out of a Pound: But I really never tried this Method, not having at Hand any true black Soap: Perhaps ſome other ſalino-ſulphureous Medium would do as well.

Upon the Whole, however, this general Obſervation may be made, that where only ſmall Quantities of Ingredients in this, or any other Aſſay, are fluxed at a Time, there will be always leſs Regulus in Proportion, than if the Proceſs had been made with much larger Quantities. Beſides, in Truth, there is a great Deal of Difference in Antimony itſelf, ſome abounding with reguline Parts much more than others: Nay, Antimony, from the very ſame Loaf, differs in this conſiderably, according as it is taken from the Baſis or Apex of the Cone.

The Effects of Salts on Antimony will more fully appear, if we attend to the Operation of Nitre in Preparing the common Liver of Antimony; *viz.* if equal Parts of Antimony and Nitre, finely powdered, and intimately mixed, are deflagrated, and melted in a Crucible, or Iron Mortar, the Product is a Liver of Antimony, which ſhould be ſeparated from the Scoria. In this Proceſs the Sulphur is firſt of all partly burnt off in the Conflagration: And, 2dly, the Remainder is eagerly imbibed by the Nitre, now alcalized by the intenſe Heat, which, by this Means, alſo diſſolves, and intimately combines with, the reguline Part, juſt as common Hepar Sulphuris diſſolves and takes up all Kinds of Metals. That this chiefly depends on the Alcalization of the Nitre, and its conſequent Union with the Antimonial Sulphur, and thus forming a diſſolving Liver of Sulphur, that combines with the metallic Part of the Antimony, is evident; for three Parts of Salt of Tartar, or Pot-aſh, fluxed with two Parts of Antimony, produce exactly the ſame Effect, that is, a Liver of Antimony without the leaſt Admixture or Help of any Nitre. And it is from the intimate Union of ſo large a Portion of this Hepar Sulphuris with the metallic Part, that little or no Regulus is depoſited, but only an uniform half vitrified Subſtance at the Bottom: Nay, if it be not ſufficiently fluxed, it gives

off

off no Scoria. However, if the Pot-aſh and Antimony are quickly melted with a very briſk ſtrong Fire, a Bit of Regulus, ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, is found at the Bottom. But if a much leſs Quantity of the alcalious Salt is uſed, much leſs of the Antimonial Sulphur is taken up, and it ſo forms what is called by *Margraaf, Hoffman*, and others, Regulus Medicinalis, that exerts but little emetic Power, there being Sulphur enough left to invelope the reguline Spicula. But when a much larger Quantity of fixed Alcali Salts (as about two Parts to one of Antimony) is blended with it by Fuſion, ſo much of the Sulphur is taken up by the Salt, that little is left to ſheathe the reguline Parts ſufficiently to prevent their exerting a very draſtic Power. The Liver of Antimony, made in the uſual Way, with equal Quantities of Nitre, loſes almoſt twice as much in the Operation, by the Deflagration, as that with the fixed Alcali; but the latter is not ſo glaſſy, and much more apt to relent by the Moiſture of the Air. The Crocus, however, from either, if perfectly edulcorated, is nearly of the ſame Strength. That indeed, prepared with half the Quantity of Nitre, is conſiderably weaker, as much leſs of the inveloping Sulphur is conſumed, eſpecially where a ſtrong Fire is not uſed, and the Matter is taken off before the Scoria have well Time to ſeparate. Even the Scoria of the common Regulus of Antimony are of the very ſame Nature, and a Kind of an Hepar Antimonii, which by a proper Flux may be eaſily reduced in Part to a Regulus: So that whether alcalized Salt-petre, Pot-aſh, or Salt of Tartar, are melted with this ſulphureous Mineral, a Liver of Antimony is produced, from which, duly waſhed, a Crocus Metallorum, or, more properly, Antimonii. And as theſe hepatic Maſſes are ſoluble in boiling Water, the Solutions let fall an Antimonial Sulphur, eſpecially when precipitated with a vegetable or mineral Acid: But this Sulphur is always more or leſs impregnated with reguline Particles, particularly that of the firſt Precipitation, whence it is always conſiderably emetic. Nay, it is certain the reguline and ſulphureous Parts of Antimony may be

be ſo incorporated with fixed Alcali Salts, that the Whole, almoſt, of any Quantity of Antimony, melted with about an equal Part of Salt of Tartar, or Pot-aſhes, may be thus turned into a Kind of Sulphur Auratum, as it is called; which is itſelf, in Truth, no other than a very ſulphureous Crocus Antimonii. The Coheſion however of the Salt, Sulphur, and Regulus, in this hepatic Concrete, is eaſily diſſolved by pouring an Acid to its Solution in Water, which ſtrongly attracting the alcaline Salt, the ſulphureous and reguline Parts ſoon fall to the Bottom. Nor are theſe latter very firmly united, as the alcalious Salt did, during the Flux, in ſome Meaſure detach the Antimonial Sulphur from the reguline Parts. It is evident the Coheſion is but looſe; otherwiſe ſo great a Proportion of Sulphur, as is found in the Sulphur Auratum, would, if very intimately combined with the reguline Parts, have ſo ſheathed up theſe Spicula, as to render them incapable of impreſſing any great Irritation on the Coats of the Stomach, *&c.* as ſeen in crude Antimony, and its Regeneration from Sulphur and Regulus. Beſides, tho' the firſt Precipitation of the Sulphur Auratum is greatly impregnated with reguline Parts, yet the ſecond or third Precipitation holds exceedingly few, and is almoſt intirely ſulphureous, and ſcarce at all emetic. If you would have this milder, or more light Sulphur, you ſhould not pour on too much of the precipitating Acid at firſt; or rather ſuffer the Antimonial Lixivium or Solution to ſtand, for ſome Days, expoſed in a cold open Air; for thus the impure reguline Sulphur will fall of itſelf; after which you may inſtill the Acid as uſual; and, if you do thus, by gentle Degrees, in ſmall Quantities, after the ſecond or third Precipitation, the Sulphur will fall almoſt pure; which ſhews, that the Sulphur in the hepatic Solution is not very cloſely united with the Regulus. By the Way however, as the Antimonial Lixivium, from the Hepar, is ſo fully fraught with reguline Particles, and theſe ſo much unſheathed, it is conſtantly more or leſs emetic, notwithſtanding what Monſieur *Lemery* aſſerts to the Contrary. But that is not the

only

only exceptionable Thing in that Gentlemans's elaborate Treatiſe on Antimony.

As the Sulphur Auratum is now very frequently uſed in Medicine, more Exactneſs ſeems required in its Preparation than is commonly practiſed : For certainly the firſt Precipitation differs not a little from the ſubſequent, as being of a darker Colour, and greater ſpecific Gravity, and of courſe more reguline. It is alſo of ſome Conſequence how long the ſtibiate Lixivium ſtands before the Acid is poured on; for by Time it will of itſelf drop much of the ſulphureo-reguline Subſtance; eſpecially if it is kept in an Atmoſphere much impregnated with the Fumes of Vinegar, Sulphur, or the like; and, in ſuch Caſe, the ſucceeding Precipitate, with an Acid, will be much milder, as being leſs metallic, but more ſulphureous. The Quantity and Quality of the precipitating Acid are alſo of Conſequence. Vinegar may rather augment the emetic Power; and Spirit of Salt, or Vitriol, may make a Precipitate not altogether ſo proper to mix with Calomel, as in Dr. *Plummer*'s alterative Pill, *&c.* Great Care ſhould be taken therefore in the Ablution of the Sulphur Auratum; for the acid Salts are not ſo eaſily waſhed off as ſome would imagine, and it cannot be doubted but that ſome of them fall with the Precipitate. Who would think ſuch a Quantity of Salts lay hid in the Calx of Silver, precipitated out of a Solution of it in Aqua Fortis, by Sea-ſalt, which, though perfectly waſhed, and altogether inſipid (as is the Luna Cornea, into which it readily melts) yet two Parts of this, intimately mixed with one Part of Regulus of Antimony, and diſtilled, give a moſt cauſtic Kind of Butter of Antimony. But however light and pure the Antimonial Sulphur may be deſired, if it doth not in ſome Degree participate of the Regulus, it can have no more Effect than common Sulphur.

The Kermes Mineral, once altogether as much celebrated (and with as good Reaſon) as any Antimonial Noſtrum now-a-days, is alſo a Kind of Liver of Antimony, and of the ſame Nature with

Sulphur

Sulphur Auratum, though the Proceſs in Preparation ſeems very different. It is made by boiling crude Antimony, powdered, in a ſtrong Lixivium of fixed or alcalized Nitre (Salt of Tartar or Pot-aſh will do full as well.) Here the alcalious Salts fix on the Sulphur, and unite with it; whence a liquid Kind of Hepar Sulphuris, which diſſolves, or perhaps more properly takes up, and incorporates with, many of the reguline Parts: And thus in Reality it becomes a mild Sort of Crocus Antimonii, as is evident from its having ſome emetic Power, and yielding a Regulus by a proper Flux.

There is another Way of making a Sort of Kermes Mineral, or Sulphur Auratum, ſeldom if ever practiſed, though I think really the beſt; and that is, by boiling crude Antimony, finely powdered, in a very ſtrong Lime-water, for about an Hour, and then precipitating the ſtrained Decoction with a Solution of crude Tartar, or its Cryſtals, in boiling Water. This Decoction of crude Antimony is as limpid as Fountain-water, but gathers, by Standing, a thin Film, moſt beautifully variegated with all the Colours of the Rainbow. However, this perfectly limpid Liquor, on the Affuſion of a vegetable or mineral Acid, immediately becomes turbid, and of a deep ſaffron Colour, and a great Deal of an orange-coloured Antimonial Sulphur precipitates, juſt as in the common Way of precipitating the Decoction of the Scoriæ of the Regulus, or Hepar Antimonii. Though this Sulphur Auratum, as well as the other, like the alchemiſtical Gold, ſo much talked of, and expected, by the Adepts, is much greater in Proſpect than Reality; for when duly waſhed, ſeparated, and dried it ſcarce amounts to the fortieth Part of what it ſeemed to be at the Time of Precipitation. I take this Sulphur to be rather milder, and more fixed, than that from the Scoriæ: However, here alſo is an Abundance of reguline Parts, as is evident from the orange Colour, and the emetic Quality, which this alſo poſſeſſes. This Decoction may as well be precipitated with Juice of Lemons or *Seville* Oranges (which give the brighteſt-coloured Precipitate); or by a Solution of Sal Ammoniac, or freſh Urine: Even

common Saliva will do it; for, on taking a Spoonful of this perfectly limpid Decoction, into my Mouth, it in an Inſtant turned intenſely yellow: So that not only vegetable and mineral Acids will precipitate this Antimonial Decoction, but likewiſe neutral Salts.

This Decoction of Antimony in Lime-water ſerves alſo to a further End; for the Mineral, thus boiled, may be in a great Meaſure deprived of its ſuperficial Sulphur, eſpecially if boiled a ſecond or third Time in freſh ſtrong Lime-water. And then the Powder, well waſhed and dried, is as fit for making Regulus, or Glaſs of Antimony, as when the Stibium is roaſted and calcined in the common Way. And perhaps Antimony, thus prepared, may be more effectual in many Caſes, than the Crude, when given internally: It often pukes, and purges gently, if given to ten or fifteen Grains, eſpecially on the firſt Uſe of it.

It appears then, from what hath been ſaid above, that Sulphur Auratum, Kermes Mineral, *Ruſſel*'s Powder, or *Wilſon*'s Panacea of Antimony without Fire, are all of the ſame Nature, though indeed ſomewhat different in their Strength, and pretty uncertain in their Operation; and therefore require a careful Hand to prepare, and a good Head to adminiſter them with Advantage. For the reguline Principle will be much more predominant in the Scoriæ of the very ſame Kind of Regulus of Antimony, if it is kept for a long Time in a briſk Fire, than it would be, if for a much ſhorter Time; not to mention what I have ſaid before, as to the Manner of precipitating, *&c.* the Sulphur Auratum. And Kermes Mineral differs not a little, as prepared with a ſtronger or weaker Lixivium, as more or leſs carefully waſhed and edulcorated, and as Spirit of Wine is, or is not, at laſt deflagrated with it. Whoever would give them, ſhould begin with ſmall Doſes, as a Grain or two; but, as he finds they agree, may gradually increaſe to eight or ten, eſpecially if they are intimately incorporated with any reſinous Extract, natural Balſam, or the like. But the Doſes ſhould by no Means too quickly ſucceed

ſucceed one the other; for ſolid Antimonials may lie a conſiderable Time in the Body without any ſenſible Effect, and yet, at length, operate all on a Sudden, with exceeding great Violence; particularly when Wine, Cyder, or any vegetable Acid, are ſwallowed upon them.

Though common Salt, fluxed with Antimony, ſeems to do little more than promote its Fuſion, and therefore is commonly added, in ſmall Quantities, in preparing Liver of Antimony, and Regulus Medicinalis, yet its highly concentrated Acid hath a very peculiar Effect on the reguline Subſtance, rendering it not only much more volatile, but likewiſe exceſſively cauſtic, as is ſeen in common Butter or Oil of Antimony; for, in this Preparation, the ſublimate Corroſive contributes nothing but its moſt highly dephlegmated and moſt penetrating acid Salt, which the Regulus more ſtrongly attracts than the Mercury; and theſe, uniting, form a moſt corroſive Liquid, which comes over by Diſtillation; from which is precipitated, by the Affuſion of common Water, what is very improperly called Mercurius Vitæ, as it hath nothing of Mercury in it but the Name, and is, in Truth, when duly edulcorated with boiling Water, a mere Regulus Antimonii, as plainly appears when it is melted. Though there are ſeveral other Ways (and theſe too leſs dangerous) of making Butter of Antimony; yet this Proceſs with ſublimate Corroſive ſhews the Regulus naked as it were, when precipitated, and the Antimonial Sulphur left behind with the Mercury, which are eaſily ſublimed into Cinnabar: So that this alſo confirms the above Doctrine: for with well purified Regulus Antimonii and ſublimate Corroſive, no Cinnabar can be prepared; there being no more Sulphur in the Regulus than is barely neceſſary to preſerve the metallic Form and Conſtitution.

I have but ſeldom uſed Mercurius Vitæ in my Practice, and that many Years ago in ſome maniacal Caſes: It always proved a very churliſh Medicine, and I ſoon grew weary of it. If any one is inclined to try any Thing of this Kind, I would recommend a Pre-

paration of the celebrated Dr. *Stahl*; *viz.* pour by little at a Time, and ſlow Degrees, near treble the Quantity of good Alcohol Vini on rectified Butter of Antimony, as a conſiderable Heat at firſt ariſes on the Mixture, it immediately grows milky, and a very white gelatinous Kind of Maſs ſoon precipitates. This digeſted for a Day or two, in a very gentle Heat, then ſufficiently edulcorated with boiling Water, dried and deflagrated with Spirit of Wine, gives a Powder much ſofter in Operation than the common Mercurius Vitæ, though ſtill emetic, and, as the Profeſſor ſays, greatly ſudorific and anodyne. The Doſe three or four Grains. I find it ſweats very largely, eſpecially when it operates little by Vomit or Stool, as indeed moſt of the draſtic Antimonials will do. *Maets* recommends another Preparation of Mercurius Vitæ, under the Title of Purgans ex Antimonio ſecuriſſimum; which is made by melting one Part of Mercurius Vitæ with two Parts of Nitre, and then well grinding this Maſs with an equal Quantity of common Salt. This done, let the Salt be well waſhed off, and the Maſs well edulcorated. This indeed I find ſo ſecure a Medicine, that it differs very little in Virtue from common Bezoar Mineral: The Reaſon will eaſily appear to any one, who conſiders the following Obſervations:

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, and Ceruſs of Antimony, are little more than the dead Aſhes of that Mineral, deprived of its internal or metallizing Sulphur by repeated Deflagrations with Salt-petre; ſo that I think little can be expected from them in a medicinal Way, both the one and the other being an inactive Calx, in which the reguline Form and Contexture are quite deſtroyed; inſomuch that Aqua Regia, which acts ſo readily on crude Antimony, or its Regulus, will not touch thoſe, much leſs diſſolve them: An Argument, that the metallic Nature of the Antimony is greatly deſtroyed in theſe Preparations. And though they are both reducible, by a proper Flux, to Regulus again, yet never without the Addition of ſome Phlogiſton, or ſulphureous Subſtance. And thus indeed may any

any Calx of Antimony, prepared in the humid or dry Way, be converted into Regulus by Fluxing in cloſe Veſſels with ſome inflammable Ingredient: Which ſhews, that both the Form and Virtue of the Regulus depend, in a great Meaſure, on the ſulphureous Principle, as well as the metallic Earth. I know not whether it may be here worth noting by the Way, that Antimonial Calx, reduced with mineral Sulphur, takes a ſtriated Form; but with an animal or vegetable Phlogiſton the laminated Appearance of common Regulus of Antimony. Is this from the vitriolic Acid only? Mercurius Vitæ, fluxed *per ſe*, hath alſo this aculeated or needle-like Appearance: Whence?

This likewiſe is really the Caſe in the moſt perfect metallic Bodies, which loſe their Metalleity, as *Becher* calls it, as Malleability, and other metallic Properties, by an intire Deſtruction of their internal metallic or combining Sulphur, as is ſeen when Metals are calcined by the Burning-Glaſs, or an intenſe culinary Fire. This internal Sulphur is probably what *Albertus Magnus* means by the Humidum unctuoſum ſubtile, which, he ſays, is the prima Materia Metallorum, and is intirely analogous to the combining Sulphur, or Oil of Vegetables, which binds the very Particles of the Stamina and organiſed Parts together, and which, when totally burnt off, leaves the Whole in Aſhes. But here, by the Way, it ſeems evident, that the ſulphureous Pabulum, ſo neceſſary to the Reduction of an Antimonial Calx, is very different from the very Subſtance of Light, or Fire: For though a vaſt Deal of the actual Light, or Fire, adheres to the Calx, as is manifeſt from the great Augmentation of Weight in calcining Regulus of Antimony by the Sun-beams, or a culinary Fire, yet it by no means contributes to its metallic State; on the contrary it quite deſtroys it; and the Sun-beams, or Particles of Fire, do not combine, but ſcatter the reguline or metallic Parts, by deſtroying the Bond of Union, the internal Sulphur. In like Manner Oil of Vitriol, or Spirit of Nitre, too concentrated and exceedingly fiery Acids, tear abroad Regulus

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of Antimony, and reduce it to a Calx, by letting looſe the Phlogiſton, or ſulphureous Principle, whence the metallic Subſtance is quite decompoſed. And that this is the Caſe, ſeems evident from the very ſtrong ſulphureous Smell, that ariſes, when theſe Acids are poured on Antimony. Indeed Oil of Vitriol takes up the inflammable Part of Antimony, and unites with it into an actual mineral Sulphur. It ſeems then, that theſe fiery Acids act on Antimony very nearly in the ſame Manner as the Sun-beams, or actual Fire; and this is one Argument, amongſt many others, of the very great Affinity between Light and Acids; which Sir *Iſaac Newton* long ago hinted.

That the Deſtruction of the internal Sulphur of the reguline Subſtance, in theſe Calcinations, is the Deſtruction of the reguline Form, and of courſe of the emetic Power of the Antimony, appears in Part from what I have ſaid above, and will be more manifeſt by attending to the following Experiments. If merely equal Quantities of Antimony and Nitre are deflagrated, and melted together, only ſo much of the external inveloping Sulphur is conſumed, as to leave the reguline Spicula naked and capable of very ſtrongly irritating the Coats of the Stomach, *&c.* But if three Parts of Nitre are taken to one of Antimony, by the repeated ſtrong Deflagration, not only the external but the internal Sulphur alſo is totally diſſipated, and the Maſs reduced to an inert Calx. Thus likewiſe Iron, Tin, and Copper, with a double or treble Quantity of Nitre, are reduced to Aſhes, and demetallized. A little more than two Parts of pure Nitre to one of Regulus Antimonii reduces it to an innoxious Calx, as there is much leſs Sulphur to be burnt off in the Regulus than in the crude Antimony: And about an equal Quantity of Salt-petre quite deſtroys the Virulence of Glaſs of Antimony, as in it there remained only juſt Sulphur enough to preſerve the reguline Nature. So five Parts of Nitre to two of Mercurius Vitæ convert into an inactive Subſtance, or Kind of Bezoar Mineral. But of this enough —What Nitre doth by Deflagration, the Burning-glaſs doth by the

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intenſe Force of the concentrated Sun-beams; by which Antimony, its Regulus, and Glaſs, are turned to a mere Calx, the Whole of the Sulphur being quite burnt up. Nay, when any of theſe are a long Time expoſed to the Action even of a common ſtrong Fire, they are reduced to mere Aſhes, which can neither be run into Regulus or Glaſs again, but by the Help of ſome Phlogiſton, as animal, vegetable or mineral Sulphur. And the ſame is neceſſary to the Reduction of the Calx of Iron, Tin, Copper, *&c.* That there remains not the Sulphur in any Antimonial Calx, ſo prepared, is manifeſt, in that no one of them will deflagrate with Nitre, nor be reduced to a reguline State, without adding ſome Phlogiſton. That the reguline Nature and Contexture are deſtroyed in theſe Preparations, appears in that they are not at all acted upon by Aqua Regia, which ſo perfectly and readily diſſolves any Antimonial Regulus: And hence alſo they are utterlly devoid of an emetic Quality.

But in all theſe Calcinations with Nitre, three Parts at leaſt of that Salt muſt be uſed to one of the crude Antimony, or the internal Sulphur will not be ſufficiently burnt off, and the reguline Spicula ſo far deſtroyed as to leave an inert Calx: For if two Parts only of Salt-petre are employed, it proves ſtill emetic, as is ſeen in what *Boerhaave* calls Antimonii Emeticum mitius: So alſo if the Nitre be conſiderably reduced, in the Preparation of the Ceruſs of Antimony, that likewiſe will remain very draſtic. If equal Quantities of Nitre and Glaſs of Antimony are expoſed for ſome Time, in a clean Crucible, to a briſk Fire, a very beautiful Calx, or Diaphoretic Antimony, comes out, but altogether inactive: If two Thirds however, or Half only of Nitre is uſed, the Calx is nothing ſo white (the Sulphur not being quite burnt off); and thence it remains ſtill emetic, eſpecially if only half Salt-petre is projected with the Antimony.

Upon this Foundation may be made ſeveral Sorts of Antimonial Powders, more or leſs active, as more or leſs Nitre is uſed; which, prepared with Care, and given with Judgment, may prove of conſiderable

ſiderable Service in Medicine, much more ſo ſurely than the common Antimonium Diaphoreticum, or Ceruſs of Antimony.

But, in all theſe Calcinations, not only the Quantity, but the Quality alſo, of the Salt-petre ſhould be well conſidered; for ſome Nitre greatly abounds with common Salt, and hence leſs corrects, as it is called, or rather deſtroys, the Regulus.

But I greatly prefer the Infuſion of the Glaſs, Regulus, or Crocus of Antimony, in ſound generous Wine, to any other Preparation of that Mineral, as by far the moſt certain, ſafe, and effectual; and the Vinum Antimoniale made with the Glaſs, or Regulus, I think the beſt: For unleſs the Liver of Antimony is carefully prepared with a due Quantity of Nitre, and a proper Degree of Fire, it cannot be depended on, as being ſometimes ſtronger, ſometimes weaker, and ſometimes it throws up no ſeparable Scoriæ; which makes it, *Cæteris paribus*, conſiderably weaker. Beſides, the Hepar ſhould be finely powdered, and well edulcorated with repeated Ablutions (or rather Decoctions) in hot Water; otherwiſe much of the alcalized Nitre will adhere to the hepatic Crocus, and enervate the Power of the vinous Menſtruum. This was not formerly attended to ſo much as it ought to have been; and I well remember when the Vinum Benedictum, as then called, was ſtrangely different the one from the other. Certainly, when prepared with true Glaſs of Antimony, or pure Regulus, there is not this Uncertainty. If the martial Regulus is uſed, it may in ſome ſmall Degree alſo participate of a ferrugineous Principle. The Wine ſhould be always carefully filtered, after ſufficient Infuſion. In this Infuſion of the Glaſs or Regulus of Antimony on Wine, the reguline Subſtance is diſſolved by that ſaponaceous, ſpirituous, tartareous Menſtruum, and the reguline Part becomes moſt highly attenuated; otherwiſe it would not ſo readily paſs with the Wine through the cloſeſt Filtre, and remain ſo long ſuſpended, and intimately incorporated with the Wine, and ſo remain for Years together. So that Antimony, ſo prepared, is in ſolutis Principiis, as it were; or rather

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is thus rendered a Kind of highly ſubtilized liquid Tartar Emetic, poſſeſſes the whole Power and Virtue of Stibium, as it is potent enough to give a very ſtrong Irritation to the Stomach and Inteſtines, if taken to the Quantity of an Ounce or two; and yet, in a ſmaller Doſe of two or three Drachms, it only cauſes a Nauſea, gentle Puke, and a Stool or two, if neither a Sweat, or very high Perſpiration: But, from thirty to ſixty or eighty Drops, it generally proves merely an Alterative and Diaphoretic, paſſing through the inmoſt Receſſes, and ultimate Ramifications, of the whole vaſcular Syſtem, with little or no Diſturbance to Nature, and yet evidently promotes all the animal Secretions and Excretions, particularly thoſe of the Skin, Inteſtines, urinary Paſſages, and ſalival Ducts, by gently irritating the whole nervous and vaſcular Compages.

As this Antimonial Wine then ſo readily mixes with the Blood and animal Humours, and paſſes off ſo freely and eaſily through all the Outlets of the Body, it may be given with Safety, and repeated with Succeſs, two, three, or even four Times in twenty-four Hours, in ſmall Doſes, and ſo continued for Days together: Whereas the ſolid Antimonial Preparations are very uncertain in their Operation, ſometimes lying a long Time in the Stomach and Bowels before they exert any ſenſible Effect; and then, at once, irritating with ſo much Violence and Obſtinacy, that the Patient is too often quite exhauſted before the Force of the Antimonial. And this is not a little to be feared, and ſometimes actually happens, when Kermes Mineral, Sulphur Auratum, Crocus Antimonii mitior, and even Regulus Medicinalis, and other ſtibiate Powders, or Pills, are given, and too ſoon and frequently repeated, as every one muſt know, who hath freely dealt in ſuch Sort of Medicines; a Hypercatharſis ſometimes, all at once, and unexpectedly coming on, eſpecially on drinking a Glaſs of Wine, Cyder, or other vegetable Acids.

Beſides, when Antimonials are given in Subſtance, they muſt firſt undergo a Diſſolution in the Stomach, before they can paſs the

Lacteals, and be mixed with the Blood, ſo as to act as Alteratives, Diaphoretics, *&c.* Now, in this liquid Preparation the reguline Part is already diſſolved, and moſt exquiſitely attenuated, ſo that it paſſes into the Blood with the utmoſt Facility. It ſhould be moreover obſerved, that, in this Form, Antimony may be given in the moſt agreeable Manner, without even being perceived, or creating any more Diſtaſte than the Wine it was made on. A Thing of ſome Conſequence truly, when we have to do with ſqueamiſh Patients, particularly with Children, to whom it may be neceſſary to give repeated Doſes of the Medicine. It is certainly then much in Favour of this Preparation, that it is ſo agreeable, and may be ſo eaſily concealed, and given in any proper Liquor; and this, I ſay, to Children, as well as grown Perſons. There is many Times the ſtrongeſt Indication for puking and purging them, and yet it is extremely difficult to give them the common Medicines uſual on ſuch Occaſions; whereas the Antimonial Wine may be given in their common Drink with the utmoſt Eaſe and Safety. I have very frequently given it with Succeſs, from ten to thirty Drops, to Children of a Year or two old, in the Chin-cough, and aſthmatic Oppreſſions, when an Attempt to force down more nauſeous Medicines had endangered a Suffocation and Convulſions.

Should it be imagined, that this Medicine, being ſo ſafe and eaſy, can have no great Efficacy as an Alterative and Diaphoretic; I anſwer, that as it is capable, in a proper Doſe, of irritating the Stomach and Inteſtines ſo ſtrongly, it cannot be ſuppoſed, even in very ſmall Doſes, to lie inactive in the ſanguineous and lymphatic Arteries; and both ſeems, and eventually is, exceedingly well adapted to ſtimulate and ſcour the whole vaſcular Syſtem. In Confirmation of this, we find, that when a pretty large Doſe of the Eſſence of Antimony is given, as three or four Drachms, for Inſtance, a large Sweat almoſt always ſucceeds, if it is not immediately thrown up by Vomit. By thus keeping up then, and quickening, the Action of the Veſſels on the contained Fluids, the general Circulation of the

the Humours is moſt effectually promoted; and indeed ſome ſuch a Stimulus is very often highly neceſſary in the ultimate Ramifications of the ſanguineous, ſerous, and lymphatic Arteries, where the Motion is naturally exceeding ſlow, and where Stagnation, and conſequent Corruption of the Serum and Lymph, are very apt to generate a putrid Colluvies. I think one of the Uſes of Salts of all Kinds, eſpecially of common Salt, is to act as a general Stimulus; and hence the moderate Uſe of it is ſo ſalutary. By thus univerſally ſtimulating therefore not only the greateſt, but alſo the ſmalleſt Veſſels of the Body, this Medicine greatly tends to remove all Obſtructions formed, or forming, even in the minuteſt Canals; and hence moſt ſucceſsfully promotes the natural Secretions and Excretions; in which, duly performed, Health itſelf conſiſts.

In obſtinate Rheumatiſms then, in cold ſcorbutic Affections, in moſt cutaneous Diſeaſes, in aſthmatic, leucophlegmatic, and icteric Diſorders, in old ſtubborn Head-achs, Vertigo, Epilepſy, and Mania, Antimonials are very uſeful, and the Vinum Antimoniale in particular. In my own Practice I have had numerous Inſtances of its Succeſs in the above Caſes, and have likewiſe had the Pleaſure in finding it ſucceſsfully uſed by ſeveral eminent Practitioners.

Let me further add, before I quit the Subject, that I very frequently give this Antimonial Wine, or Eſſence of Antimony, as I call it, in ſome acute as well as chronic Diſorders, and particularly in ſlow Fevers, low irregular Intermittents and Remittents, in catarrhal Fevers, in a Peripneumonia Notha, and even in a true Peripneumony, after proper Evacuations, towards the Cloſe, when the Spitting is prematurely ſuppreſſed, and great Anxiety and Difficulty of Breathing come on. In like Circumſtances, it is very proper in the Small-pox alſo; and I have had the Satiſfaction, through divine Goodneſs, of ſeeing it many Times very happily ſucceed in many deſperate Caſes; the Expectoration returning ſometimes with a gentle Vomiting, ſometimes a Stool or two, and ſometimes a univerſal kindly Sweat. The Kermes Mineral was for-

merly given in ſuch Caſes with aſtoniſhing Succeſs, and operated much in the ſame Manner: However, I well know the Eſſence of Antimony is much more ſafe and certain; though the Powder had a ſurpriſing Reputation in *France* and *Germany*, about thirty or forty Years ago, and with Juſtice too, when properly timed and doſed; but the too precipitate and injudicious Uſe of it ſoon brought it into Diſrepute. And this is generally the Fate of all empirical Medicines, which are cried up as good in all Caſes, and at all Times; for, though they may be really good in themſelves, under a proper Adminiſtration, yet the indiſcriminate and imprudent Uſe of them too often renders them Poiſons inſtead of Antidotes; as hath, in Truth, been the Caſe with ſome more modern Arcana.

To conclude, I do not pretend that the Obſervations I have here laid down are altogether new; I allow that far the greater Part of them are commonly known, and as ſuch I produce them, without particular Quotations from particular Authors, or ſetting down Proceſſes at large, which may be eaſily conſulted in the common Books of Chemiſtry; knowing alſo that there are ſeveral other Ways of Working, in the great Way, much more commodious and cheap, by ſaving Salt-petre, *&c.* But, if I miſtake not, I have, in ſome Meaſure, given a new Light into the Nature of Stibium; at leaſt have made it more obvious to the younger Part of ſuch, whoſe Buſineſs it is to prepare and exhibit Antimonials, than they will readily find in any one ſingle Treatiſe. And, as ſtibiate Medicines are now ſo much in Vogue, this little Piece may not be an improper Thing to be put into the Hands of Students in Phyſic: Perhaps it may excite even ſome of the more experienced to improve and aſcertain the Virtues and Doſes of Antimonials, which at preſent are not a little undetermined.

Beſides, I had alſo a further View in drawing it up, which is to recommend the Uſe of what I have called Eſſence of Antimony, or the Vinum Antimoniale (for the Aromatic in it is of no great Importance),

portance), as much the moſt ſafe and uſeful Preparation thereof. I have uſed a great Variety of Antimonial Medicines for near thirty Years; and muſt ſay, from ſufficient Experience, I greatly prefer this to any other, though I am far from condemning all the ſolid Preparations of Antimony; but I aſſert no one of them hath greater or better Effects in Medicine than this; and very few, if any, can be given with equal Safety. I think I may ſay of many of them, in the Words of *Celſus,* "His varie medici utuntur, ut magis, quid "quiſque perſuaſerit ſibi, appareat, quam quid evidenter com-"pererit."

But, after all, it is not this or that Medicine, or Preparation, will cure a Diſeaſe, unleſs prudently made Uſe of. A Man may as perfectly well know how to make a Hatchet, a Hammer, or a Saw, as a Chemiſt how to make ſuch or ſuch particular Medicines; and yet the firſt may be as far from being a good Carpenter, as the ſecond from being a good Phyſician: The Arcanum is how to uſe them.

A SHORT

A
SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
ANOMALOUS, EPIDEMIC
SMALL-POX,

Beginning at Plymouth, in Auguſt, 1724, and continuing to the Month of June, 1725.

THE SMALL-POX were preceded by the uſual Symptoms of that Diſtemper; but the Pains of the Limbs and Back were generally more ſevere than common, as were likewiſe the Nauſea, and the Vomiting. Abundance were ſeized with violent Colic Pains, which would leave them upon the Eruption, or after a Clyſter or two, with a gentle Anodyne: The Stools were commonly bilious.

It ſometimes happened, that the Symptoms would not ſeem very ſevere before, and at the Eruption; and yet the Pox would prove very confluent and fatal at that State.

The Puſtules were very ſmall, and did not regularly fill; but in a day or two after the Eruption, would flat, and be depreſſed in the middle. I obſerved this even in the diſtinct Kind. In ſome Perſons they appeared in leſs than 24 Hours from the Seizure; when they broke out ſo very ſoon, they were always of the Flux

 kind,

kind, as is commonly obſerved. The Eruption was attended with prodigious Sneezing, eſpecially in Children. I ſaw one * Child about five years old, that Sneezed inceſſantly for more than 30 Hours, nor could it be allayed, but by Anodynes. This Child had the Confluent Small-Pox, and died the 13th Day. In ſome, at, and after the appearance of the Puſtules, they would Itch moſt intolerably: This happened alſo, to the Child now mentioned, and was generally a bad Symptom; as it was an Argument of the great Acrimony of the Morbific Matter.

In ſome few, a Day or two after the Eruption ſeemed to be compleated, there would appear in the Interſtices of the Pox ſeveral miliary Puſtules, ſome of a dark Red, others filled with limpid Serum: Theſe never came to a Suppuration, as the ſecondary Crop, of Small-Pox, which I have now and then obſerved, ſometimes do; nor were they as large. Tho' this is an ill Symptom in general, yet, in a † Girl of ſeven years old, I perceived her Fever and Delirium go totally off upon this Eruption, and the Urine immediately ſettled.

Some had abundance of Purple Petechiæ appear among the Pox at the Eruption, and the Puſtules would look of a Lurid Hue: In others, the Purples would not diſcover themſelves 'till the Maturation. I knew but ‡ one Perſon that had theſe Spots, during this Conſtitution, that ſurvived the Diſtemper; but ſome died the 5th or 6th Day, ſome dwindled on till the 10th. or 11th.

During the Suppuration, the Pox would become very ſeſſile, and the coherent Kind would enlarge their Baſes exceedingly; ſo that, though they ſeemed for ſome Time after the Eruption to be very diſtinct, they would now Flux together. A Purple Speck would often appear in the Centre of the Puſtules, which would ſpread and grow blacker and blacker by degrees. The Interſtices would alſo ſometimes turn pale, ſometimes livid. Symptoms of very ill

* Mr. Cockey's Child. † Miſs Spurrel. ‡ Mr. Lang's Son.

Omen!

Omen! The Puſtules that had not the Purple ſpeck, did not incruſt Yellow, but appeared of a dead, aſh Colour, and by degrees grew into a dark Black Cruſt.

The Salivation, which conſtantly ought to accompany the Maturation in the confluent Small-Pox was in ſeveral very inconſiderable, in ſome none at all, ſaving a very ſmall Quantity of extremely Viſcid Matter, which was got off by Syringing. I had two adult Perſons, and ſome Children, labouring under the confluent Sort, who neither Salivated nor Purged, except when ſome lenient Cathartics were given them; and yet they got over the Diſtemper: Indeed, it was very rare, that we ſhould find Children have that gentle Diarrhœa, which Sydenham, and others juſtly reckon, ſupplies the Salivation in Perſons of more advanced Age. Some very young Children on the contrary drivelled exceedingly through the Courſe of the Diſtemper. In one or * two Children, one of five, and the other of ſeven Years old, no Salivation came on 'till after the 13th day, and then it was ſo profuſe and continued ſo long, that it was with difficulty I put a ſtop to it by Purges firſt, and then by the Bark, Aſtringents, *&c.* To the younger of theſe indeed I had given Calomel, Gr. iv. but it was ſoon purged off.

Where the ſwelling of the Face and Throat was very hard, painful, and tenſe, with a ſtrong Vibration of the Carotid Arteries and little, or no Salivation, the Patients generally grew delirious at the State. Theſe Symptoms frequently proved fatal. The Maxillary Glands and Parotid Glands of thoſe that recovered would remain ſwoln and indurated for a conſiderable Time after the entire Deſquamation of the Pox, (though that was very ſlow) nor would theſe Tumours go off, but after repeated Purging, and that with Calomel, *&c.*

Thoſe Tumours were undoubtedly the conſequence of a very Viſcid Matter obſtructing theſe Glands, which hardened the ſwelling of the

* Mr. Wallis's little boy, Mr Collier's daughter.

Face, hindered the Salivation, and, in ſome meaſure, the Circulation through the external Carotids; by which means more Blood being forced through the Internal, an Inflammation of the Brain, and a delirium might partly be brought on; and this happening too, when the blood was fraught with Acrimonious matter abſorbed from the Puſtules, rendered the delirium, at that Stadium of the Diſeaſe, vaſtly more to be dreaded than in the Apparatus, when it happened almoſt of Courſe. Under theſe circumſtances, bleeding, emollient, clyſters, eccoprotics, and plentiful Dilution, were abſolutely neceſſary.

On this Occaſion it may be aſked, whether or no the Salivation being very Viſcid and defective, the Tumour of the Face hard and tenſe, ſome Mercurial [as a duly prepared Calomel] might not be given with Advantage, even in the State of Maturation? I have frequently given Cinnabar to good purpoſe. There are ſome inſtances that would ſeem to juſtify ſuch a practice; and I know but one material Objection to it, and that is, that the weight of the Mercury would, by encreaſing the Moment of Motion of the Blood, augment the Fever; but ſurely we have given Calomel, after the Incruſtation, when the ſecondary Fever hath ſubſiſted without any Manner of ill conſequence, I might ſay, with ſucceſs.

Nothing ſo certainly fuſeth Viſcous tough Humours, being joined with plentiful diluting Liquors, as this, and ſo prepares them to be diſcharged by proper outlets. As to Oxymel, Scillit, and Syringing and the like, in a defective Salivation: The former indeed by Puking ſometimes irritates the Glands of the *Membrana Schneideriana* to diſcharge their Contents; Syringing barely deterges the Mouth of the *Ductus Salivares:* Either have little effect further, whereas the Viſcous, obſtructing Matter is lodged in the inmoſt Glands even in the Blood itſelf.

This Method ſeems peculiarly adapted to ſuch an Epidemic Small-Pox as I am now deſcribing, in which we had all the Indications imaginable of a very Viſcid State of Humours. The Blood, when drawn, was always exceſſively Viſcous, eſpecially at the State of

of the Diſeaſe: Frequently there was little, or no Salivation; generally it was extremely glutinous, ſo that the Nurſes were many times obliged to pull the Matter out of the Patient's Mouth with their Fingers; and without drinking plentifully it would ſoon ceaſe. A Diarrhœa very ſeldom happened to Children. The Bliſters ſoon dried up. I heard of no one, during this Conſtitution, that made bloody Urine. Where that dreadful Symptom happens the Craſis of the Blood ſeems to be diſſolved, (as Lyſter well obſerves) on the contrary the recited Symptoms argued a too compact and viſcous Diatheſis of the Blood.

This ſtate of the Humors, during this Conſtitution, might in Part at leaſt, depend on the extraordinary dryneſs of the Seaſon, and the almoſt conſtant Northerly and Eaſterly Winds, which we had in the Months of October, November, February, and March laſt. From the middle of January to the middle of April, was a drier Seaſon than ever was known in this Country, where we have certainly, in general, more continued Rain than in moſt Places in England; Plymouth being infamous for wet Weather.

This remarkable change of the Temperature of the Air muſt undoubtedly have ſome conſiderable effects on human Bodies: A very cold Wind ſuffering only the thinner Part of the Blood to paſs off by Perſpiration: Nor, in ſuch Seaſons, doth the Body imbibe ſo much Humidity from the Air (as Keil obſerves). Hence the neceſſity of drinking plentifully of thin diluting Liquors, which as it is always proper in this Diſtemper, ſo, when it happens in ſuch a Seaſon, is highly neceſſary. And I am of Opinion, M. Andry's method of Bathing in warm Water and Milk, or warm Milk before the Eruption, may upon many Accounts be proper in ſuch a Conſtitution of the Air. There can be no Objection againſt it, but its not being in Faſhion.

I took particular Notice that while, and juſt after, the eaſterly Winds blew exceſſively ſtrong for ſeven or eight Days together in the Months of October and November, the Patients, I then ſaw in

the Small-Pox, ſcarce Salivated at all. Then particularly, an * adult Perſon, who had the Confluent Pox very ſeverely, did not Spit the leaſt through the whole Courſe of the Diſeaſe: She was ſeized with a violent Pleuriſy the eighteenth Day, but was relieved by Bleeding. The Blood was the moſt viſcid, that I ever ſaw.

'Tis remarked by Lanciſi, that People expectorate very little in diſorders of the Breaſt, when cold, dry eaſterly Winds blow; and tis what I have frequently obſerved: And this may be one Reaſon, why ſome Aſthmatics generally ſuffer a Paroxyſm at ſuch Seaſons.

The ſwelling of the Hands did not ſo regularly ſucceed the Detumeſcence of the Face during this Conſtitution, as I have obſerved in other Epidemic Small-Pox. Some had very ſmall, or rather no Tumors at all. 'Twas very rare the Legs and Feet ſwelled 'till after the Patients ſat up, and then they had much pain in the Parts.

I have often reflected upon it, whether the Succeſſion of the Tumors of the Hands, to that of the Face, might not partly depend on the later Inflammation and Suppuration of the Puſtules of thoſe Parts: The Pain and Inflammation being a Stimulus determining the Humors to the pained Part; and 'tis particularly to be obſerved, that the greateſt Pain of the Hands and Arms commonly happens at the Time when the Salivation begins to ceaſe: So that the Tumor of the Hands may, in ſome Meaſure, prove a Succedaneum to the Spitting. It is the common Obſervation, that the Puſtules of the Arms and Hands inflame and Maturate a Day or two later than thoſe of the Face, and thoſe of the Legs and Feet lateſt; which may alſo be a Reaſon, that the Tumor of the Leg ſucceeds that of the Hands. I have been the rather inclined to this Opinion; inaſmuch as I have ſometimes obſerved a conſiderable ſwelling of the Hands (the Puſtules being very painful and inflamed) and that too in the diſtinct Kind, when there hath been little or none in the Face. Generally the more painful a Boil is,

* Betty Body.

the

the greater the Tumor around it; and by conſequence the Tumor of a Part is in Proportion to the painfulneſs of the Boils, and their Number

From this, I would enforce the uſe of Epiſpaſticks applied above the Wriſts a little before the Time we expect the Tumor of the Hands ſhould ariſe, (eſpecially when Symptoms are threatening) as they are Stimuli to be depended on, not only attenuating and deriving the Humors to the Parts, but alſo diſcharging them, and ſo proving a convenient Outlet to the Morbific Matter, which before was thrown off by the (now partly ſuppreſſed Salivation.)

Bliſters applied to the Neck frequently relieve the extreme Pain of the Throat, and difficulty of ſwallowing, which are ſometimes exceeding troubleſome to the Patient in the third Stadium of the Small-Pox, by drawing the Humors another Way. Nay, in ſome where Veſicatories have been early applied, and continued to run extremely, there hath been leſs ſwelling and leſs Salivation, than ſeemed proportionate to the Vehemence of the Diſtemper, but without any diſadvantage to the Patients, the running of the Bliſter ſupplying the defect of the Spitting. It ſeems then but reaſonable, when we expect the Tranſlation of the noxious Humor to the Hands, which is what Nature itſelf affects, to endeavour to promote its Flux thither, and give it Vent.

How advantageous Diſcharges of this Nature may be, I had Occaſion ſome Years ſince to obſerve in the Caſe of a Lady, for whom I was concerned, together with that worthy and ingenious Phyſician Dr. Seymour of this Town; where, through the prodigious diſcharge of Bliſters applied to her Neck, Ears, and Arms, as likewiſe a plentiful Flux of Urine, ſhe neither ſwelled nor Salivated through the whole Courſe of a very dangerous, Confluent Small-Pox, and yet recovered.

Any Perſon, that hath been converſant in Practice, cannot but have obſerved Tranſlations of the morbid Matter from one Part to another

another ſome Times of the greateſt Service, eſpecially where it hath a Diſcharge. (Indeed all critical Evacuations are of this Nature.) But I mean, how often hath a Boil, an Impoſthume, or ſwelling of the Limbs, been the evident Means of terminating a Fever? This I experienced particularly in myſelf, ſeveral Years ſince at Paris; when labouring under a violent inflammatory Fever with Delirium, the ninth Day towards Night, I was ſeized with exceſſive pain in my Arms and Hands, upon which I bathed my Hands a long Time in warm Water by Perſuaſion of two worthy Gentlemen of the Faculty, who were then my Fellow Students, and watched by me. In a little Time my Hands began to ſwell, and in four or five Hours my Delirium and Fever went off intirely, tho' my Hands remained ſwoln and pained for ſome Time.

If Nature, therefore, in ſome Caſes, takes ſuch extraordinary, Methods to free herſelf from Diſeaſes, how intent ought we to be in promoting her Operations, in a Diſtemper, where the Metaſtaſis of the morbific Matter to the Hands and Feet is generally regular, and Salutary. 'Tis undoubtedly upon this view, that Baglivi orders Sponges ſoaked in a warm, emollient Decoction, to be applied to the Hands and Feet in the Small-Pox: and this he ſaith he hath done with great Succeſs. I have ſeen no leſs from Bliſters maturely applied to the Arms and Legs; but then I ordered the Patients to drink plentifully of a thin Whey, or the like, which takes off, in great meaſure, the Acrimony of the Cantharides.

Before I conclude this Paragraph, I cannot but obſerve, that the Delirium, attending the Eruption of the Small-Pox, is very much alleviated by the Application of emollient Cataplaſms to the Feet in Children eſpecially. 'Tis indeed what I do commonly of Courſe apply, when I am conſulted at the Beginning of the Diſtemper, and I think, I have Reaſon to imagine, in many Caſes, that it hath been a Means of deriving the variolous Matter that Way; and, by making the Eruptions more copious in the lower Parts, the Face and Breaſt have ſuffered leſs, than I had Reaſon to fear

fear might have happened. The great Tenderneſs of the Feet which happens after their Application, is a trifling diſadvantage in Compariſon of the Benefit which may be received by them; and ſo are thoſe ſhooting Pains, which often affect the Legs on the Uſe of thoſe Cataplaſms: Not to ſay, that theſe are rather an Argument of the Benefit ariſing from their Uſe.

In the confluent Kind, generally a Micturition and Dyſury came on about the twelfth, or thirteenth, Day; and that when there were no Bliſters applied. If a large Quantity of turbid Urine followed, it was ſoon ſucceeded by Urine, which depoſed a very large Sediment; but if it proved thin and limpid, and in a ſmall Quantity, a Delirium, Tremor, Subſultus Tendinum, and other Convulſive Symptoms ſoon followed.

There were no Symptoms ſo certainly Fatal at the Turn of theſe Small-Pox, as a Delirium, and (what is, I think, of conſtant ill Omen in all Kinds of eruptive Fevers at the State) a *Dyſpnœa*, or the *Anheloſa Reſpiratio:* If we Bled upon the firſt appearance of them, we frequently ſaved our Patient; the Omiſſion of which for a few Hours made the Caſe irrecoverable.

It was very common in Perſons afflicted with theſe Pox, that eight or ten Puſtules would run together, and form a large Veſication full of a limpid, crude Matter, which would continue ſo ſeveral Days after the Incruſtation. In * one that died I ſaw Mortifications under theſe Bladders. I thought it neceſſary to let out this Matter with a Lancet, or Needle, as ſoon as poſſible, leſt it ſhould, (as it did when left to itſelf) cauſe an Ulceration; and I could not but believe it proper, inaſmuch as the thinneſs of the Matter rendered it capable of being abſorbed into the Maſs of Blood, and that the longer it lay, the more Acrimonious it would grow, in not admitting of Concoction.

In two Patients, I ſaw ſeveral of the Puſtules filled with a bloody Sanies; I was Surprized to find † one of them get ſo eaſily over

* Miſs Booſe. † Mr. Baſs's Child.

the Diſtemper, tho' ſhe laboured alſo under the Flux Kind. The Deſquamation was very ſlow, the black Cruſts adhering ſeveral Days, nay Weeks, after the Turn, while Abundance of purulent Matter gleeted from under them. Theſe left very ugly Cicatrices. No Application ſeemed to me to have better Effect in this Caſe, than frequently fomenting the Parts, with warm Milk, or Milk and Water; this diluted the acrid Salts, waſhed them off, and ſoftened the Skin. Oily Liniments by ſtopping the Pores, are frequently hurtful. In a Caſe or two, I obſerved a Repullulation of Puſtules under the Cruſts in the Face, and the Hands, when thrown off. This particularly in the Boy, that recovered with Purple Spots. The latter were diſtinct, tho' the former were in the greateſt degree confluent.

Nothing ſo certainly abated and took off the ſecondary Fever after bleeding, (if indicated) as gentle Cathartics; ſuch as Rhubarb, Manna, Tartar, Infuſ. Senn. and the like. The hot, Scammoniate, Aloetic Purgers ſeem not ſo proper, at leaſt, to begin with. Theſe I gave the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, or thirteenth Days, if I found the Patient to have a quick Pulſe, feveriſh Heat, dry Tongue, Head-ach, reſtleſs Anxiety, and other Symptoms of the putrid Fever. Some one or other of theſe being once or twice repeated, I gave Calomel, and purged it off. This was our general Method and the moſt ſucceſsful.

I cannot but think the World highly obliged to the moſt learned Dr. Freind, and the other noble Ornaments of our Faculty, that have introduced, and wrote in favour of this Method. In the beginning of my Practice, relying upon the Authority of Morton, I gave the Cortex to check the ſecondary Fever; eſpecially when I found it (as is very frequent) evidently Intermit; but I cannot ſay with a Succeſs any way anſwering my Expectation: Not but that after due Purging the Bark is very proper to extinguiſh the hectical Diſpoſition of the Blood, which is frequently the Conſequence of the Small-Pox. To which if a cool Regimen, and Aſſes Milk

(where

(where no Idioſyncracy forbids it) be ſubjoined, we have done, perhaps, as much as lies in the Power of Phyſic.

By this Method of early Purging, in the coherent and confluent Pox, I have ſeen ſeveral reſcued from the moſt imminent Danger, whoſe Recovery looked rather like a Reſurrection.

This, ſurely, is the only Way of cleanſing the Primæ Viæ ſtuffed with a Load of fœtid, acrid Impurities thrown off by the Glands of the Guts, which cannot be ſuppoſed to ceaſe from their Office, during the Courſe of this Diſtemper: And foraſmuch as the Pores of the Skin are at this Time very much conſtipated by the incruſted Puſtules, 'tis reaſonable to believe the Glands of the Guts rather ſeparate more than Uſual; it being an allowed Maxim in Phyſic, that the leſſening one Evacuation is the increaſe of another; eſpecially where there is ſuch a peculiar Conſent, as between the Skin and the Guts.

If ſo, the Excrement being retained for a Week, or more, by its Weight preſſing on the great Artery, hinders the Blood from paſſing freely to the lower Parts, and ſo deluges the Brain. Hence thoſe Deliriums, Coma's, *&c.* ſo frequently threatening at this Stadium of the Diſeaſe. Further can we imagine, that the putrid Recrement of the now putrid Blood, joined, perhaps, with the Pus of the internal Pox, and having alſo the Addition of ſome Part of the morbific Matter ſeparated by the Glands of the Fauces, which is accidentally ſwallowed, muſt not be greatly hurtful, by remaining in the Inteſtines? Where growing more and more Acrimonious, (as is the Nature even of our moſt Balſamic Juices, when they are extra Aream Circulations, and expoſed to the conſtant heat of the Body) it contaminates the Chyle, or Liquors that are drank, is reabſorbed into the Maſs of Blood, and becomes a Pabulum to the very Fever, which Nature endeavours, even this Way, partly, at leaſt, to throw off.

And in very Deed, what horribly offenſive, fœtid, large Stools do we obſerve in this Diſtemper on the Uſe of Clyſters, and more

eſpecially after a Purgative? I mean at the State, or in the Declination: So that this very putrid Matter lying long in the Guts, and growing more and more ſo, becomes at laſt ſo Virulent, as to corrode them, and brings on that very Diarrhœa, or Dyſentery, which, 'tis ſo vainly feared, would ariſe from a gentle Cathartic; ſeeing we are always eaſily able to check its Force (if need be) with an Opiate, *&c.*

How often do we find feveriſh, hectic Heats, proceed from a Crudity of the firſt Paſſages, in Children eſpecially? in which Caſe a little Rhubarb, or a few gentle ſtomachic Purges, ſhall do no more to remove the feveriſh Diſpoſition, than a Pound of the Cortex. Indeed, 'tis Common enough to find the Bark itſelf Purge gently upon its firſt Adminiſtration: And I am confident, in ſome Caſes, it hath the better Effect——have we not ſeen ſome Intermittents Cured by one ſeaſonable Vomit; and that not barely by the Shock and Agitation given to the Blood Veſſels, Genus Nervoſum, *&c.* and ſo acting as an Attenuant; but by throwing off the Saburra from the Stomach, which fed the feveriſh Paroxyſms: And this is more particularly evident in the Fever frequently ſupervening a Surfeit.

Hence it is that a ſmall Quantity of the Bark ſometimes does more after a Vomit, than a much greater could before it. Why, therefore, when there is a lodgment of putrid Matter in the Primæ Viæ, which, in Part at leaſt, feeds the ſecondary Fever, ſhould we not Attempt to carry it off by either gentle Vomiting, or Purging, as may be judged moſt convenient.

It hath, and may be objected to this Practice, that it tends to draw the noxious Humours from the Circumference to the Center; but to this it hath been anſwered, that the Purging is more eſpecially pleaded for, when the Incruſtation is begun, and the Matter too thick to be abſorbed.

If Nature neither by her own Effort, nor the help of Art, is capable of keeping the morbific Matter from falling on the more vi-

tal Parts; but by an unfortunate Tranſlation of it, is like to ſink under its Weight: As upon a ſudden Retroceſſion of the Tumour of the Face and Hands; a premature Suppreſſion of the Salivation, or the like: doth it not ſeem neceſſary to endeavour to carry off the offending Matter by ſome other Outlet? As in the preſent Caſe by the Guts, which are much more eaſily ſolicited to a Diſcharge, than either the Pores of the Skin, the urinary Paſſages, or the Salivary Ducts.

Indeed, when the Salivation of Courſe ceaſes (in my Opinion) it ſeems neceſſary to promote ſome other Evacuation in its Room. At the ſame Time, Cardiac, or Alexipharmic Medicines are no wiſe contraindicated by this Method (if judged needful.) This way Nature affects in Children, to whom a gentle Diarrhœa is commonly of the greateſt Service, as proving a happy Subſtitute to the Salivation in Elder Perſons.

The following Hiſtory will evince how neceſſary it may be ſometimes to evacuate an offending acrimonious Matter lodged in the Guts, and that too even in the midſt of the Suppuration.

About three Months ſince, I had under my Care a * Perſon about 30, ill of the Small-Pox. It happened, that the fourth Day from the Eruption he was ſeized with a violent bilious Colic, to which he had been formerly ſubject: This threw him into the utmoſt Agony. His Pox flatted and grew Pale, as likewiſe the Interſtices: His Pulſe was extremely languid, and he had a prodigious Tremor, with clammy Sweats. I ordered him two Clyſters to be thrown up; one as ſoon as the other was rendered:. Theſe gave him five large bilious Stools: After the third Stool, he was tolerably eaſy: However I ordered him Laudan. Solid. Gr. iſs. Croc. Anglic. Gr. iv. Theriac. Andromach. ʒſs. 4tis, vel 6tis horis, to be waſhed down with a teſtaceous Julep. He took the Laudanum three Times, and ſlept ſound all the Night. The next Morning I found the Puſtules round, florid and turgid. The man got over the Diſtemper, tho'

* Thomas Hodge.

he relapſed into his Colic ſome days after the Turn, which upon purging with Calomel, *&c.* and the uſe of Opiates, ſoon left him. This Perſon, before, and at the Eruption, complain'd of a great Difficulty of Breathing, with a ſhort importunate Cough, and a violent pain under his Sternum; for which reaſon I ordered 16 Oz. of Blood to be drawn which was very Sizy.

The major Part of the Adult Perſons that had the unhappineſs to be ſeized with this Diſtemper, died: Among whom fell an old Gentlewoman of 72; a very uncommon Exit for a Perſon of her Years!

It was a remarkable Inſtance of the extraordinary virulence of theſe Small-Pox, that the Women (tho' they had had the Small-Pox before, and ſome very ſeverely too) who conſtantly attended thoſe ill of the confluent kind, whether Children, or grown Perſons, had generally ſeveral Puſtules aroſe, maturated, and ſcabbed off intirely like the true Pox.——I * knew one Woman, that had more than forty on one Side of her Face and Breaſt; the Child ſhe attended frequently leaning on thoſe Parts on that Side; I obſerved, that thoſe, which had the tendereſt Skins, and who attended thoſe ill of the worſt kind, had moſt of theſe Eruptions. We had abundance of Inſtances of this Nature.

In the beginning of this Conſtitution, the ſmall Pox were much more malignant, than they have been for this Month, or two, laſt paſt. Indeed when they raged moſt ſeverely, ſome Children had them very favourably, and required no other Phyſic, than to be duly Purged after them.

* Mr. Hicke's Nurſe.

F I N I S.

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